

for true Summer comfort...  
OUR OWN MAKE SHIRTS  
of lightweight cotton oxford

All the familiar features of our regular famous cotton oxford button-down (Polo) collar shirts are here. But we have made these of exceptionally lighter weight cotton yarns on both our half and full sleeve models. They come in blue or white.

Half Sleeve Model, \$14  
Full Sleeve Model, \$14.50

Mail orders invited or telephone 697-3131.

- ATLANTA
- BOSTON
- CHICAGO
- CINCINNATI
- DALLAS
- DETROIT
- HOUSTON
- LOS ANGELES
- PHILADELPHIA
- PITTSBURGH
- ST. LOUIS
- SAN FRANCISCO
- WASHINGTON, D.C.

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers  
CLOTHING

Mens & Boys Furnishings, Hats & Shoes

346 MADISON AVE., COR. 44th ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10006  
696 WHITE PLAINS ROAD, SCARSDALE, N.Y. 10583



### The Ultimate Cigar

Macanudo cigars are hand-made in Jamaica from the world's premium tobaccos, offering exceptional aroma and taste. That is why many discriminating smokers consider Macanudo as fine a cigar as there is in the world.

Montego Y Cia., P.O. 418, Murray Hill Station, New York, N.Y. 10016.



#### HANDMADE SILVER FLATWARE

Oslow and our other 18 patterns are hammered out of piece by piece for strength, durability and beauty. Come in and see our flatware, it is not available elsewhere.

James Robinson  
INC.  
12 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 • PL 2-6166

### Good news for the indecisive!

The Four Seasons now offers:  
Complete Dinner before-theatre,  
5:00 pm til 7:00 pm.  
Complete Dinner after-theatre,  
10:00 pm til 11:30 pm.

\$13.50 prix fixe THE FOUR SEASONS  
99 E. 52nd St., PL 4-9494

### COME TO THE DOUBLE DOLPHIN IF ONLY FOR THE HALIBUT

COCKTAIL LOUNGE  
Hot and Cold. Music. Dancers. Service.  
COMPLETE DINNERS & LUNCHEONS SERVED  
Open Noon to 11 P.M.  
7 Days a Week  
DOUBLE DOLPHIN FISH HOUSE  
PL 9-4176  
1033 FIRST AVE. (57th St.)  
Cards Welcome



Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger enjoys Union Day parade in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mohamed Kaduma. Fete was held in city stadium.

## Tanzania Welcomes Kissinger's Stand

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN  
Special to The New York Times

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 26—

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's assurance of United States support for the concept of majority rule in Southern Africa was welcomed with slightly qualified enthusiasm today by President Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania.

The stopover in Tanzania, which ended tonight with the flight here, had been regarded as perhaps the key visit of Mr. Kissinger's African mission.

President Nyerere, who opposed the United States position on Angola, has great influence with those African countries most interested in Southern African issues—both with moderate nations such as Botswana and Zambia and with those, such as Mozambique and Nigeria, who consistently take a hard line.

Talks Called Helpful

Mr. Kissinger said that in his four hours of talks with Mr. Nyerere there were many more areas of agreement than differences and he believed that though there had been differences in the past between the two countries the meeting in Dar es Salaam pointed a way to a new beginning in the relationship between Tanzania and the United States which will contribute to a new United States relationship with Africa.

Mr. Nyerere, a singularly un-

### But Nyerere Calls for Action in Support of Majority Rule

pretentious man who welcomed reporters at his residence today, similarly acknowledged that the talks were helpful. Several times he indicated that he understood the limits of United States policies and said that he had not asked nor did he think it essential that the United States give military support to black liberation movements in Rhodesia. Instead, he insisted that what was most important was that the United States "understand Africa in this question of liberation."

"Countries like South Africa would like to confuse the issue," said the 53-year-old President, who was addressed as mwalimu, Swahili for teacher. "They would like to think we are fighting for the Communists in Southern Africa, that we are fighting for the Russians, for the Chinese and the Cubans. We want the United States to be big enough to realize that we are not fighting for a Cuban Southern Africa. We are not fighting for Russia. We are not fighting for China. We are fighting for Africa."

"The United States now says to us we support liberation," the President, a long-term advocate of nonaligned African

Socialism, went on. "That is very good and that was all we are asking. But now I want to see if it can take the necessary action within the limitations of its own system which will help achieve majority rule."

Though he was pressed hard to specify the actions that he would like the United States to take, he insisted repeatedly that this was a question not for him but for the United States to decide. He did, however, say that the United States should support the economic sanctions against Rhodesia fully and repeal the Byrd amendment, which exempts Rhodesian chrome from the boycott.

On the question of possible intervention by Cuban or Russian forces in Rhodesia, Mr. Nyerere insisted that "Rhodesian freedom fighters can take care of Smith by themselves," referring to Prime Minister Ian D. Smith. He added, however, that if the South Africans should become involved, as he said they did in Angola, a different situation would prevail.

Reporters on the Kissinger plane were told that the United States was prepared to use its influence to keep South Africa from intervening in Rhodesia.

A Gap Is Narrowed

One gap that was apparently narrowed by today's conversation concerned the varying emphasis that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nyerere had previously placed on peaceful and military solutions to the Rhodesian problem. Mr. Kissinger had supported a negotiated formula, while Mr. Nyerere had said that only war could budge the Smith Government.

After the talks today, the Secretary of State noted that Mr. Nyerere had pointed out to him that the war had already begun so there was no way of avoiding it. Mr. Kissinger added, however, that the object of any war was to bring about negotiations and that the United States would work toward that end.

Mr. Nyerere remarked that though he, too, had encouraged peaceful solutions and failed, he was not opposed to any pressures that would bring the Rhodesians to an acceptance of majority rule. "We will not oppose the United States if they do not support us in the prosecution of the war," he said, "but we will oppose them if they say we are so committed to peaceful means that we oppose the realizing of majority rule through war."

Again, reporters on the plane were told that the United States would not oppose the prosecution of armed struggle by the nationalists.

## Rhodesia Imposes Censorship In Move to Combat Guerrillas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 26 (Reuters)—The Rhodesian Government today announced immediate censorship of the press, radio and television.

Mr. Nyerere, a singularly un-

published in a particular manner.

Bans can be served on local publications, on the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation and on Rhodesia television.

Foreign correspondents in Salisbury are uncertain of their position under the new regulations, which state that "the function of the committee shall be to issue to such local news media services in Rhodesia as it thinks fit, as it considers necessary or desirable in the circumstances."

Correspondents based in Rhodesia for external news services are uncertain whether their operations are covered by the phrase "local news media."

Under the regulations, the committee is given power to authorize the police to enter any premises and seize anything containing information that the committee believes should not be published.

"There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

There will be a right of appeal to the Minister of Law and Order against such seizure," the spokesman said.

## POLYESTER/WOOL TROPICAL SUIT



These Tropical Weight J. Press Suits are less tailored of twin-ply Polyester/Wool which combine summer comfort with the resistance to wear and wrinkling. Moreover, body gives these suits proven appearance and for nine months of the year.

All are tailored in our three-button single-breasted model with natural shoulders and center-hold.

Master Charge, BankAmericard or American Express

Brochure on Request.

16 EAST 44th ST. NEW YORK

Open Monday thru Saturday 9:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Telephone MU 7-7642

COAST TO COAST



## Unduplicate technology

Once upon a time, there were mainly two kinds of copiers: plain paper copiers, which had trouble with finely detailed or copiers which required zinc oxide treated paper, inconvenient and difficult to write on.

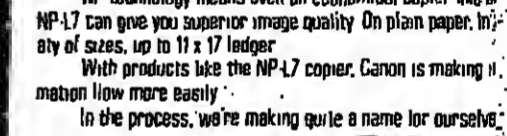
At Canon, we weren't satisfied.

So we spent millions of dollars and eight years perfecting our unique copier technology. The NP plan paper system.

NP technology means even an economical copier like the NP-17 can give you superior image quality on plain paper. In fact, up to 11 x 17 ledgers.

With products like the NP-17 copier, Canon is making it easier than ever to copy.

In the process, we're making quite a name for ourselves.



Canon USA, Inc., 10 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, New York 11042. Chicago, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Honolulu. Ask your local authorized Canon dealer about the high performance Canon copiers.

## Canon

Fashion starts at Kolmer-Marcus.

Always known as "the fashion store for men", Kolmer-Marcus lives up to its name proudly, with the latest collection of Jockey-Freeman Suits... styled for today's man. Add Kolmer-Marcus' impeccable fit, and you've got the best of both worlds.

# Kolmer-Marcus

because "they won't let you wear it unless it fits" Broadway at 37th / Open Thursdays to 7.  
We honor American Express, Master Charge, BankAmericard

## OLD HOMESTEAD STEAKHOUSE

New York's Original  
NINTH AV. Bet. 14th & 15th Res: CH 2-94

"IN THE HEART OF THE MEAT MARKET!"

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE OLD HOMESTEAD IS NOW OPEN FOR LUNCH MONDAY THRU FRIDAY

Enjoy Our Enormous Portions of SIRLOIN STEAK and PRIME RIBS OF BEEF... Famous For Our ROLLING RELISH CART

Enjoy Our Succulent... Huge 4 1/2 Lb. LOBSTER

Served With Special Salad and Cottage Fried Potatoes

You'll Say It's Ton Much But You'll Love It!

FREE VALET PARKING (Drive Up, Step Out, Step In)  
ALL MAJOR CREDIT CARDS, Open Saturday, Noon to 12 P.M.  
Sunday 2-10 PM (After Theatre Dining On Saturday Eve.)

### Old & New Prints

SIGNED GRAPHICS  
Americana, Currier & Ives,  
Views Legal, College Golf,  
Medical, Maps, Audubon,  
McGinnis & Ray Harm Birds,  
Publishers Ball Graphics  
Ball Color, \$1.50, Foreign \$2.00  
Sunday only \$1.50  
Rates to other countries  
Phyllis Reed Gallery  
OLD PRINT CENTER  
481 2nd Ave. 12th Fl. NYC 10022  
Hours 9:30 AM - 6 PM Tues. - Thur. Sat.  
Closed Mondays, PLS-1818  
CREATIVE FRAMING

### THE NEW YORK TIMES

Published daily, second-class at New York, N.Y., and at mailing offices.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION U.S. 75¢/wk  
Weekday and Sunday \$1.50/week  
Sunday only \$0.50/week  
Rates to other countries  
The Associated Press is entitled to the use for reproduction of material published in this paper. No responsibility is assumed for errors. All other rates are also received.

الجمهورية العربية السورية

# At Heidelberg, Students Turn From Rebellion, Leaving Political Activism to the Few

Page 1, Col. 5

ake up about of the popula- 00 in one of ervative towns est Germany's ive states, are for a thesis no fabric but here is more usual German ota of shops rformances and of the more s of sexual

All Is Quiet is quiet in w: extremists to the left of rganization of Communist nct only a olitical agita- andations of pamphlets and rs, but also a militancy niversity ad- professors they naries" and t student or-

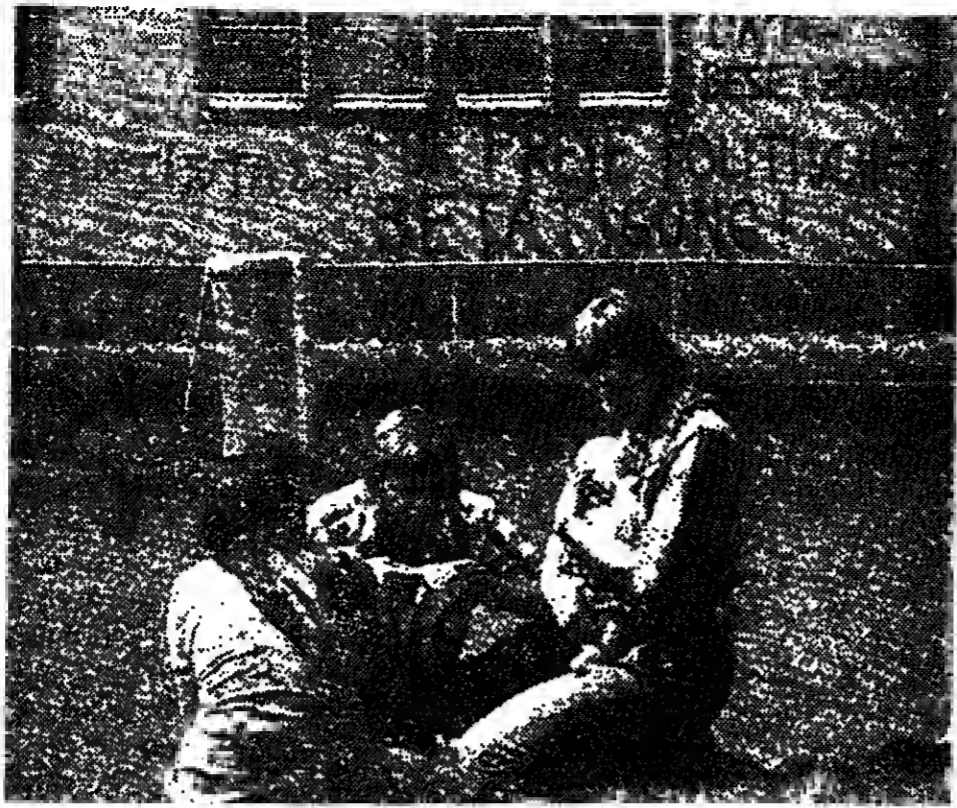
of the uni- buildings are oughout this erged outac- d from World smeared with the student the faculty, imperialism. Nice is accessi- h a bell-and- like that of apartment chief of the fice and a n Democratic eeps a "dis- that lists 27 occupations, of sties, student corts, harass- r and pro- scriptions of

glory days ant," political is the work if committed -to political nounced aim ion through all existing and economic those of dful of coun- n, adequately left is so ex- can be no- in conversa-," said Prof. 50-year-old rctor of the 1972, he is ratives here ntly acceded ds and there- heavy respon- at they con- e of Heidel-

pected to be st Dr. Rend- umn's parlia- n campaign. Protestant n as a Social ndidate. He o an intras- e repre- arty's left

Professor at was inter- uctual office nty. Wear- ket over an sweater, all handbag, he appeared e of a tradi- rg professor, eology. vity Seen f the ome- ts, Dr. Rend- ve as though vement had in an analysis many others, all as profes- gian said that ents in their had relapsed eptivity. iff, a principal at the height ent and now, rving as the r's campaign completing his uation, said matloo took ue, he said, is excess of the which springs a sense of es the second, of the majority. to the student rlier this year, students did 160 voted for groupings; 153 -Moscow Com- 2,204 for the to the noo- rties, factions of the trum, the same e cited for the tudent political is principal ex- as that there had ed tightening of iments, con- a worsening of onditions and the job market. man university World War II domain of the ined until recent of compulsion ion, as well as a non-professional characteristic of past.

It Once Was could study for emesters as he th little restric- ject matter, and no examinations hose to present a degree. With tion and the rise prosperity of West smands for higher



Students, including a young father with his child, at Heidelberg. Sign on the building, dating from the 1960's says, "university occupation for free political activities."

education have been steadily growing. The result has been a tightening of requirements that now makes a student's admission to most fields of study dependent on his high-school grades — and even those with high grades often have to wait for several years to be admitted in such fields as medicine. There is also a requirement that studies be finished in a set time, mainly finished in a year, with frequent interim exams. These changes, considered normal in most countries, are felt by students here as nearly intolerable pressure. West German students pay no fees in the entirely state-run university system and those unable to support themselves through their families can get up to about \$200 a month in Government stipends. But the rising cost of living is hard on many, and part-time or vacation jobs are harder to find. Above all, students in a society that for as long as most remember has provided full employment now find themselves in tough job competition, with more qualified candidates and fewer jobs. "Everybody now feels that the student who starts his studies with me is my competitor," said Mr. Wolff.

Political reasons also contribute to the dampening of student ardor. Julius Schmidt, a long-haired, quietly articulate student of German literature, leader of the Young Socialists and chairman of the student executive, said: "We have had the Socialists in power since 1969 and we discovered that nothing changes. Our frustration is great. We have lost not only confidence in the Social Democrats but in any government. We want a form of society with more equality, more freedom and not just formal bourgeois freedom. There has been a tremendous sobering, a freedom from illusions. We don't want to run after anyone only to discover it was the wrong one once again." The stricter enforcement, particularly in this conservative state of Baden-Württemberg, of the so-called "radicals' edit," which bars from the public service those said to be active against the democratic order, has discouraged many for fear of getting their names in a police file. The result has been what Dr. Hartmut Söll, a senior lecturer in modern history, called "adaptation behavior."

course, no longer represents the guarantor of freedom as it did 20 years ago," said Mr. Schmidt somewhat ironically. "In fact, it is seen to some extent as a threat to freedom in Western countries." The idea of a United Europe arouses no euphoria. "People are against all centralization," said Mr. Wolff. "Even small localities don't want to be absorbed by cities. There is more support for the various separatist movements within European countries." No sense of nationalism accompanies these sentiments. In a discussion with a group of conservative students in their fraternity house, where until a few years ago dueling in the old German ultratraditionalist student corps tradition still took place a question on patriotism brought only amused smiles.

"In football, yes," a member of a titled family said. "And maybe in the economic sphere. When there was talk about the Arabs buying Mercedes we didn't want to see the Mercedes star in Arab hands." Significantly, no right-wing radicalism has accompanied the extremism of the left even at its height, as it has in other European countries. "For that we are too much the burned child in Germany," said Dr. Hubert Niederlander, the rector. No one asked would name a single hero figure, such as Ho Chi Minh or Che Guevara at the time of the student movement. Nor were there obvious villains, although the Central Intelligence Agency and Franz Josef Strauss, the head of the Christian So-



Christian Wolf, once a leader in the student movement, is now more interested in his studies.

cial Union, the Bavarian branch of the Christian Democrats, got some votes. Heidelberg has its share of narcotics users, as well as those who seek refuge in exotic religions from a world that leaves them dissatisfied. But neither of these groups appears ever to have reached large proportions, and both are said to be on the decline. Going to help underdevel-

oped countries by working in them has no appeal. The women's rights movement is not strong. "The problem of the German universities was only temporarily the students," said Professor Rendtorff. "The problem is and remains the professors." The theologian, like many others here, feels that very little has changed regarding the near absolute power of the small number of tenured professors to run universities in what Dr. Söll called "almost feudal" ways.

"An entire system is ruled by a thin layer," said Professor Rendtorff. "Hierarchy should have nothing to do with the spirit of scholarship. The professors are interested in their own academic pursuits, not the social mission of the university. They trot out their scholarship and don't care what the students do with it." The quieting of Heidelberg, as most other West German universities, causes some to fear that a slow rightward move is underway. But it gives comfort to Dr. Niederlander's conservative administration, which felt secure enough last year to forbid students to post political announcements on university property, an order more honored in the breach than in the observance. And it gives relief to the director of the American cultural center, a favorite target for rocks and for occupation attempts in less lethargic days. He does not carry a pistol, as he said a predecessor did.

organization  
à la  
pierre  
cardin

PEAR-SHAPED  
DIAMOND PENDANTS

Set in platinum with eighteen-inch chains  
of eighteen karat gold. From left:  
\$75, \$80, \$1,500, \$2,600, \$3,000.

**TIFFANY & Co.**

NEW YORK 5TH AVE. & 87TH ST. • ZIP 10022 • TEL: (212) 756-8000  
ATLANTA • CHICAGO • HOUSTON • SAN FRANCISCO • SEVERLY HILLS  
PEARL AND CO. • 15 W. 56th St. • NYC • 212-756-8000

BONWIT  
TELLER

Miss Bonwit... as you like it!

Now, we bring you a foolproof way to keep things ticking all through a hot summer day. Our coolly classic sundress. In an entirely surprising fabric... white and navy cotton mattress ticking with ric-rac trim. And a matching scarf to wrap your head or tie around your neck. Sundress, for 4 to 12 sizes. \$4.00 Scarf, 8.00 Au Courant, Eighth Floor

Fifth Avenue at 56th Street and all Bonwit stores.

His two French purses. One, embossed cowhide in classique tan, bearing the Cardin insignia 2400. Or, the signature Cardin fabric, trimmed in deep brown leather, 25.00. Because things that go inside her bag should be beautiful too. (Both available with matching accessories.) By Princess Cardin. Street Leather Goods. Street Foot, New York and all fashion branches. Mail and phone orders filled.

be remembered.  
mothers bag of blaming babes

1000 Third Avenue, New York, 330-5900. Open late Monday and Thursday evenings.

For Mother: one to go

The ideal travel robe. Just simply and completely, the ideal. Vanity Fair pours satiny Antron® nylon non-cling Glisanda™ into a coverup that moves in a fluid way, has a millionaires look, yet machine-washes. Could be an at-home best: notch collar, contrast trim are couture touches. But if she's traveling, tant mieux: it folds up to nothing. Cognac trim on creme yellow or petal pink. 10 to 18. \$25. Write or phone any time. LA 4-6000 in NYC, NJ: 800-221-6822 or your nearest phone order number. We regret, no COD's. (D.064). 2nd Floor, Herald Square and your Macy's.

**Macy's**

TRAVELER'S CHECK

Our impeccably tailored brown-and-white costume would be a splendid traveling companion... the easy jacket and action-pleated skirt in window-pane checks, the scarved blouse checked in two dimensions. By Stephan Casuals of polyester and cotton, sizes 10 to 18, 124.00 Country & Casual, Third Floor

Mail to 754 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) PL3-7300 Please add 1.85 beyond our delivery area.

On the Plaza in New York and White Plains  
**BERGDORF GOODMAN**

Stand

Under  
techni

Call

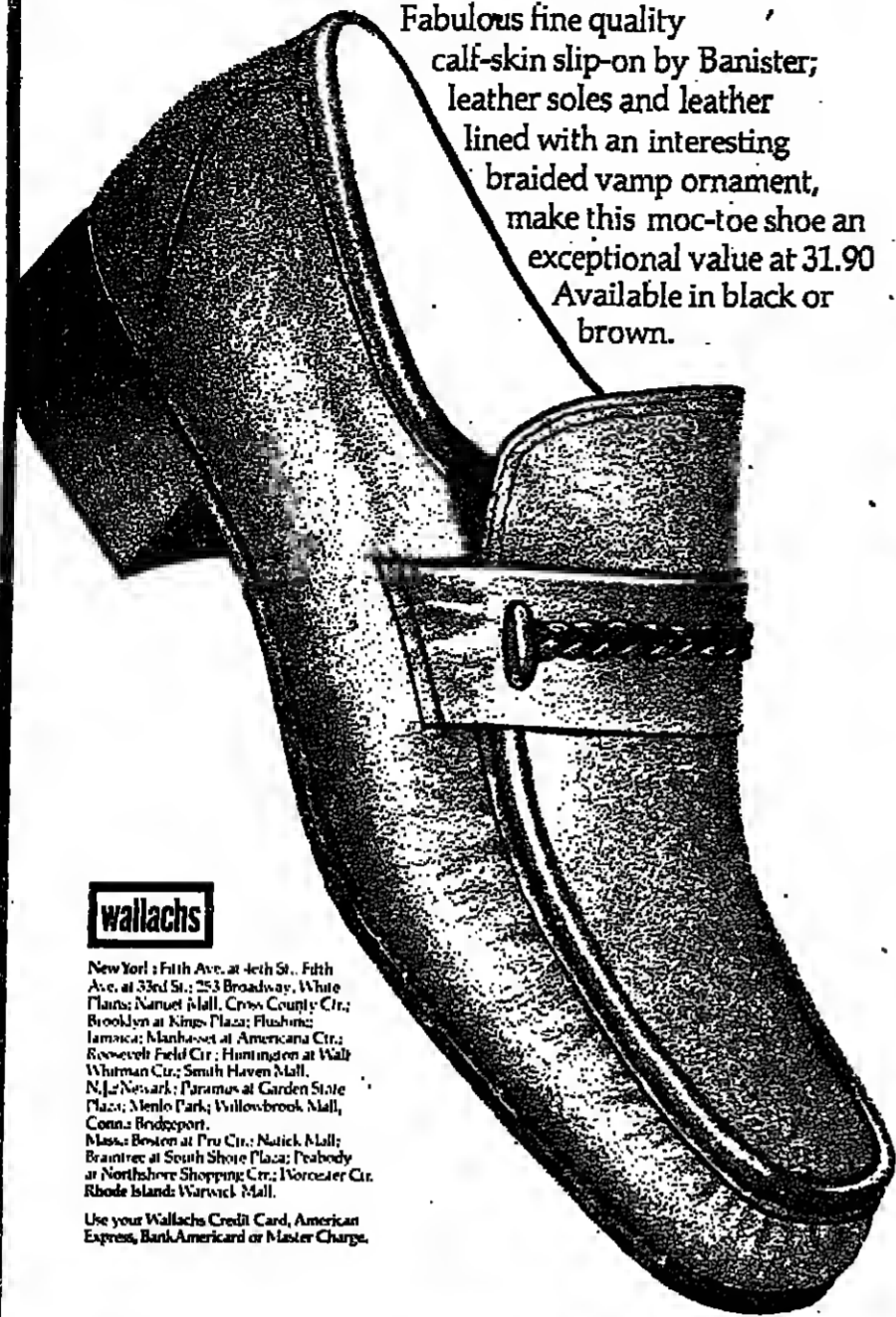
OLD  
BONES

4-Lb.

# at wallachs

## Evaluate this value

Fabulous fine quality calf-skin slip-on by Banister; leather soles and leather lined with an interesting braided vamp ornament, make this moc-toe shoe an exceptional value at \$1.90 Available in black or brown.



wallachs

New York: 5th Ave. at 46th St., 5th Ave. at 53rd St., 253 Broadway, White Plains, Sunset Mall, Cross County Ctr., Brooklyn at Kings Plaza, Flushing, Jamaica, Manhasset at Americana Ctr., Roosevelt Field Ctr., Huntington at Walt Whitman Ctr., Smith Haven Mall, N.J.: Newark, Paramus at Garden State Plaza, Menlo Park, Willowbrook Mall, Cinn. Bridgeport, Mass.: Boston at Pru Ctr., Natick Mall, Braintree at South Shore Plaza, Peabody at Northshore Shopping Ctr., Worcester Ctr., Rhode Island: Warwick Mall. Use your Wallachs Credit Card, American Express, BankAmericard or Master Charge.

## New Data on Lockheed Ready for Italians

By ROBERT M. SMITH  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—A Senate Subcommittee today turned over to the State Department for transmission to Italy the identification of other Italian officials who may have taken bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

At the same time, however, the Justice Department—which gets the data from the State Department and handles its transmission—is debating whether to furnish the Italians any more information about Lockheed bribes because of the publication in Italy of some of the information already provided.

The Senate subcommittee on multinational corporations recently subpoenaed from Lockheed more information relating to its payments in both Italy and Japan, according to subcommittee sources. The information was picked up by a State Department courier today, the sources said, and will be forwarded to the Justice Department.

The information concerning the Italian payments is said not to contain more specific information about which of three prime ministers might have been the recipient of Lockheed money.

It does identify, however, the job held by an official code-named "Pon" and could move the Italian investigation forward. "Pon" was earlier said to be an Italian official im-

involved in Lockheed payments. The chairman of the subcommittee, Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, released a statement this afternoon saying all unpublished material relating to alleged foreign payments by Lockheed would be turned over to the State Department in the next few days. He said that in addition to Italy and Japan, the material relates to Spain, Greece, Turkey, the Netherlands, Belgium and Colombia.

The agreement under which the United States is turning information about Lockheed's bribes over to other countries specifies that those countries will not make the data public unless they bring formal charges based on it. In the case of Japan, the statute of limitations has already run out on some of the bribes reportedly paid there, barring both prosecution and publication of the names of recipients of bribes.

Richard L. Thornburgh, the assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, has said that documents furnished Italian officials "may have been improperly disclosed." Mr. Thornburgh added that the Justice Department "is looking into the matter to determine if violations of the confidentiality" have occurred and if this may "impair further implementation of the agreement."

Antonio Brancaccio, chief of staff of the Italian Ministry of Justice, arrived here today and paid a courtesy call on Mr. Thornburgh.

Mr. Brancaccio is scheduled to meet with John C. Keeney, Mr. Thornburgh's deputy, tomorrow. He will be asked then to explain the apparent violation of the agreement by Italian officials.

## Japan Reports Questioning Of 100 in Lockheed Scandal

TOKYO, April 26 (REUTERS)—A Japanese Justice Ministry official said in Parliament today that law-enforcement authorities had questioned more than 100 witnesses in connection with the Lockheed payoff scandal here.

Miho Yasuhara, director of the ministry's criminal affairs bureau, said he could not disclose the names of the people.

Only the name of Yoshio Kodama, an ultra-rightist influence peddler who is the central figure in the scandal, has been made public so far. Mr. Kodama is under criminal indictment for alleged evasion of income taxes totalling nearly \$3 million in the early 1970's on money received from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Besides money paid to Mr. Kodama, Lockheed officials are said to have channeled \$2 million through the Marubeni Corporation, a Japanese trading company, to government officials here to further the sale of Lockheed aircraft in Japan.

## FUR STORAGE CLINIQUE

The Ultimate in Personalized care in the workrooms of

Reiss & Fabrizio  
6 West 57 Street  
Circle 5 0322

Standard Rates . . .

Save At FLAKS-34 STREET  
**CLEARANCE SALE**  
**CONVERTIBLE SOFAS**  
For OUTSTANDING & UNBEATABLE VALUES  
For IMMEDIATE DELIVERY  
SEVERAL WRITE-UPS IN N.Y. MAGAZINE

THE ORIGINAL SEE ONLY LOCATION  
**Flaks** **49 East 34 St.**  
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 28 YEARS  
Daily to 7; Thurs. to 8; SATURDAY TO 6  
Between Park & Madison Aves.  
Master Charge • BankAmericard  
OR 9-2322

**SOGNO** Jewelers

**ROLEX**

Datejust 30-jewel chronometer in steel. Fully automatic. With matching bracelet.

**\$435.00**

In Rockefeller Center Since 1933  
12 West 50th St. New York, N.Y. 10020 CI 7-2980

**MINKS KEEP COOL ALL SUMMER LONG AT TREU FURS**

Expert fur storage, cleaning, remodeling and repair. Visit our 10th floor factory showroom or call (212) 695-2170.

**TREU FURS**  
352 7th Ave. (29-30 Sts.) N.Y.C.

The Earth's Own Bounty for Mother's Day

Lustrous nuggets of malachite, with its silky, tranquilizing louch, strung with spheres of 14Kt. gold. The ebb and flow of many greens, the color of hope. Twenty-one inches of pure love for only \$130. Just one of the famous H. Stern fashion-minerals collection in malachite, tiger eye and sodalite.

**H. Stern**  
South America's Leading Jewelers  
THE OLYMPIC TOWER  
645 Fifth Ave. (51st St.), N.Y., N.Y. 10022  
(212) 688-0300

Mail, phone orders filled promptly. We honor American Express and all major credit cards. Please include card name, number and expiration date.

Traveling in social circles? If there's one thing you need for spring and summer, it's a dress that's fresh and easy to care for. Easy to pack. Ready to go all day. Like this perfect piece dress from Schrader Sport. Klopman's performance of Ultriana™ Stripe, a texture of 100% Dacron® polyester. In a brown with white polka dots for 16 sizes. Sport Dresses, Fifth

**BONWITTELLI**

Mail and phone. Call (212) EL 5-2600 any hour. Add 1.35 outside delivery area and sales tax where applicable. Fifth Avenue at 56th Street, New York

lovely to look at

...delightful to wear. Lingerie in the grand manner of Christian Dior. French lace and lunar daisies on luxe Elano® nylon. Cream with pink or blue. P.S.M. Camisole, 20.00. Petticoat, 22.00. Other collectibles include tap pants at 16.00, a slip at 28.00. Lingerie, 2nd floor. New York and all fashion branches.

**bloomingdale's**  
1000 Third Avenue, New York 355-5900 Open late Monday and Thursday evenings.

style, it starts with your glasses.

Here: Our translucent frame with lightly colored border in pink, orange, blue, red, green, brown, white or pink/blue. With tinted lenses, \$55. Prescription lenses extra.

**Aitchison Opticians**  
in a brand new store  
fine eyewear and latest hearing aids  
660 Madison at 60th Street 838-2050

**MIA FASHION FURRIER**  
PARIS NEW YORK  
formerly 5, 7, 10, 12 and 5th Avenue

Buy Now—Last Year's Prices!  
EVERY FUR FROM A TO Z  
**FURCOATS, JACKETS**  
FISHERS, SABLES, MINKS,  
LYNX, FOXES, RACCOONS  
REMODELING—REPAIRING—STORAGE  
**ARONOWICZ INC.**  
345 Seventh Ave. (30th St.)  
(212) 695-1485

**Bedwetting**  
Ended by Proven Device  
bedwetters trained to stay dry  
if there is no organic disease.  
\$47.00 with for **Uro-Trol** capsules  
J. G. Sherman Associates, Dept. H  
Box 308, Scotch Plains, N.J. 07076

**GIVENCHY'S T-SHIRT EXTRAORDINAIRE**  
The indispensable cotton knit T-shirt done with great originality by Givenchy for Chesà International, the square neck created by a cotton gauze yoke. Made in Italy for sizes S,M,L in white or navy, 30.00  
Givenchy Nouvelle Boutique, Second Floor

Mail to 754 Fifth Avenue, New York 10019 (212) PL 3-7300. Please add 1.85 beyond our delivery area.

On the Plaza in New York and White Plains  
**BERGDORF GOODMAN**

107120130

# Y'S PRESIDENT DER PRESSURE

## Appears on Defense e His Denial of Role ockheed Scandal

ALVIN SHUSTER  
d to The New York Times

April 26 — President Leone is coming un-  
ing pressure in con-  
with bribery scandals  
the Lockheed Aircraft  
oo.

-year-old President, a  
Democrat, has denied  
with Lockheed and the  
of bribery in the sale  
to Italy and, has  
parliamentary com-  
investigating the case  
quickly to insure the  
of institutions" in Ita-  
lies made it clear that  
intention of resign-

States Senate doc-  
recently arrived here  
hington under a se-  
agreement between  
n and Rome, did not  
y former prime min-  
name. But they left  
that given the time  
lived, if money did  
e top of the Govern-  
would have gone to  
the present Prime  
ho also served in the  
1966 to June 1968;  
who was prime min-  
the remaining six  
1968, or Mariano Ru-  
Foreign Minister.  
the prime minister's  
December 1968 until  
70.

for negotiations for  
14 Lockheed C-130  
the Italian Air Force  
between 1963 and  
ning a period during  
three men were at  
another prime min-  
Rumor and Mr.  
also vigorously de-  
connections.

Put on Defensive  
many Italians and  
Christian Democrats  
privately are saying  
have more suspicions  
Leone than of the  
former prime minis-  
as possible recip-  
ribes in the sale of  
ort planes. As a re-  
eone has found him-  
defensive.

for example, the  
gazine Tempo has a  
its cover of an ante-  
the face of the pres-  
eference to "Antelope"  
the code name in a  
etter for the high of-  
would determine the  
be paid. The do-  
the Senate subcom-  
on multinationals  
ording to the Ita-  
that "Cobbler"  
ne Minister."  
rate promptly moved  
e Tempo on charges  
y the law prohibiting  
the honor and pres-  
e president of the re-

part of the meaning  
the word shook the  
Christian Democrats,  
been providing prime  
ere for 30 years, and  
a controversy be-  
shington and Rome.  
I States Justice De-  
has threatened to  
information on the  
to the Italian Govern-  
use of the agreement  
of the secrecy agree-

n Files to U. S.

official of the Italia  
nistry flew to Wash-  
y to discuss the con-  
with the Justice De-  
and to deliver assur-  
ost any future disclo-  
secret material. Anto-  
ccio, director of the  
cabinet, is also ex-  
eek cooperation from  
o if members of the  
ary inquiry here de-  
go there to pursue  
igation.

ing on Mr. Leone, the  
ess and other sources  
ruled out Mr. Moro  
ound that he was not  
at the crucial time of  
on the planes. They  
tended to eliminate  
r.  
ne, the favorite target,  
e minister for only six  
o that period. But he  
e friend of a Rome  
ntonio Lefebvre d'Ovi-  
o was arrested last  
d later released in con-  
with the scandal. Mr.  
was in a law firm  
ed Lockheed busi-  
partnership with his  
Ovidio Lefebvre d'Ovi-  
fled the country and  
whereabouts are not

some and Antonio d'  
were law professors  
and once collaborated  
ing up a code for navi-  
law. The Italian news-  
ported that Mr. Leone  
the wedding of his  
e's daughter, often  
Christmas with him and  
ly and cruised on the  
s yacht.

politicians suggested  
that the major parties  
lately agreed to keep  
he turmoil over the  
d scandals pending the  
t of a political crisis  
pected to lead to elec-  
is June. A showdown is  
d this week in Parlia-

ody wants an institu-  
risis on top of a political  
n top of a monetary cri-  
Christian Democrat said.



Sulfena in white or raffia calf or black patent, 35.00

## It's the frenzy in Firenze

And the dernier cri in Parea.  
And the lahst 'oorah in London town.  
Everybody's doing "The Sandal Walk"  
by **Ponte Vecchio**.

Here's the melody:  
"Summer streets are made for dancing,  
Summer nights are for romancing.  
So we'll stroll the Sandal Walk  
when we're working in the day-time.  
And we'll strut the Sandal Walk  
when we're dating or it's play-time."  
And here's the **chorus**:  
"Wiggle your toes. Bare your heels.  
Smile when you see how breezy it feels.  
Swing that skirt. Roll those jeans.  
Now you know what summer means."

It all began **in Italy**  
where they've made an art form  
out of summer living:  
dining al fresco,  
wearing flowers in their hair,  
and happy, **open-air** sandals  
with everything from soft  
new skirts to slim new pants.

That's why we went to The Source  
(Florence) to pick these new Ponte Vecchio  
pretties for you. They're all light  
as feathers in super-soft  
**leathers inside** and out.

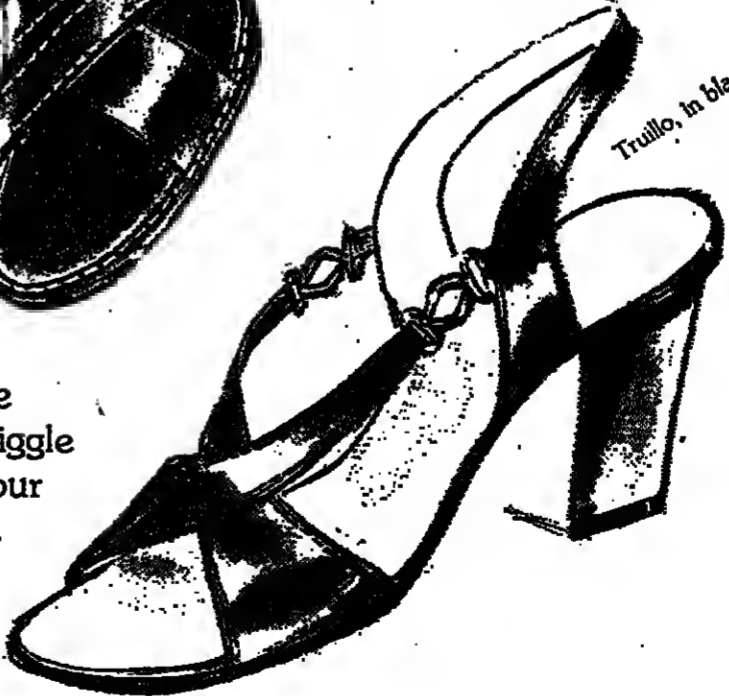
And each pair is in perfect shape  
to do "**The Sandal Walk**" on the  
sidewalks of New York. Come wiggle  
your toes and bare your heels in our  
(all new) Shoe Salon on two.  
You'll find a bellissima collection of  
styles and a bouquet of summer colors.  
The dance begins at  
ten a.m. tomorrow and  
we'll let **you lead**.



Zagmol in tobacco brown calf, 41.00



Puerto in navy or raffia calf, 38.00



Trullo, in black patent or white calf, 35.00

# B Altman & Co

Shoe Salon, second floor,  
Fifth Avenue, White Plains, Manhasset, N.Y.,  
Short Hills, Ridgewood/Paramus, N.J., St. Davids, Pa.

Rogers Peet



**The Look of Determined Elegance...**

has taken over for the young-thinking sophisticated American. It's vested fashion that is eminently appealing to the modern male. We offer soft shoulder treatments, with a strong suggestion of a European heritage...or very continental lines with rope shoulder construction. Choose from notch or peak lapels. The fabric is a cool practical blend of polyester and wool in dashing shades of tan, slate, lt. green or blue. Patterns include plaids, stripes or solids. In Rogers Peet's wide range of sizes.

\$115

We honor the American Express, BankAmericard and Master Charge cards.  
• 479 FIFTH AVENUE • 600 FIFTH AVENUE • 258 BROADWAY AT WARREN  
• THE FASHION CENTER, PARAMUS, N.J.

**Democracy, at Least, Is a Clear Winner in Portuguese Elect**

By FLORA LEWIS  
Special to The New York Times  
LISBON, April 26—As the count neared completion today, Portugal's parliamentary elections yesterday produced no major incidents or surprises. Two turbulent and dramatic years to the day after the revolution that ended half a century of dictatorship, the voters answered the clear-cut issue of whether they wanted democratic civilian government with a resounding yes.

But they also made the new issue of forming a government capable of dealing with the country's formidable economic and social problems more complex and difficult than ever. According to their passions, politicians and newspapers proclaimed the results a "victory for the left," a "victory for democracy," a "warning to extremists." In fact, the emergent balance depended on where the line of division was drawn. After the elections last year for a Constituent Assembly, the

Socialist leader, Mario Soares, added up Socialist, Communist and other leftist votes and announced that the majority chose socialism. But the rest of the year was consumed by a fierce, though remarkably non-violent, struggle against a Communist attempt to achieve dominant power. Until the Nov. 25 coup attempt, which failed, non-Communists were pitted against Communists. After that, the Communists moved back to a position of seeking a coalition of the left with Socialists against the right; the Socialists campaigned on a no-coalition stand of rejecting alliances involving concessions to either side.

The voters were equivocal, refusing to endorse any of these ambitions. They ruled out even the mathematical possibility of a center-right government, improbable anyway because it would have faced economic paralysis without labor support. But they also consolidated the important minority power of the Communists, making it impossible for the Socialists to govern on their own without acquiescence of the Communists or the right.

The shift to the right that had been predicted was moderate, by no means overwhelming. The voters seemed to confirm not only insistence on political democracy, but support for land reform, substantial nationalization, and at least a mixed if not fully state-dominated economy. Liberal democracy was reasserted, but liberal capitalism did not make a comeback.

**Spaniards, in Poll, Reject Movie Curbs**

By HENRY GINGER  
Special to The New York Times  
MADRID, April 26—After almost 40 years of film censorship, most Spaniards reject the notion that the state should watch over public morals, according to a poll just taken. The poll was commissioned by the Government and, in accordance with the freer climate here, it has served as a basis for loosening state controls. Censorship of movie scripts was abolished recently and greater tolerance toward Spanish and foreign pictures is now seen in the variety of films being shown here compared with last year.

The results of the poll were cited by the Minister of Information Adolfo Martin-Gamero, at the opening of a film festival in Yaladolid yesterday. "The state has the duty," he said, "to see that the process of communication represented by movies be carried out freely and smoothly." Mr. Martin-Gamero promised that the Government, through a new cinema law, would seek diversification—a cinema that is pluralistic, since Spanish society also is pluralistic.

4 Labor Leaders Seized  
MADRID, April 26, Reuters—Four leftist labor leaders were arrested in the northern Basque country as the police sought to forestall trouble on May Day. The arrests followed the detention at the weekend of 54 persons said to be Marxists in the southern city of Granada. The police said they had been meeting to plan disturbances during the festivities on Saturday.

Books Are Seized  
Habits of the past also continue in book publishing, although it has traditionally been the freest from official control of any means of expression. Last week, the police seized copies of a book by two Spanish journalists on events in Victoria last month where five persons died in labor riots. The book was critical of police action.

depend on whether someone appears nude in it but rather on the story it tells. Some 46 percent thought freedom of films to express ideas on political, social and cultural problems was good for people's education while 19 percent thought it made no difference one way or another.

2,000 People Questioned  
The poll was taken among 2,000 people over the age of 15 described as representative. Those most favorable to the liberalization of films tended to be younger than the rest, the best educated and lived in urban areas with a relatively high attendance at movies.

Another hook containing letters and drawings by children from 6 to 11 years of age and addressed to "Dear Mr. King" was also seized without explanation. The publisher said he could not understand the seizure since the book attacked neither the King nor the monarch.

However, a letter from another Juan Carlos, aged 9, in favor of allowing adults to see all films without cuts and three dead and the police said 18 percent said that if censorship was abolished controls built in front of my school should be imposed to protect the worker assassinated. And also, "Elda—no to the murderous danger within a film does not monarchy." Elda is a town

near Alicante where a worker was shot by the Civil Guard.

**Special Sale**  
on two of our finest  
**\$33.85**  
NOW



**The Turk**  
It fits narrow to EEE.  
Black, brown, blue or white—just cut, black or brown calf.  
• hand-cut in one piece  
• imported calf  
• hand-finished top for smoother fit

**The Lunero**  
It fits narrow to EEE.  
Brown only.  
• buckling pump last  
• flexible construction  
• chrome-stitch vamp

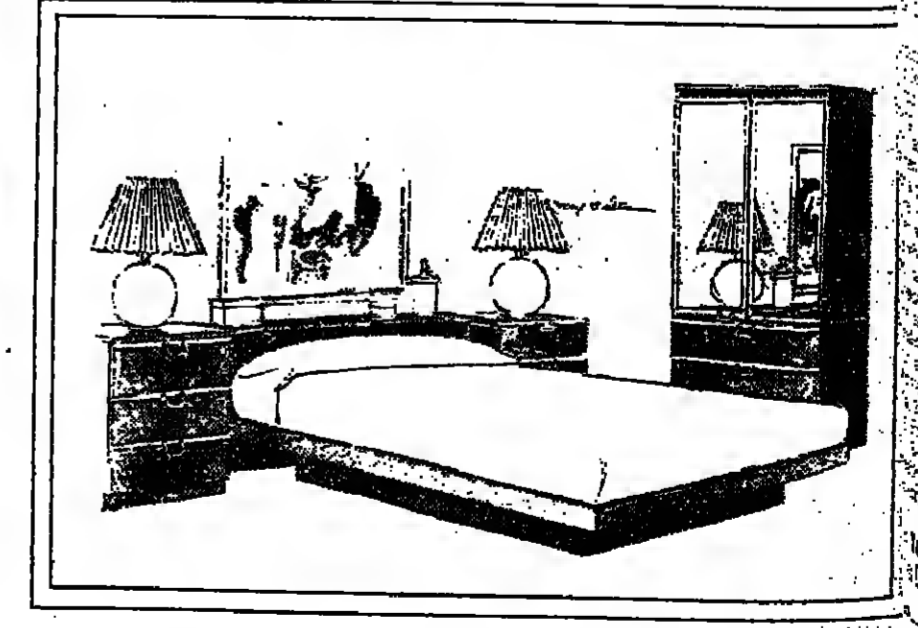
What better time to kick off your winterweights and slip into these light, airy slippers. Classically designed and superbly crafted of supple calf, with all the costly custom extras built right in. Priced during this special sale to make two pair as attractive as one.

**Hosiery Sale Dacron & Imp. Cotton. 10% to 13. Guaranteed for a year. 3 pr. \$4.50 Reg. \$1.75 pr.**

Attention customers: order by phone (AM) 7-3894 or mail 620 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 for more convenient. With L.I.E. \$1 extra. Add \$1.75 for parcel post and insurance, N.Y. State residents, add sales tax.

**Wloyd & Haig**  
380 Madison Ave. at 47th • 553 Lexington Ave. at 50th  
295 Madison Ave. at 41st St. • 4 East 45th St.  
229 Broadway, cor. Barclay Street (Woolworth Bldg.)  
Other Shops in Philadelphia and Chicago

sloane's welcome home sale



**20% off**  
regular prices

Wake up to the newest continental look: Dark brown lacquer-finished, chrome-slicked Queen platform bed, now 199. Storage headboard, 199. Nightstand, 135. Mirrored armoire, 622. Armoire base, 199. Also: dresser, 383. 5th floor and at all stores

**W&J SLOANE FIFTH AVENUE at 38th**  
© 1976, W&J Sloane, Inc. and all suburban stores

**The Proceed In the U.N.**  
April 27, 1976  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Subcommittee on Territories—10:30 A.M.  
Commission: International Trade Law and 3 P.M.  
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
Meets at 3 P.M.  
Social Committee A.M.  
Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, United Nations Headquarters, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

**Imperial Wear**  
The Quality Store

**Extra Large or Extra Tall**  
Summer Blazers by Eagle

Whether in the office or on the deck, these smart Blazers will set you apart as a man in the know. Available in both single and double breasted models, the Blazers come in a variety of colors - light and dark. \$105 to \$120.

46 to 60 Regs., Long, Portlies  
40 to 54 Extra Long

MANHATTAN: 48 West 48th Street (212) 541-8220  
HEMPSTEAD: 236 Fulton Avenue (516) 538-9440

July 1976

# SOCIALIST COALITION

### Disputable Victory, Offers to Form a Government

**IVINE HOWE**  
The New York Times  
April 26—Portugal's leader, Mario Soares, said that his party, the Socialist Party, had formed a minority government called upon as a strong showing in the elections yesterday.

Lists captured at the 263 seats in the National Assembly and acclaimed the result as an "indisputable victory." He rejected the Communist Party and the centrist or rightist groups. A coalition of the Socialist Party with one of the other parties would give the new government a majority in the Assembly.

The Socialist Party is in a government by itself. We will do 50 per cent of the program to the people," Mr. Soares said.

**Still at Stake**  
In all the votes the Socialist Party is short of a majority. They apparently have two of the four seats. The Socialist Party could form a government with the Communist Party or abstention of the Popular Democratic Party. The Socialist Party has 71 seats, or 27 per cent of the total. The Communist Party has 41, or 15 per cent, which have

been captured by the Popular Democratic Party, one of the nine parties who are in the National Assembly.

The new Constitution took effect yesterday. The government is to be headed by the Socialist Party. The legislative election is set for the end of the year. Until then, the Socialist Party will be in a coalition with the Communist Party. The Minister José de Alameda is to continue to lead the government.

**Results Due Today**  
The results of the national election are expected tomorrow, according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The overseas vote will be counted in 10 days but it will affect the distribution of seats. The Socialist Party figures given to the press are 101 per cent of the percentage points in total to last for a Constituent Assembly.

In the popular vote, the Socialist Party topped to 24.01 per cent. The Communist Party received 15.87 per cent with 7.65 per cent of the vote.

The Socialist Party would receive two per cent of the vote last year. This election shows the democratic movement of the Communist Party had won 4.12 per cent, did not appear to avoid split votes.

The Socialist Party received 1.69 per cent rise over last year.

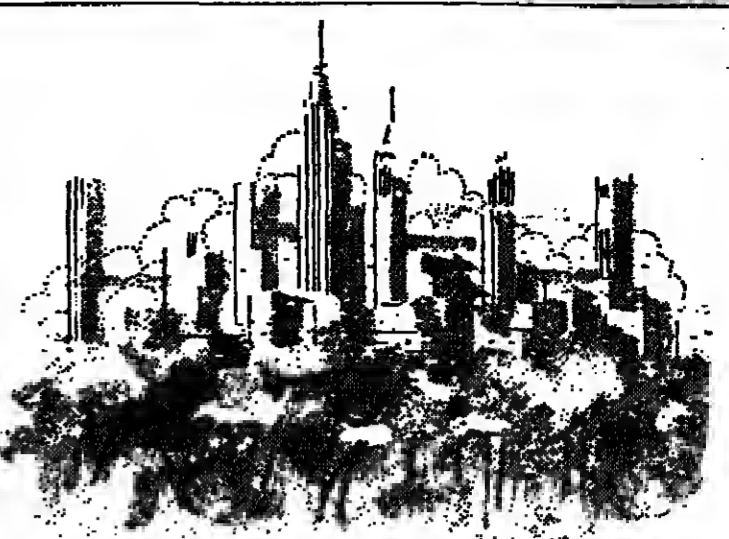
**Presidential Election**  
The election is now due to a choice of a president. There is a long list of candidates. The major candidate is the new chief of state, a military man, who has agreed to stop the military's role in the government. He is expected to be elected in April. He is expected to be elected in April. He is expected to be elected in April.

A dozen undeclared candidates, including the Communist Party, and the Socialist Party, are expected to cause deep divisions in the armed forces. The military man is expected to be elected in April. He is expected to be elected in April. He is expected to be elected in April.

### And Roman Youth In Pasolini Death

April 26 (AP)—A 17-year-old man was convicted of the murder of film director Pier Paolo Pasolini and sentenced to 9 years, 7 months and 9 days in prison. The court found Pino Pelosi guilty of voluntary homicide. Pelosi testified that he had killed Mr. Pasolini on the steps of the Vatican after refusing the homosexual advances of the director.

The court had also charged Pelosi with running a sports car.



**New York** celebrates Book Fair '76, host to the adventurous, non-commercial "small press". Where over 80% of America's major poets and novelists were first published. April 30th through May 2nd at Lincoln Center underground. And topside, at Lincoln Plaza.

*Welcome to Summer City*



*Welcome to Lord & Taylor*

**On a summer city day, wear flowery hanky Ts**

—postel cottons with tender flower-embroidered or appliquéed handkerchief trims.

Peter Pan T, peach or light blue, 13.00 Yoke top, white or light blue, 13.00

Or with shoulder detail, peach or sand, 11.00 By Huk-A-Poo in S, M, L for

Young New Yorker Separates, Sixth Floor, Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue at 39th Street.

And at all Lord & Taylor stores. Call Wisconsin 7-3300 (24 hours a day)

sale

# Ford Said to Agree to Consider \$375 Million Aid Plan for Israel

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26 — President Ford, who earlier had threatened to veto efforts to increase foreign aid for Israel this year, has reportedly agreed to consider a compromise plan to allow Israel an additional \$375 million in military credits.

Senator Clifford P. Case, a leading supporter of Israel on the Foreign Relations Committee, met privately with Mr. Ford on Saturday and said today that "it looks like there is a chance for a compromise."

We both agreed it is desirable to avoid a confrontation," the New Jersey Republican said.

A major clash between the Ford Administration and the Congress has been possible ever since Mr. Ford overruled Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and threatened earlier this month to veto a pending foreign aid appropriations bill if it contained provisions that would, in effect, allow Israel an extra \$550 million for the period between the expiration of the 1976 fiscal year on June 30 and the start of a new fiscal year on Oct. 1.

Under the authorization bill of the 1976 fiscal year, due to be approved by Congress in the next few days, Israel would receive \$2.2 billion in aid, of which \$1.5 billion would be for

military credits. Of the \$1.5 billion, one-half would be loans that would be "forgiven," in effect becoming direct grants.

Funds on Pro Rated Basis

For the 1977 fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, the Administration is asking for \$1.3 billion for Israel, of which \$1 billion would be for military credits, on the same 50 percent "forgiveness" basis.

No funds were recommended by the Administration for the July, August and September periods, known as the transitional quarter, but the authorization bill before Congress allows funds be allocated on a prorated basis, in effect giving Israel an extra \$550 million. Arab countries in the Middle East would also be eligible for additional aid on the same basis.

But the appropriations bill that passed the House did not include funds for the transitional quarter. And although the Senate appropriations bill did include such funds, unless the House reverses itself and accepts the Senate version, Israel would not receive the additional \$550 million.

Behind-the-Scenes Effort

Mr. Kissinger, last January, had told key members of Congress that the Administration would not seek the additional

funds, but would accept it if so voted by Congress.

But early this month, on the advice of his budgetary advisers, Mr. Ford sent a letter to key members of the House advising them that he believed Israel was receiving enough foreign aid and that if the additional funds were included in the overall \$5.8 billion appropriations bill "I will be forced to exercise my veto."

That threat touched off a major behind-the-scenes effort by supporters of Israel to secure additional funds without touching off a conflict on the floor of Congress.

Supporters of Israel were aware that in an election year they did not want to appear to be "budget-busting," particularly when Israel already is the single aid recipient. But they also reasoned that Mr. Ford did not want to have a public confrontation over aid for Israel.

The original idea for the compromise figure came from the State Department, where it was pointed out to the White House that if Israel was allowed an additional \$375 million in military credits that must be repaid, the actual

budget authority need only be increased by 10 percent, or \$37.5 million—the guarantee that would have to be paid to banks if Israel defaulted on the loan.

And since Congress already had cut economic aid for Israel by \$55 million from the original Administration request, the total for Israel in budget authority would not be larger than the initial request although the total programmed aid would be.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, who just returned from the Middle East and held a news conference today, first discussed the idea of a compromise with Mr. Ford 10 days ago.

'Deal' Under Consideration

Mr. Case, whose staff has been diligent behind the scenes, drew up a memorandum proposing the compromise, which Mr. Case gave to Mr. Ford on Saturday.

As the result of his conversation, Mr. Case believes that a compromise will be worked out, and word was passed during the day to other Israel supporters in the capital that a "deal" was under active consideration at the White House.

There was no comment from the White House.

Mr. Javits, in a meeting with reporters after a trip to Syria, Jordan and Iraq that he found "no sign of war" in the Middle East, said, in his most candid comments, that he was to support any Israeli actions that they should take land occupied on bank of the Jordan or heights because Israel were now there.

This is the Administration position, as outlined recently by William W. Sullivan, United States representative to the United Nations, the Security Council in London, was opposed to settlements on occupied territory.

Mr. Javits also said he had met with President Hafez of Syria, preferably by 21 when the mandate United Nations peace force on the Golan Heights.

But Administration said Mr. Ford had no visit to the Middle East this time, given the situation in Lebanon.

## Beirut's Political Leaders Strive To Make Secret Ballot Secret

By JAMES M. MARKHAM  
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 26 — In the midst of a savage civil war, some of Lebanon's sturdy political warhorses are trying to bring about a major reform—to make the secret ballot secret.

The proposed reform is some timeliness since there is a slim chance that the 98 deputies in Parliament (the 98th died recently) may try to elect a successor to President Suleiman Franjeh in the days or weeks to come.

It is hard to find much enthusiasm for the election in the streets of Beirut. There, war is such a fact of life that people believe that outbidding will replace it.

But the 98 deputies care deeply about the election. As elsewhere in the world, politics means power and power means money. And one reason the reform is not given too great a chance is that it would considerably reduce the under-the-table cash flow at election time.

Lebanon's Constitution enshrines the principle of the secret ballot and bestows upon the one-house Legislature the power to pick a new president every six years. To be elected on a first ballot, a candidate must gain a two-thirds majority; a simple majority suffices on subsequent ballots.

Deputies vote by placing ballot papers into an urn that is passed through the chamber. The votes are then read aloud, which is the moment where, as one parliamentary insider put it, "we discovered how to derail the secret ballot."

For the two assistants to the Speaker who are assigned to read aloud the results do not merely pronounce the name of the candidate on a given ballot. Instead, each ballot contains a specific, flowery, honorific formula that tells the political bosses who voted for whom.

Such is the richness of Arabic that there are plenty of formula-

tions—pasha, bey, assaid, feodi, to take only the most obvious. In addition, one can trace a man's lineage back through his father, grandfather or great-grandfather.

Thus, to take one of the leading candidates: "Assaid Raymond Ibn Emile Edde," who could also be "Effendi Raymond Edde" or just "Raymond Edde."

Traditionally, outside the halls of Parliament, listening to a loudspeaker blaring out the results, sit the electoral tabulators, keeping their blocs honest, as it were, making sure that each deputy voted as assigned.

The honorifics are known in Lebanese electoral parlance as "keys," and this year there is a move to abolish them.

The champion of abolition is one of the most ancient practitioners of the "key" system, Saeb Salam, an aristocratic, cigar-puffing Beirut Moslem who stands an excellent chance of being Prime Minister if Mr. Edde is elected.

"This is really insulting to the dignity of parliament," said Mr. Salam, who is a spry 71, sitting amid whispering retainers in his high-ceilinged mansion, which has the misfortune of being located on Beirut's battle line.

Mr. Salam has proposed to the Speaker of Parliament, Kamal al-Assad, that the election, (assuming it is held) be free of the "keys" that have effectively closed off its secret quality in the past. He suggested that a point of order might be made before the balloting insisting that only given and family names be announced.

This would liberate deputies from whatever commitments (pecuniary or otherwise) they might have made before entering Parliament. It might even deter interested parties from investing in votes that could prove fickle.



smooth sailing

The right look to take for an easy, breezy Summer. Yves Jenner's soft little knit tee-dress with its own scarf. White sailboats on a sea of navy or red. In Klopman's performance tested Whitlaway, a knit of 65% Dacron® polyester and 35% combed cotton. 8 to 16. \$100. Plaza 2 Misses' Dresses, 2nd Floor. New York and all fashion branches. Mail and phone orders filled. We regret, no C.O.D.'s.

bloomingdale's

1000 Third Avenue, New York, 355-5900 Open late Monday and Thursday evenings

## Regan does the impossible

...a fine quality 30"x60" walnut desk for only



IDEAL FOR HOME OR OFFICE

Regan's super buying power brings you the "desk buy of the decade." Kimball—the country's leading manufacturer of finely crafted organs and pianos, combined with Regan—one of Metropolitan New York's largest "value dealers" in office furniture to bring you this terrific buy.

- All wood construction—walnut wood.
  - Veneers with oil walnut finish.
  - High pressure laminated textured wood grain tops.
  - Full extension file drawers and large box drawers with metal slide suspension and nylon ball bearing rollers.
  - L-desks, 72" size desks and credenzas available.
- Regan** Furniture Corporation, 270 Madison Ave. (at 59th St.) New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 681-8990 Open Sat. 9 A.M.—3 P.M.

## Crouch & Fitzgerald.

ATTENTION AIRLINES:  
If lost, this luggage will be accepted by Crouch & Fitzgerald for return to its rightful owner.  
Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
C & F Code # \_\_\_\_\_

Our customers may be out of sight but never out of mind.

When you buy luggage here, we affix your own specially coded baggage tag... and our address. If it goes astray in Uruguay or Boston, the airlines can send it to us. And we will send it to you. After 137 years, customer service becomes a habit.

**Crouch & Fitzgerald**  
FINE LUGGAGE SINCE 1858 AGENCY FOR LOUIS VUITTON  
400 MADISON AVENUE, N.Y. N.Y. 10017

Sunny city stripes

Porkshire's easy butter yellow sleeveless knit with its own yellow, white and black striped jacket. Focus on the detailing: decorative stitching and buttons on the dress, broid edging the jacket. Polyester. Sizes 10 to 20. 48.00 Career Shop, Second Floor Lord & Taylor, Fifth Avenue, Monhasset, Westchester, Millburn, Garden City, Ridgewood-Paramus, Stamford

سید احمدی



173 Middle  
10010100

### BUDGET RISE UGHT BY FORD

#### Asked to Extend the an Program—Pace ons Talks Cited

**JEN W. FINNEY**  
The New York Times  
INGTON, April 28—  
Ford, citing the slow  
strategic arms talks  
Soviet Union, asked  
today to add \$2360  
the military budget  
continued production  
Minuteman intercon-  
sile.  
ter to Congressional  
Ford also asked for  
al \$56 million to ac-  
duction of a larger,  
ate warhead for the

etary actions were  
y administration of  
"precautionary op-  
keo as "hedges"  
ontinued impasse or  
vn in the strategic  
ion talks with the  
o. In addition, ac-  
the officials, the ac-  
designed as psycho-  
asures to impress  
oviet Union the in-  
the Administration  
ad with deployment  
egic weapons if oo  
reached.

**Halt Announced**  
inal defense budget  
January, the Ad-  
decided as an occur-  
re to close down  
of the Minuteman  
an intercontinental  
carries three inde-  
rgetable warheads.  
me, however, De-  
etary Donald H.  
ld out the possi-  
supplemental funds  
quested to continue  
pending upon the  
rms limitations nee-  
d of the Soviet de-  
ow intercontinen-

ement announcing  
t's request to Con-  
hite House said the  
on had now con-  
the benefit of ad-  
to note the pace"  
that "prudence de-  
we ask Congress  
proval of fundiog  
vide the necessary  
ontinue full Minute-  
uction."  
s House statement  
ould expect to re-  
ssue again in late  
determines whether  
funds, if approved  
s, to continue pro-  
the missile at the  
five a month.

**n Talks Watched**  
nmer, officials said,  
ration should have  
a on whether it will  
to achieve a oev  
ms agreement with  
Union. The talks  
administration had  
d result in an agree-  
this year, have be-  
d over the issues of  
bo ber designated  
e in the west and  
nge cruise missile  
oped by the United  
re is growing pess-  
the Administration  
ossibility of reach-  
ment this year.  
nmer, the Adminis-  
must made a decl-  
ets to keep the min-  
duction line open io

of the decision to  
at least the option  
production of the  
III, the White  
meot said, it would  
ble" to accelerate  
roduction of a new  
nown as the Mark-  
e missile. The admi-  
had intended to wait  
l year 1978 to ask  
emeot funds for the

w warhead, which  
about twice as power-  
re accurate than the  
Minuteman III war-  
specially designed as  
rce" weapon for at-  
ilitary targets in the  
ion such as missile

### Speaker Meets Syrian Leaders

**USA**  
In The New York Times  
I, LEBANON, April  
al-al-Assad, Speaker  
ebanese Parliament,  
Damascus today to  
h Syrian leaders  
e presidential elec-  
is supposed to be  
e shortly.  
nched in Damascus  
esident Hafez al-As-  
Syria and returned  
might disinclined to  
rters what he had  
there.  
drut, where there is  
rable anxiety that a  
wn of a temous  
re sabotage the chan-  
on election, there was  
d shelling and shoot-  
ably in the port quar-  
ve city.  
ood Eddé, a leading  
n candidate, who is  
good chance of win-  
e officially nomi-  
is National Bloc Party,  
is believed to favor  
didacy of Elias Sarkis  
e-effacing governor of  
serve bank who was  
ted last week by  
Minister Rashid Karami.



The chambray tunic over pants  
my first summer break and is  
one of the pleasures of summer from  
Saks Fifth Avenue.



I'm spicing up my life with  
crisp chambray. Slim  
skirting under a cinched  
tunic... I could have  
it every day!

Meet Don Sayres,  
tomorrow, and see his  
easy-to-wear collection  
for Gomet. Informal  
modeling from 12 to  
4 p.m.

Soft tunics over pants,  
over pencil slim skirts  
with front slits.  
Shirtjackets, blazers  
and tees. Lightweight  
layering in ice-cream  
colored chambrays,  
sharpened up with  
bright white accents.  
The perfect breaks  
for summer!

Top: Long-sleeved  
tunic over pants,  
mouve polyester-  
cotton chambray, \$84.

Bottom: Short-sleeved  
tunic with white  
banding, cinch-belted  
over a slim, front-  
slit skirt; peach  
polyester-cotton  
chambray, \$84.

Both for 4 to 12 sizes.  
Coat and Suit  
Collections, Fifth  
Floor. Sorry, no mail  
or phone orders.

Giving myself a break in pale chambray,  
a tunic that goes over easy.  
One of the pleasures of summer from

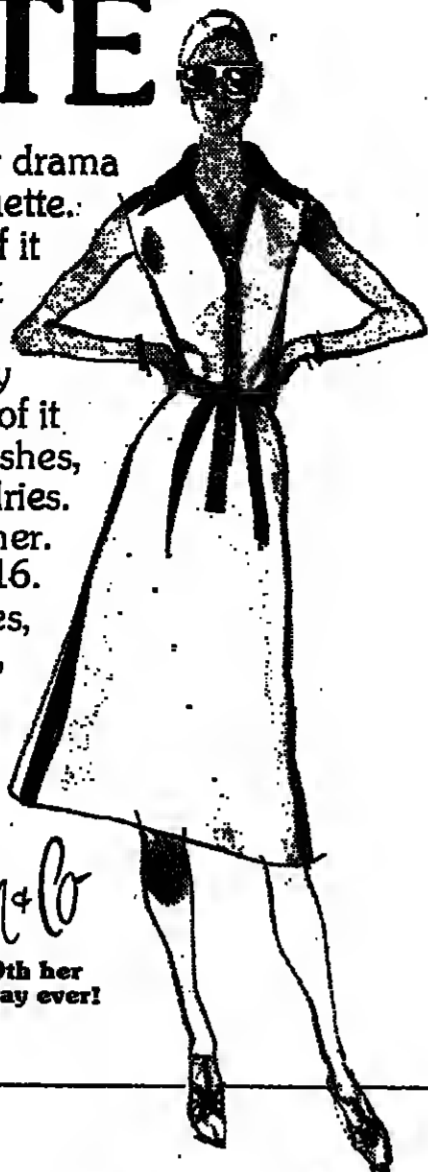
# Saks Fifth Avenue

# BLAZING WHITE

banded in black for drama and a slim silhouette.

And the beauty of it is, it's DuPont Dacron® polyester so every nifty inch of it machine washes, tumble dries.

Bring on summer. By Caron. 8 to 16. 36.00. Sport Dresses, third floor, Fifth Avenue (212) MU 9-7000 and branches.



B Altman & Co

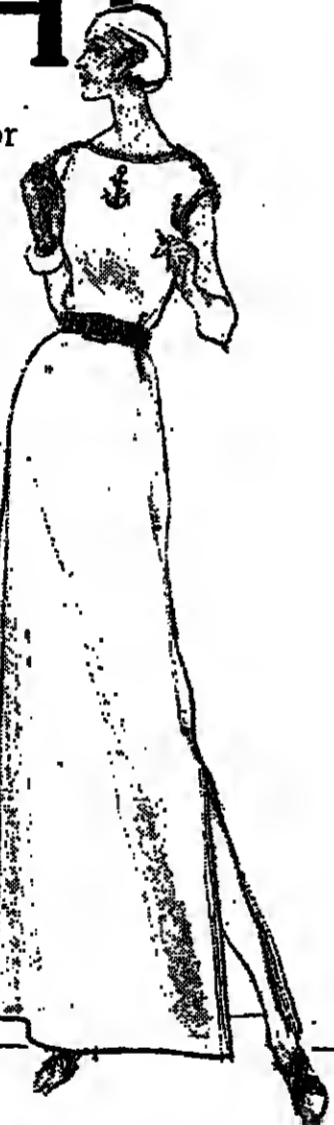
Make this May 9th her best Mother's Day ever!

\*Dacron® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont-De Nemours Co.

# THE NEW BRIGHT

is white, just the color you need to show off your tan. Here, the side slit, long white dress of summer, top stitched, belted and anchored in navy.

And for smooth sailing, washing, drying, it's done in DuPont Dacron® polyester. By Caron. 8 to 16. 42.00. Sport Dresses, third floor, Fifth Avenue (212) MU 9-7000 and branches.



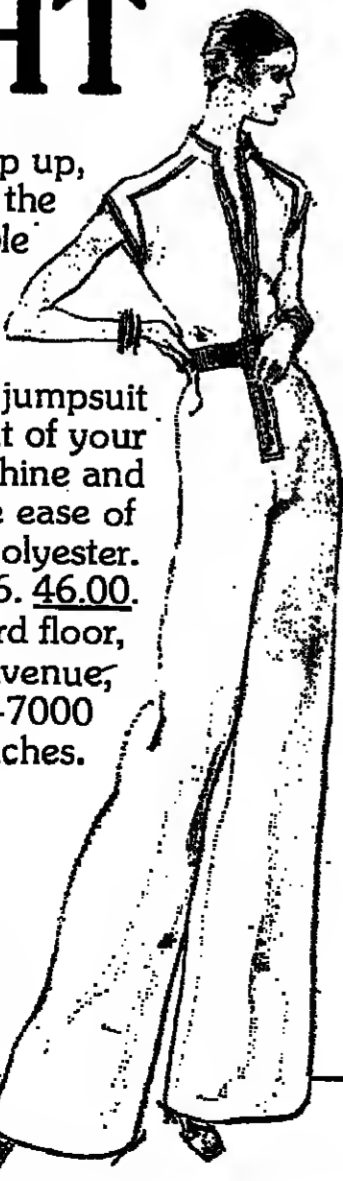
B Altman & Co

Make this May 9th her best Mother's Day ever!

\*Dacron® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont-De Nemours Co.

# BY DAY & NIGHT

Jump in, zip up, look great. Note the navy double top stitching and cool, extended shoulder. And note this: our jumpsuit jumps in and out of your washing machine and dryer with all the ease of DuPont Dacron® polyester. By Caron. 8 to 16. 46.00. Sport Dresses, third floor, Fifth Avenue, (212) MU 9-7000 and branches.



B Altman & Co

Make this May 9th her best Mother's Day ever!

\*Dacron® is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont-De Nemours Co.

## Emigre Says Soviet Abused Evidence

By PAUL HOFMANN

An emigre Russian economist charged yesterday that information that had been obtained from him under duress in the Soviet Union had been used by the authorities there recently in sentencing a human rights leader to labor camp.

The emigre, Victor A. Krasin, protested in a statement against a procedure that he said had been based on evidence given when he "had lost all control" of his behavior. The statement was circulated by Khronika Press, a New York publishing house operated by Soviet emigres and specializing in information on human rights in the Soviet Union.

The sentenced man was identified as Sergel A. Kovalev, a dissident biologist. He was sentenced to seven years in a labor camp to be followed by five years forced residence in some designated part of the country.

Mr. Krasin, who was able to leave the Soviet Union last year, said that in studying Mr. Kovalev's case he discovered that the prosecution had "made use of depositions given by me in 1973" during an investigation about subversion charges.

In an interview, Mr. Krasin explained that the K.G.B.—the Soviet secret police—had made him talk by threats of execution and other methods, but not by physical torture.

The emigre, who while in the Soviet Union specialized in economic statistics and is now working on a book, said he was one of a number of dissidents who were being investigated in 1973 by a special K.G.B. group of more than 30 officials.

Mr. Krasin named Maj. Pavel I. Aleksandrovski as the investigator who was responsible for his case.

Allowed to Leave Soviet - According to Mr. Krasin, he was released from prison in October 1973 after having served 13 months of a three-year sentence on charges of subversive anti-Soviet activity, and eventually was permitted to leave the Soviet Union with his wife.

He said that because of concern over finding a job in the West, he had asked for permis-

sion to exchange 2,000 rubles for foreign currency, or more than official regulations allow. The Soviet authorities, he went on, suggested that he accept the money as a gift.

Mr. Kas Krasin reported that he had accepted \$3,000 but "only in the form of a loan" and had promised to return it as soon as possible.

"They told me that I was free to return the money or not as I pleased," he declared and added that he instructed the Chase Manhattan Bank last week to transfer the \$3,000 to the Soviet Bank for Foreign Trade with the request that the amount be turned over to the K.G.B.

Mr. Krasin, 46 years old, was described by Khronika Press as an active participant in the Soviet civil rights movement who in May 1969 organized the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the Soviet Union and signed many statements defending the rights of persons subjected to political repression.

He was said to have been arrested several times since 1949 and he spent years in prison and exile. The last arrest was said to have taken place in September 1972. He was tried together with Peter Yaldr, in August and September 1973.

After both defendants received the same sentence, three years imprisonment and three years in exile, Mr. Krasin recalled, that if he collabor-

ated, they were presented at a press conference at Moscow's House of Journalists, which was attended by many foreign correspondents.

At the conference, the two defendants expressed repentance for their participation in the human-rights movement.

"I never believed in the views that I enunciated during the investigation, at the trial or at the press conference," Mr. Krasin said yesterday. "I did believe and do believe that the authorities in the Soviet Union unlawfully prosecute persons for their opinions, thereby violating the fundamental rights of Soviet citizens."

Mr. Krasin quoted K.G.B. interrogators as having made such remarks as "If we shoot you, then all your so-called democratic movement will end," or "We'll stand you up against the wall, but we're going to break this case."

After being warned several times that he would be executed if he wrecked the trial, Mr. Krasin said, "I came to believe their threats—the fear of violent death finally broke me, and I began to talk."

Asked in the interview whether he struck a deal with the K.G.B. whereby he was promised certain favors if he supplied information, Mr. Krasin said that he had received no specific assurances. Major Aleksandrovski would say, Mr. Krasin recalled, that if he collaborated "all will be well."

## VIETNAM ASSEMBLY WILL MEET SOON

BANGKOK, Thailand, April 25 (AP)—The National Assembly elected yesterday in Vietnam will meet within 60 days to adopt a new constitution and ratify the reunification of the North and South, according to Vietnamese officials.

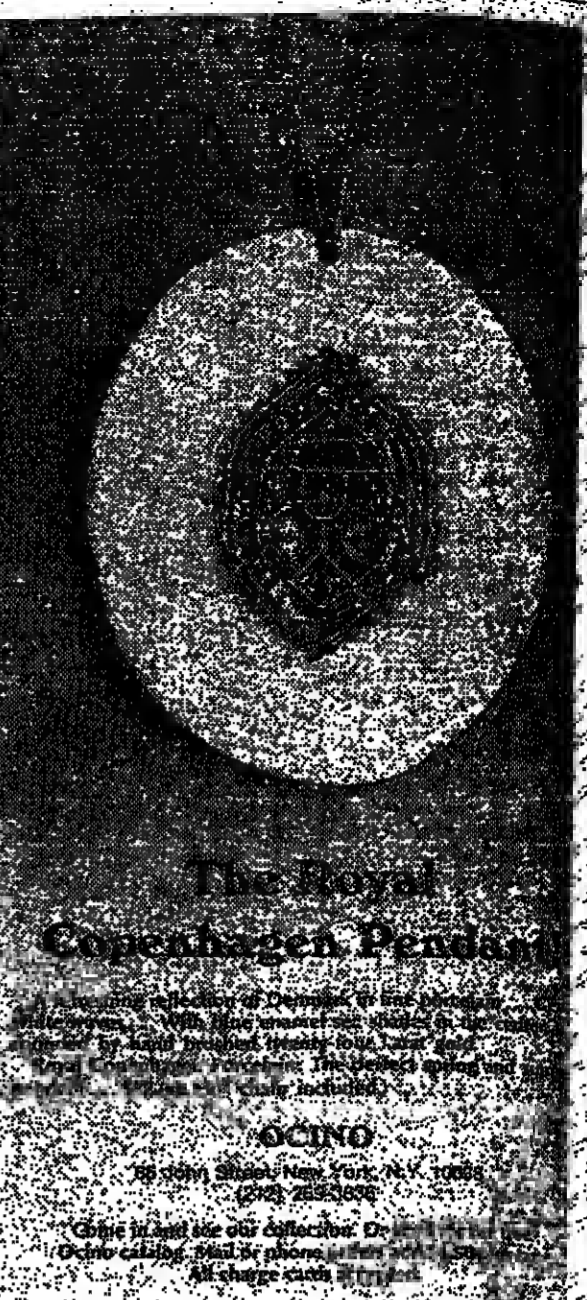
The voters chose 249 deputies in North Vietnam and 243 in the South. All the candidates were nominated by revolutionary committees.

The assembly was expected to be a powerless, rubber-stamp legislature like those in other

Communist countries, with real power being retained by a small Communist Party group in Hanoi.

No date for the reunification of the country was set. The country has been divided since the Geneva Conference of 1954 ended seven years of war between the forces of the Communist leader, Ho Chi Minh, and the French.

Broadcasts from Hanoi and Saigon, monitored here, said 99 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots in Hanoi and said there were similar strong turnouts in Saigon and the provinces. They described the atmosphere in the country as festive during the balloting.



Looking for a big, big job? Look for in the Business/Finance Section of Sunday New York Times. And look under CAREER MARKETPLACE...in the Business Finance Pages every Tuesday.



## Ribbon stripes of a summer night

Rich in the new folklore feeling and bright as a smile. Our shirred ribbon-striped prints on cool white "Nyesta"® jersey of nylon. The sun-or-moon dress to wear stropless if you wish, 78.00. And the tunic lightly belted over a skirt, 90.00. By Poi Richards for sizes 6 to 14. Second Floor Evening Shop, Lord & Taylor. Call WI 7-3300 (24 hours a day). Fifth Avenue, Monhasset, Garden City, Ridgewood-Poromus, Millburn, Westchester and Stamford. ©Rovelyn Industries registered trademark.

Free night of Sheraton Free day of Hertz Buy United drive vacation package with a Sheraton Hotel and Hotel (you stay nights and you can get a day of vacation For absolute charge. an extra night at Sheraton and an e

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

الجمهورية العربية السورية

LHI BALKS PRISONER DATA

ling to Confirm Official Arrests, d at 75,000

AM BORDERS U. April 26—The political prisoners a constant topic in New Delhi if no one—except highly placed officials who are say—knows the

small number of small, relative to the population. r Indira Gandhi characteristic reply recently. India's 00 million. she nor anyone ty has ever given rested since last the Government emergency, sus- pectives and began s opponents. Vary Widely eliable estimates now in jail vary ) and 75,000, al- position figures e number is as 0. The bases for s are far from

er of pulling to- f evidence from matching it up that someone's other state, a t business," a nat said. srs are largely n here, and the of arrests are ly in each of tes. Since the sts vary broadly o state, some at even the high- of the Federal ould find it diffi- he total number ted for political the 10 months political order. g, the sweeping -acquired under have been used t many people offenses. These lled "bad ele- inor hoodlums, vice had been e time. so people whose ostensibly not litics but who not have been ise.

cal Case ase is that of ant in Bombay zed with Jan tant Hindu party of the principal ps. After an ex- tr of his shop agn, the police overpriced mar- he was arrested. gory of prisoners people who were before last June, ousands of pro- vists, known as were thought for o be in the jails

r-reaching Main- ternal Security Defense of India ice are rarely ty their arrests. ate the emergen- and their legal - traced back to nial period. aws have been application now, its annual report the Home Minis- one of the latest is way: of persons whose clared to be nec- tively dealing emergency, the tion shall be ifidential matters e disclosure will e public interest, be communicated istained."

al Rights Law y General Niren during a Supreme

is barred from any right during ry. There is no ty law for the time s are continuing, as been several anyone of nation- s taken into custo- some time some igh almost none sion leaders—are ed. Many of the s arrested during ent marches, now illegal, have nly a few days. re never reported r censored newspa- eases sometimes Minister K. Braha- eddy was quoted ay as having an- at 90 percent of d after the Federal took over the ate of Tamil Nadu had been released, ot give the number. ed. d not be taken for at people can do like. Fresh deten- be made if the ex- arant. Even those ould be re-arrested

# Know who can get you a free day of vacation?

## "Me! Your Travel Agent"

**Free night of Sheraton. Free day of Hertz.**

Buy any United fly/drive vacation package with a Sheraton Hotel and Hertz car (you stay as little as two nights and three days) and your Travel Agent can get you a free day of vacation. For absolutely no charge. You get an extra weekend night at your Sheraton Hotel, and an extra

weekend day of rental for your Hertz car (you buy the gas). It's a United exclusive from May 1 thru June 30, 1976. Your Travel Agent knows where you can have a free extra day with United (only Florida and Hawaii are excluded).

**The friendly skies of your land.**



# Hearing on Plutonium Plant Is Told Of a Conflict Over Health Reports

By DAVID BURNHAM  
 WASHINGTON, April 26—On the day a Federal agency publicly said that health problems at an Oklahoma plutonium factory were of little significance, an official in the same agency was privately telling the top executive of the company that the factory had serious problems, it was disclosed today.

The apparent discrepancy between the public and private positions of the agency became known when a memorandum of a private conversation on Jan. 7, 1975, between Dean A. McGee, chairman of the board of the Kerr-McGee Corporation, and James G. Keppler, regional director of what was then called the Atomic Energy Commission, was placed in the record of a Congressional hearing.

The hearing was held by the House Small Business Committee's subcommittee on energy and environment, which has been investigating the Federal response to the death in a car crash of Karen Silkwood, a woman who worked at the Kerr-McGee facility near Crescent, Okla.

The first witness at today's hearing was Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, an enthusiastic supporter of nuclear energy and a leading authority on safety, who said that in 34 years he had "never known an operation in this industry so poorly operated" as the Kerr-McGee factory.

The Federal investigation of Kerr-McGee began in November 1974 after Anthony Mazzocchi, the Washington representative of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic

Workers International Union, contended in a telegram to William Saxbe, then Attorney General, that Miss Silkwood's death on Nov. 13, 1974 might not have been accidental.

The Oklahoma State Police, which conducted the initial investigation of the crash, concluded that it occurred when Miss Silkwood fell asleep. The Justice Department reported on May 1 of last year that the F.B.I. had found no evidence of foul play.

The Atomic Energy Commission investigated allegations Miss Silkwood had made about safety practices at the plutonium plant, two months before her car crashed into a culvert.

On January 7, 1975, the A.E.C. issued a report and accompany press release on its investigations. The report said 21 of her 39 allegations were substantiated or partially substantiated but the press release said the safety shortcomings "did not pose a hazard to workers or the public."

But on the day the Atomic Energy Commission issued its report in Washington, Mr. Keppler, director of the agency's Region III, met in Oklahoma City with Mr. McGee.

Mr. Keppler's memorandum of this conversation, dated Jan. 29, or three weeks after it occurred, indicated he had told Mr. McGee that there were "serious management control problems" at the plutonium facility.

Mr. Keppler said there was no evidence that anyone in the Kerr-McGee Corporation outside the plant was concerned about what was going on there.

that equipment in the plant was archaic and prone to breakdowns which enhanced contamination problems; and that a large number of errors resulted from such causes as "personnel turnover, inadequate training or lack of supervision."

But Mr. Keppler indicated that his main concern was that the "Kerr-McGee management are not committed to as low as possible exposures" to plutonium and had not "replaced the professional health physics [official] lost several years ago."

Mr. Keppler's private comments to Mr. McGee closely paralleled Miss Silkwood's original allegations about the health conditions of the factory, as well as the opinion given the House subcommittee today by Dr. Morgan.

Though Mr. Keppler's comments followed a two-month-long investigation, he said in his memorandum that the points of concern were "subjective i.e., gut reactions without true substantiation."

A spokesman for the Nuclear Regulatory Agency, the Federal agency that now licenses commercial nuclear facilities, denied there was any inconsistency in the public and private positions of the now defunct energy commission.

"We said there were no serious violations, but we did feel the company needed considerable improvement," he said.

A spokesman for Kerr-McGee said there would be no comment on either Mr. Keppler's memorandum or Dr. Morgan's charges that the company failed to follow accepted safety and security practices.

*Betsey Johnson's clothes talk*

Her "jump-purr" says,

"Sit" on a back pocket. Bright pink cotton, 4 to 6x, 17.50



Her pants say,

"My junk jeon" and "Sit" on a back pocket. Bright green cotton, 4 to 6x, 13.50  
 Green-and-white striped T-shirt of polyester-and-cotton, 4-5, 6-6x, 6.00



Her overalls say,

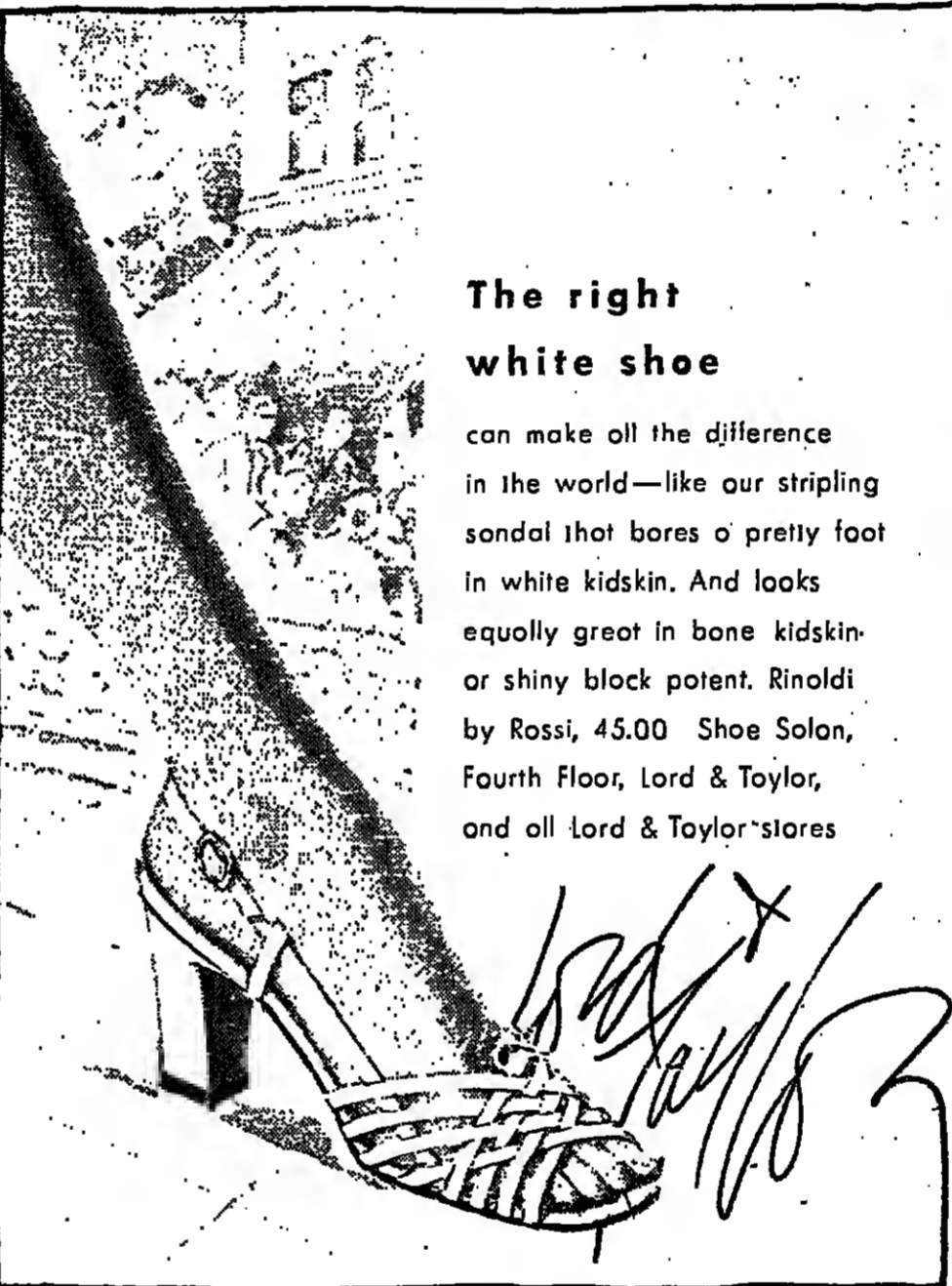
"Snocktime" and "Sit" on a back pocket. Bright blue cotton, 4 to 6x, 17.50.  
 Blue-and-white striped T-shirt of polyester-and-cotton, 4-5, 6-6x, 6.00



All from the new collection of Betsey Johnson's Kids. Meet Betsey Johnson, tomorrow, between noon and 3 o'clock, Young People's Floor, Seventh, Lord & Taylor, call Wisconsin 7-3300 (24 hours a day). The clothes, at all Lord & Taylor stores

## The right white shoe

can make all the difference in the world—like our strapping sandal that bores o' pretty foot in white kidskin. And looks equally great in bone kidskin or shiny black patent. Rinoldi by Rossi, 45.00 Shoe Solon, Fourth Floor, Lord & Taylor, and all Lord & Taylor stores



## Your high school junior can start college this September at NYU.

That's right. NYU's Early Admissions program allows high school juniors to skip their senior year and go right into college.

What's more, this may be the best move you and your son or daughter could possibly make. Here's why:

- The last year of high school is often unproductive. By the end of their junior year, many students have acquired virtually all the credits and skills they need to qualify for college. Even for preprofessional courses in medicine, dentistry, and law.
- Early admissions students at NYU do at least as well academically as 4-year high school graduates.
- Early admissions students hardly ever find social adjustment a problem. Shared interests, not ego, is what brings college students together.
- The way college costs keep rising, a year's head start can mean a substantial money saving. NYU also offers accelerated degree programs for further savings of time and tuition. (And your son or daughter would be eligible for scholarships and other financial aid on the same basis as any other student.)

No, your teenager does not have to be a genius! Just a good, hard-working student who meets our regular entrance

requirements of the five NYU schools that participate in the Early Admissions program: College of Arts and Sciences; School of the Arts; College of Business and Public Administration; School of Education, Health, Nursing, and Arts Professions; and School of Social Work.

For full information, call the NYU Office of Undergraduate Admissions at (212) 598-3591 or mail this coupon today.



Office of Undergraduate Admissions  
 New York University  
 905 Tisch Hall, Washington Square  
 New York, N.Y. 10003

Please send me complete information about the Early Admissions program.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (please print)

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

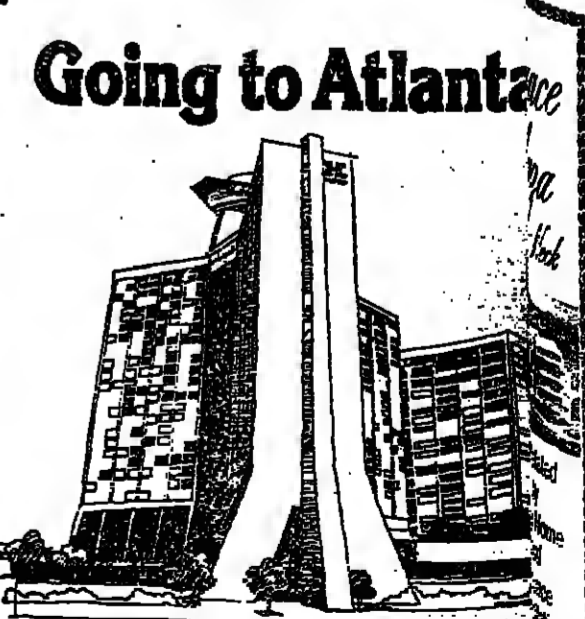
Major areas of interest \_\_\_\_\_

New York University is an equal opportunity institution.

## PRESENTING THE PONCHO BY BILL BLASS

A beach roamer deluxe... a cover-up for after-bath... just the kind of leisure class you'd expect from Bill Blass for Royal! Chic shirt detail and leg-flattering pointed hem. In a rich brown or beige terry of cotton with polyester. Petite or Average sizes. \$70. On mail orders, please include correct tax. \$1.50 handling outside NY delivery

It's all at your *Elizabeth Arden Sal* 691 Fifth Avenue, New York 10022 • PL 9



## Hilton offers a choice of 3 locations.

To reserve, call the Hilton Reservation Service in New York at 594-4500

الطريق الى...

### Votes Federal Takeover in Checking at Terminals

By WILLIAM ROBBINS  
Special to The New York Times

ON April 26, a reform bill proposed by a wide coalition of grain exporters and terminal operators at all export terminals. The bill is expected to pass the House, which has threatened to pass the bill if the Senate version survives to a conference committee. The bill would give the Federal Grain Inspection Service, which has been operating within the Department of Agriculture, the authority to inspect and grade all grain at the 25 largest terminals.

The bill would also give the Federal Grain Inspection Service the authority to inspect and grade all grain at the 25 largest terminals. The bill would also give the Federal Grain Inspection Service the authority to inspect and grade all grain at the 25 largest terminals.

The bill would also give the Federal Grain Inspection Service the authority to inspect and grade all grain at the 25 largest terminals. The bill would also give the Federal Grain Inspection Service the authority to inspect and grade all grain at the 25 largest terminals.

### GOVERNOR WHEAT LAG

April 26 — Gov. Bennett of Kansas today said that current wheat prices may cause a serious production lag in the supplies. Bennett, speaking at a week-long conference on world food prices, said wheat prices, which are \$3.30 to \$3.50 a bushel, do not provide enough incentive for farmers to produce more wheat. He said, "wheat prices provide an incentive for farmers to produce more wheat. He said, 'wheat prices provide an incentive for farmers to produce more wheat.'"

### FEDERAL AGENCIES SUED ON HOUSING

Rights Groups Charge Bias in Mortgage Lending

By ERNEST HOLSELDORF  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—A coalition of 10 civil rights and housing groups sued four Federal financial regulatory agencies today, charging that they failed to enforce laws against discrimination in mortgage lending. The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to pressure lending institutions from discriminating against racial and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to pressure lending institutions from discriminating against racial and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

Specifically, the suit alleged the following: "Otherwise qualified" non-white families are denied loans because of their race, and in some instances more stringent terms and conditions are attached to loans to them.

The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to pressure lending institutions from discriminating against racial and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

Specifically, the suit alleged the following: "Otherwise qualified" non-white families are denied loans because of their race, and in some instances more stringent terms and conditions are attached to loans to them.

The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to pressure lending institutions from discriminating against racial and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

Lending agencies "redline" neighborhoods, refusing to grant mortgages in coarser city areas that are predominantly nonwhite.

The complaint alleged that despite Federal laws and constitutional rights, the regulatory agencies had declined to pressure lending institutions from discriminating against racial and ethnic minorities, headed by women and families applying for mortgages in integrated neighborhoods.

The suit alleged that the regulatory agencies have had evidence of discrimination in hand since 1971, when a number of surveys were taken, yet only the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, among the four agencies, has gone as far as to draw up regulations against discrimination.

The suit alleged that the regulatory agencies have had evidence of discrimination in hand since 1971, when a number of surveys were taken, yet only the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, among the four agencies, has gone as far as to draw up regulations against discrimination.

regulations against discrimination, require them to keep information on loan applications by race and sex and compel the lending agencies to train officers in ways to detect discrimination.

The suit, which will be heard by Judge John H. Pratt here, has 10 plaintiffs—the National Urban League, the National Committee Against Discrimination, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Friends Service Committee. Also, the League of Women Voters, National Neighbors, the Housing Association of Delaware Valley, the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association and the Rural Housing Alliance.

# The Houston Nonstop with wide-open spaces.



Eastern introduces the only wide-body L-1011 service from Kennedy to Houston and San Antonio. 6:15 pm daily.

Starting on May 1st, Eastern's new L-1011 Whisperliner® service flies you to Houston and San Antonio in super comfort.

Besides Texas-size roominess, you get two-by-two seating. Six-channel stereo at every seat. And extra enclosed storage space right near your seat.

Next trip to Houston or San Antonio, try our new wide-body L-1011 to the wide-open spaces. It's one of Eastern's 5 daily nonstops to Houston from the New York area. Including 1 from Newark, 1 from LaGuardia and 2 from Kennedy International.

Call your travel agent. Or call Eastern at 986-5000 in New York or 621-2121 in Newark. We've got the right time and the right place for you. And the right size plane.

**EASTERN THE WINGS OF MAN**

THE WINGS OF MAN IS A REGISTERED SERVICE MARK OF EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.

Grace  
Going to Plaza  
Wheat Nook

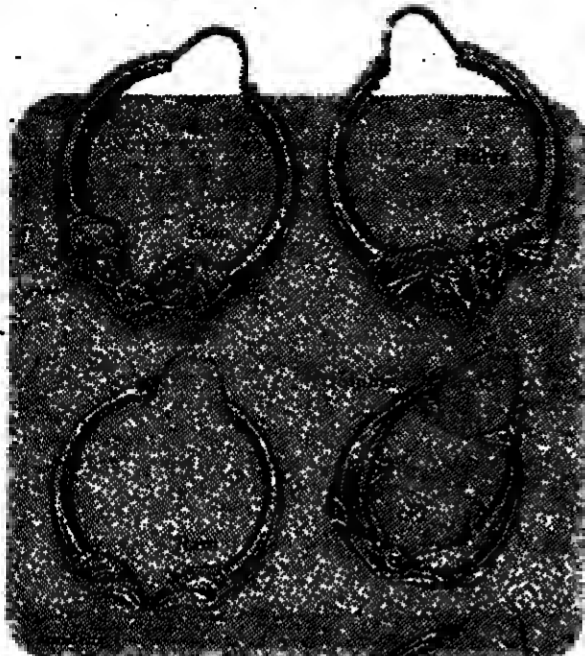
Health Related Facility Nursing Home is proud to announce accreditation by the Joint Commission Accreditation of Hospitals

offers of 3100

15 St. Paul's Place East Neck, N.Y. 11021 516-496-3001

## A nice way to catch here on Mother's Day. 14K Animal Loops

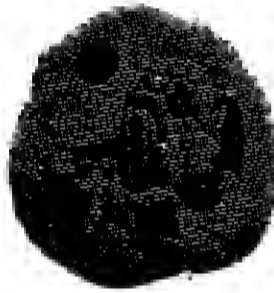
Stop searching. Earrings are back and Mother loves 'em! These 14k gold pets are the newest rage. Find them all upstairs, now, at Fina...at an upstairs Fina price.



Horse, 14K, Reg. \$72. At Fina, \$43.  
Lion, 14K, Reg. \$67. At Fina, \$39.95.  
Ram, 14K, Reg. \$55. At Fina, \$34.95.  
Dolphin, 14K, Reg. \$67. At Fina, \$39.95.  
Unicorn, 14K, Reg. \$72. At Fina, \$43.  
\*Manufacturer's suggested retail.

**Upstairs at Michael C. Fina**  
580 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036  
Open Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 5:30 PM. • (212) 757-2530  
On Mail & Phone Orders add \$1.50. In N.Y. State add sales tax.

Advertisement



**"A cookie of joy is a beauty forever."**

This famous saying is brought to you by The Famous Chocolate Chip Cookie Company. You'll be able to get famous soon at fine stores near you.

## Private School Segregation Is Defended in High Court

By LESLEY OELSNER  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Supreme Court was told by a lawyer for a small Virginia school today that the "God-given right" of Americans "to be left alone" and "to be free" means that they may have a private school that keep out black children because of their color.

The Court was also told, by a lawyer representing an association of about 375 private schools in the South, that discrimination is not "necessarily a horrible thing."

The lawyer for the school association told the Justices that black parents already had a wide range of choices of schools to which they could send their children.

They could go to a black private school, an integrated private school, or a public school, "which is always integrated," the lawyer, George S. Leonard, asserted.

The two lawyers and a third lawyer representing another private academy in Virginia were contradicted by lawyers representing two black children who contended they were illegally excluded from the two academies.

They were also sharply and sometimes angrily questioned by a number of Justices—especially by Thurgood Marshall, the only black member of the Court, but also by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice William H. Rehnquist generally considered the most conservative members.

The Court ruled in 1954 that segregation in public schools violated the Constitution. Until today's case, however, it had never considered the legality of segregation in private schools.

The question legally is whether segregation in private schools violates the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which gives blacks the same rights "to make and enforce contracts" as whites, or whether instead it is permissible because of the constitutional protection of the

freedom of association. The lower Federal courts that have already ruled on the case the Court heard today found that segregation does violate the civil rights law.

Some of the Justices during the two hours of arguments today questioned some of the assertions made by the lawyers representing the black children espousing the over court's view. The bulk of the questioning, and the bulk of the criticism implicit in much of the questioning, however, seemed directed at the lawyers for the schools.

Justice Rehnquist started the questioning, a few minutes after Louis Koutoulakos opened his argument on behalf of the Dobbe's School in Arlington. Mr. Koutoulakos said that the civil rights act provision regarding contracts did not apply to private school admissions. He said that the freedom of association governed the case.

"I'm not certainly the smartest man in the world," he said, but "common sense" teaches that "this country's based on two things"—the right to be left alone, the right of individual liberty.

"This right transcends the Bill of Rights. It's a God-given right, the right to be left alone and the right to be free," he continued.

Justice Rehnquist stopped the lawyer, and, in a reference to laws forbidding discrimination in employment, asked: Why was the school's insistence that it had the right to choose its students "any different from an employer arguing he should have the right to choose who he wants as an employee?"

The lawyer replied that if a parent has the right, already established by earlier court decisions, to select the type of school he or she wants for a child, "there's a concomitant right of [a school] to select the children it wants to educate."

Chief Justice Burger later pressed the same point. What if an employer "announced he refused to employ any member of the Negro race—for building

an interstate highway, for instance?"

"He's got the right," the lawyer replied, absent any specific statutory prohibition. "It may not be a nice right," he conceded, "it may be something we don't like morally."

Justice Potter Stewart pointed out that this would in fact be illegal, under Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Subsequently, the attorney reiterated his reliance on the right to choose one's associates, saying a person has a right to decide who he'll let "in his home."

"A school's not a home," Justice Marshall interjected.

Arguments Contradicted  
Justice Marshall contradicted several other assertions of Mr. Koutoulakos, saying of one argument, "The Court just ignored that argument," when it was made in another case.

Justice Marshall became noticeably angry later, during Mr. Leonard's argument on behalf of the Southern Independent School Association. The attorney remarked that 250,000 black children attend private schools. The Justice asked him if he knew any that excluded whites, the attorney named one; then, pressed by the Justice, said he did not know if it actually excluded whites, then he suggested schools run by Black Muslims.

"You're wrong," Justice Mar-

shall shot back. The lawyer suggested a school in Mississippi. "Can you imagine," the Justice asked, "a white student applying to an all-black school in Mississippi?"

The exchange continued, finally, Justice Marshall said, loudly, "All I'm objecting to, sir, is your comparing your schools to the average Negro school. There's no comparison."

The other Virginia Academy involved in the Fairfax-Brewster School in Bailey's Cross Roads, represented by Andrew A. Lipscomb. Both schools deny that they excluded the two children in the case because of race, and now do have black students, but contend they should have a right to exclude them if they wish. Southern association concedes that a majority of its members are black children.

The lawyers representing the children were Michael McCrary, Colin M. Gonzales, Allison W. Brown Jr. and Rita V. G. Boggs. Friends of the court briefs supporting their basic argument, that racial segregation by private schools violates the civil rights law, were filed by Solicitor General Robert H. Bork, and various organizations, there included the Council for American Private Education, National Association of Independent Schools, Southern Association of Independent Schools and National Education Association.

pollan Correctional Center in San Diego, where she will undergo a 90-day psychiatric evaluation.

### MISS HEARST MOVED TO FEDERAL PRISON

Special to The New York Times  
SAN FRANCISCO, April 26—Patricia Hearst, gaining weight and much recovered from a deflated lung, was moved from her Redwood City hospital room today to a Federal prison at Pleasanton, Calif.

Federal officials concealed her destination until she had been booked into the minimum security prison in the hills southeast of Oakland.

Miss Hearst was turned over to Federal Bureau of Prisons officers at Pleasanton. They will transport her to the Metro-

politan Correctional Center in San Diego, where she will undergo a 90-day psychiatric evaluation.

The tests were ordered after she was convicted on March 20 of armed bank robbery. The crime was committed on April 15, 1974, ten weeks after she had been kidnapped by members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army.

Judge Oliver J. Carter of the Federal District Court ordered the evaluation before imposing sentence. His order came after he had been notified that Miss Hearst had shown a willingness to be a prosecution witness against persons with whom she had been involved while living underground.

## Helping opportunity to knock

In New Jersey, a young man thought he had an idea for a useful business—transporting handicapped children to their special schools. Today, little more than a decade later, he operates nearly 40 vehicles, employs more than 60 persons, and has contracts with nine municipalities, an airline, and a government agency. Last year, the company's gross exceeded \$1 million.

Getting from the idea stage to the million-dollar mark wasn't easy, especially for a minority entrepreneur. But help was available through the Interracial Council for Business Opportunity. Help with planning. Financial help. Help just to open doors, and with the crucial details like obtaining a performance bond.

That success story is just one of 3,690 in which ICBO had a hand during 1975. Over its 12-year history, similar stories have become commonplace.

ICBO is one of the first non-profit, voluntary agencies established to help minority businessmen and women start, manage, and expand their own enterprises. In the met-

ropolitan area alone, more than 600 experienced management people volunteer their services to the group. These volunteers, recruited from established businesses, help minority-owned enterprises with everything from picking locations to bookkeeping to finding markets. Last year, 1,100 individuals attended ICBO training courses, and volunteer consultants provided 16,000 man-hours of technical assistance.

ICBO volunteers also help minority-owned businesses raise needed capital by "packaging" loan applications for consideration by banks and other commercial lenders. The bottom line: in 1975, ICBO secured \$10 million in financing. ICBO backers also helped generate \$12 million in sales through corporate purchases from minority firms.

More corporate and individual support—donations and volunteers—is needed to expand this worthwhile program. If you'd like to help opportunity knock on a minority businessman's door, call Malcolm L. Cornin, ICBO's president, (212) 889-0880. He'll tell you how you can fit in.

Mobil

Handwritten Arabic text: "مكتبة الجليلية"

April 26, 1975

Summary of Actions Taken by U.S. Supreme Court

STON, April 26—The Court took the following actions today:

**DECISIONS**

Without hearing, the court affirmed a trial court ruling in a 1973 municipal election in Toronto, La., because the new procedure had not been approved with the provisions of the new procedures of the Rights Act.

Challenging the election by four white plaintiffs of whom had successfully in the

plaintiff contend that the agency shop system violates their constitutional rights to freedom of speech and association.

The lower court, whose decision the Supreme Court will review, found that under an earlier Supreme Court ruling it was valid under an agency shop provision to require nonunion members to pay fees that could be used for collective bargaining. As for use of agency fees for other purposes, the lower court found the following: use of a nonunion member's agency fee for a candidate or cause to which the employee objected could violate

his or her constitutional rights; in order to preserve the constitutional right, however, the employee would have to "make known to the union those causes and candidates to which he objects."

In other words, challenges would have to be individual, and case-by-case. (Abood v. Detroit Bd. of Education, No. 75-1153).

**MEDICAID**

The Court turned down New York State's request for a stay, pending appeal of a lower Federal court ruling requiring the state to pay Medicaid benefits for elective abortions. (Stephen Berger, commissioner of social serv-

ices of New York v. Elizabeth Linda Klein et al, No. A-923).

**ZONING**

The Court agreed to review the constitutionality of an East Cleveland zoning ordinance limiting the number of members of various generations that could be considered a "family" for purposes of one-family-per-home zoning. Under that regulation, in the case the Court agreed to review, a woman was sentenced to a \$25 fine and five-day jail term for living with her two unmarried sons and the son's two children. (Moore v. City of East Cleveland, Ohio, No. 75-6289).

HEADMASTER'S DAY MARRIED IN BOSTON

Racial Incidents Greet New Chief of Troubled School

By JOHN KIPNER  
Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, April 26 — The Federal Court-appointed headmaster of South Boston High School had a difficult first day of classes today as the city's schools reopened after Easter vacation in a tense week marked by incidents of racial violence.

Jerome Winegar, brought in from a junior high school in Minneapolis under an order by

Federal District Judge W. Arthur Garrity Jr., found few students, a demonstration by white students and a bomb scare at the troubled high school, the focal point of Boston's busing controversy.

Signs telling him, among other things, that he was not welcome, were posted on the streets around the high school. The neighborhood's current slogan, "Jerome Go Home," was scrawled on the school's front doors in the middle of the night. The doors were splattered with the remains of previous slogans and in the early morning white paint was daubed over the new writing.

Local and state police were present this morning, after a week in which a white man was dragged from his car and severely beaten by black youths and a black educator was at-

tacked while waiting for a subway near City Hall and had his jaw and both wrists broken. The white man, Richard Poole, is still in critical condition.

School buses brought 49 black students behind their police motorcycle escort to the school's main building. On some mornings there have been up to 180 blacks still below the original projected enrollment.

After the blacks had gone past the metal detectors and into the building, about 100 white students arrived and stood on the front steps, occasionally booing and jeering. The police eventually ordered them to disperse. Then the police moved them off the steps, with one brief scuffle in which two white youths were arrested.

At 10:18 in the morning, a woman called to a bomb threat, saying, "this is oo joke," and

the high school building was briefly cleared while police searched it. The black students were put on police buses and taken to an area outside the neighborhood and were later brought back.

Meanwhile, the City Council debated a possible ordinance to establish a 10 P.M. curfew for youths in the hope of stopping nighttime violence.

**Cambodia-Burma Ties**

HONG KONG, April 26 (UPI) — Cambodia and Burma have established diplomatic relations, Hsinhua, the Chinese press agency, reported today. The agency, quoting a communiqué broadcast by Cambodian radio, said the governments had agreed over the weekend to set up relations at the ambassadorial level.

plaintiffs — members of the National Democratic Committee and the itself — contended that the election under the Rights Act could not show rights had been used of race. The also contended that the plaintiffs were challenging the cause they had in it.

The court rejected contentions and the plaintiffs did not. The Supreme Court adopting, though not reasoning be-

Justice F. Powell Jr. H. Rehnquist would have said on the case, "side it summarizing Sorrento Municipal Executive Reine, No. 75-

**ISH**

agreed to decide to may ban out-ents from fish-ers and off its ally, the Court review a lower striking down tion that for- fish within f its coast and certain out-of- in the Virginia Chesapeake

invited Solicitor ri H. Bork to ving the views States on the ugias v. Sea-s, Inc., No. 75-

**SPEECH**

declined to re- at it said was bstantial Feder- a lower court- ing the consti- an Illinois stat- es it a crime the American ican Civil n, representing women who I under the stat- ing a flag as a st the Vietnam ie Kent State sd sought to ew as an un- limitation, of ee speech.

Hiam J. Brennan Marshall and evens said they heard oral ar- the case rather e the appeal. V. Illinois, No.

**BOR**

an appeal on be- than 800 Detroi- court agreed to validity of col- lecting contracts or an "agency ich persons not join the union gency fees" that by the union ctive bargaining er purposes to deal ones. The brought the ap-

ins Paris Visit 'l 26 (Reuters) - mesto Geisel of here today for official visit.

**any cher**

le dows wide

**liser**

**IONERS**

liser is perfect for bedroom. Cooling from 5,000 to 8,300 a Money Saver Button rotary switch unit ps save energy AND our monthly electrical time you use the unit!

See Miser today!!

**edrich** The Energy Economizers

**chwarz & Son, Corp.** 557-5470 8 East 46th St. (2nd & 3rd Aves.) SERVICE • RENTALS

# DELTA IS READY WHEN YOU ARE



Delta has the most nonstop seats to Atlanta. Plus a choice of nonstops to both New Orleans and Houston.

Leave New York	Arrive Atlanta	Arrive New Orleans	Arrive Houston
7:20a N <sup>1</sup> Sun.	9:17a NS	10:47a	11:03a
7:25a L	9:23a NS	10:47a	11:03a
9:15a N	11:12a NS	12:40p <sup>1</sup> Sun.	1:02p TriStar
9:30a L	11:28a NS	12:40p <sup>1</sup> Sun.	1:02p TriStar
12:20p L	2:14p NS	3:07p	—
1:00p L <sup>2</sup>	—	—	3:30p NS
1:15p N	3:12p NS	4:30p	5:04p
1:30p L <sup>2</sup>	—	3:20p NS	—
3:20p L	5:18p NS	6:15p TriStar	—
5:00p L	6:55p NS	8:34p	—
5:15p K	7:20p NS TriStar	—	—
5:30p N	7:22p NS	8:34p OS	9:22p
5:45p L <sup>2</sup>	—	—	8:15p NS <sup>1</sup> Sat.
6:00p K <sup>2</sup>	—	8:01p NS	9:29p OS
9:00p K NC	11:00p NS	—	—
9:30p NC	11:21p NS	12:35a	1:12a
9:30p L NC	11:23p NS	12:35a	1:12a
9:45p K NC	—	11:46p NS	1:11a OS
3:05a K NC	5:01a NS	6:37a	7:05a

Fly nonstop to Miami, Ft. Lauderdale or Tampa/St. Pete day or night. Wide-Ride L-1011 TriStar® to Ft. Lauderdale every morning.

Leave New York	Arrive Ft. Lauderdale	Arrive Miami	Arrive Tampa/St. Pete
9:00a K	—	—	11:23a NS
9:25a N	—	11:56a NS	—
10:00a K TriStar	12:34p NS	—	—
10:00a N	12:28p NS	—	—
10:00a K	—	12:38p NS	—
1:40p K <sup>2</sup>	—	4:18p NS	—
1:40p K <sup>2</sup>	4:13p N	—	—
4:59p L <sup>2</sup>	—	—	7:25p NS
5:30p K <sup>2</sup>	8:04p NS	8:56p OS	—
6:00p L <sup>2</sup>	—	8:45p NS	—
9:00p K NC	—	—	11:23p NS
9:05p L NC	11:39p NS	12:20a OS	—
9:05p N NC	11:50p NS	12:19a OS	—
9:05p K NC	11:3p NS	—	—
9:10p K NC	—	11:48p NS	—

K: Kennedy; L: LaGuardia; N: Newark; NS: Nonstop; OS: One-stop; NC: Night Coach; Royal Service. Except for nonstops and thru-jets, service is a connection.

Leave on Delta day or night for Atlanta and all the South. We've got more nonstop seats available to Atlanta than any other airline. And our nonstops include Wide-Ride L-1011 TriStars. Delta helps you save money, too—ask about our round-trip Freedom Fares.

Delta accepts American Express and all other major general-purpose credit cards. For instant reservations thru Deltamex call Delta in New York at (212) 239-0700, in Nassau at (16) 392-1555, in New Jersey at (201) 622-2111. Or see your friendly Travel Agent.

And have a nice trip. **DELTA**

# TO THE SOUTH.

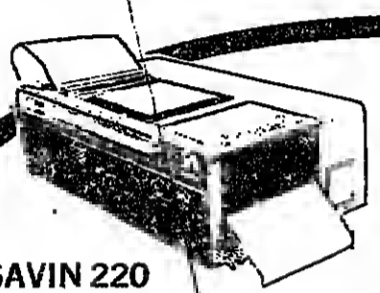
No other airline beats Delta's low fares. Save on round-trip Freedom Fares to every Delta city in the continental U.S. Check Delta or your Travel Agent for complete details.

HAMILTON ORIGINALS OF DELTA AIRLINES

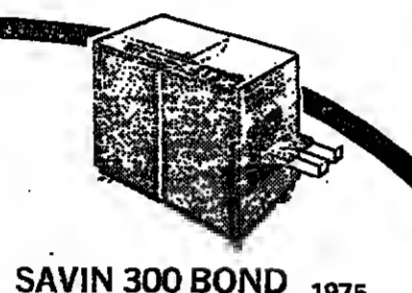
\$ 200,000  
**COPY MACHINE**  
**WAREHOUSE SALE**

**IN WILLOUGHBY'S OWN  
 7 TH. FLOOR WAREHOUSE  
 AT 115 W. 31 ST. N.Y.C.**  
 Between 6th & 7th Ave.

OVER \$200,000 WORTH OF FAMOUS MAKE COPY MACHINES  
 SOME USED—SOME DEMOS—SOME SALESMEN'S SAMPLES  
 SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON ALL NEW COPIERS  
 ALL MACHINES COME WITH 90 DAY WARRANTY  
 ON PARTS AND LABOR.

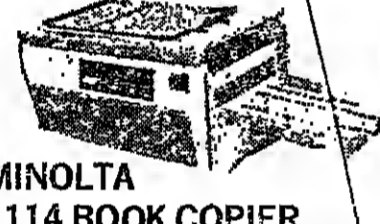
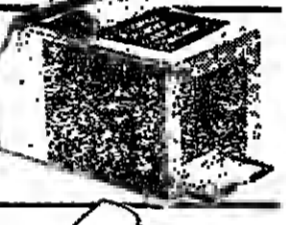


**SAVIN 220  
 FLATBED COPIER**  
 \$1,795 if new  
**\$699** warehouse price  
 Automatically cuts to length of original.  
 Multiple copies.

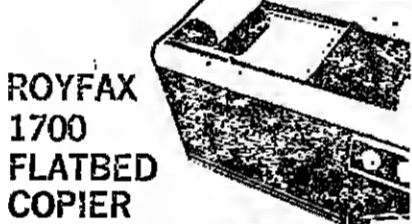


**SAVIN 300 BOND PAPER COPIER** 1975 Model  
 \$5,395 if new  
**\$1995** warehouse price  
 Uses plain paper. Copies 8 1/2 x 11, 8 1/2 x 14" & 8 1/2 x 5 1/2" automatically.

**SINGER-FRIDEN BOOK COPIER**  
 Orig. N.Y. selling price used  
 \$695 \$199 warehouse price  
 Copies up to 11 x 17" in just 4 seconds.



**MINOLTA 1114 BOOK COPIER**  
 \$1,270 if new  
**\$695** warehouse price  
 Convenient copying of bound and stapled papers.



**ROYFAX 1700 FLATBED COPIER**  
 \$1,595 if new  
**\$595** warehouse price  
 First copy in 7 seconds—15 copies per minute.

**PAPER RIOT!**  
**ROLLS** 795  
 FITS ALMOST ANY ROLL-FED MACHINE  
 FIRST QUALITY 450 FEET LONG  
 MAKES 500 LETTER-SIZE COPIES.  
 MINIMUM ORDER: 10 ROLLS

**SHEETS** 995  
 FOR ANY CUT SHEET COPIER  
 MAKES 1,000 LETTER-SIZE COPIES  
 FIRST QUALITY MINIMUM ORDER: 6 CARTONS  
 100 LEGAL-SIZE SHEETS 24.95  
 When ordering, please indicate model make of your copier.

**ALSO! PAPER FOR XEROX AND BM UP TO 40% OFF!**

**SAVIN 200 DRY COPIER**  
 \$1,295 if new  
**\$249** rebuilt  
 Multiple copier automatically copies to length.

WHILE THEY LAST!

A.B. DICK	\$795.00
MINOLTA 11	895.00
SCM 33	199.50
SCM 78	349.50
SAVIN 230	795.00
ROYFAX 12	299.50
3M 76 FACTOR REFURB.	199.50

**ROYFAX 1400 BOOK COPIER**  
 \$695 if new  
**\$399**  
 Small as an electric typewriter. Copies standard & legal size.

PLUS MANY MORE USED SPECIAL TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION COME IN FOR COMPLETE SECTION.

**LARGE SELECTION OF USED COPIERS FROM \$995**  
 Guaranteed operating.

76 YEARS OF RELIABILITY  
**WILLOUGHBY'S COPY MACHINES DIVISION**  
 N.Y.'S LARGEST COPY MACHINE DEALER  
 MAIN OFFICE: 116 W. 32nd ST.  
 WAREHOUSE SALE AT 115 W. 31st S  
**212 LO 4-1600**

**G.O.P. DELEGATION CALLED NEUTRAL**

New York Party Head Sees No Commitment to Ford  
 By RONALD SMOTHERS  
 Special to The New York Times  
 ALBANY, April 26—Richard M. Rosenbaum, who was re-elected today as Republican state chairman, declared in the strongest terms to date that the New York delegation to the [Republican national convention] was "truly uncommitted" and not, as some observers have suggested, "uncommitted for President Ford."

The 45-year-old state chairman spoke at the Albany Hyatt House here at a meeting of the Republican state committee and the 191 elected and at-large delegates to the convention. His comments were designed partly to calm the restiveness among some Republican leaders who are beginning to detect support for the candidacy of Ronald Reagan in their counties.

George L. Clark Jr., Brooklyn Republican leader, told the gathering that already 16 of the 18 delegates from Brooklyn "were leaning toward Reagan." He sought assurances from Mr. Rosenbaum that there had been no deals made that would force these delegates to vote against their conscience.

But, more important, Mr. Rosenbaum's strong comments underscored the state Republican's commitment to get some "economic help" for New York in exchange for supporting President Ford for re-election.

"After any nomination there is an election to be won, and I have told the President that we in New York State would need some help to help him do this," he said, noting that the states of the Northeast are recovering more slowly than other areas from the recession. He said that in the next few weeks he would meet with members of President Ford's Cabinet as head of a coalition of Republican Party chairmen from 11 Eastern states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

**Aims Are Listed**  
 In a later interview he said that he would seek some commitment that the Federal Government would not close any more military installations in the 11 states and help in rebuilding railroads and in constructing highways.

Mr. Rosenbaum noted that most of the states represented in the coalition had, or would have, uncommitted delegations by the time of the August convention in Kansas City. This, he said, enhanced their chances of winning some concessions from the Ford Administration.

Aides of Mr. Rosenbaum and other officials of the state party said privately that Mr. Rosenbaum was "not holding the uncommitted delegation over the President's head like a hammer." But he had made it clear to officials of the President's re-election campaign that support for Mr. Ford's candidacy

**Buckley Declares for Senate as a Republican**

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

nities alone and let the people and their local governments go about their business un molested by unelected bureaucrats who feel they have a special mandate to direct other people's lives."

In a declaration that was more philosophic than specific, the Senator said at a news conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel that "I know after six years that if you work hard enough and long enough and have faith in the people, you can make a difference, you can chart the way, can raise the sometimes lonely cry that in time, and with work, becomes the accepted wisdom."

"More and more, the issues are being debated on the terms that I have been using from the outset," added the Senator, who is still not completely at ease at a news conference.

**Refers to His Record**  
 In one of his few specific references to his record, which Democrats have charged is "do nothing," the Senator pointed to his responsibility for measures protecting the privacy of school records, making Federal agencies legally accountable for their actions and food stamp "reform."

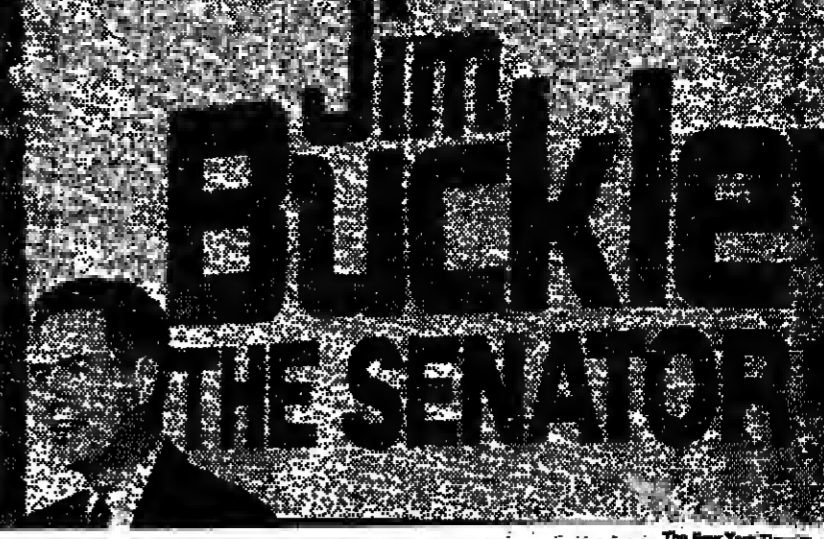
**Fiva Democrats** — Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney General, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, Assemblyman Andrew J. Stein, Mayor Edward Hanna of Utica and Abraham Hirschfeld — have already announced their candidacies and

and a Republican victory in New York would depend in part on Federal help for the Northeast.

Mr. Rosenbaum was re-elected, as were Eunice B. Whittlesey of Scotia and Phyllis M. Kelly of Snyder as first vice chairmen. Richard J. Hanlon, Onondaga County Republican leader, was elected as secretary, replacing Joseph Franchella of Albany, and George L. Hinman of Singhamton and Dorothy B. McHugh of Manhattan were re-elected national committeemen and committee woman respectively.

**Red Cross Leaves Angola**

Special to The New York Times  
 GENEVA, April 26—The International Committee of the Red Cross said today that it was ending its assistance operations in Angola because the government of the newly independent African country wanted its national agencies to take charge of all aid. The committee valued at \$3.5 million the cost of the aid it had provided Angola or had channeled from other sources since last June.



Senator James L. Buckley announcing his candidacy for re-election.

more are expected. Mr. Buckley added with a broad grin that he had also "experienced the exquisite joy of having liberated the American consumer from that bureaucratic monstrosity, the ignition interlock seatbelt."

He did not mention President Ford except in response to questions. A longtime ally of Ronald Reagan, Mr. Buckley reiterated his neutrality in the G.O.P. Presidential race.

He said that the President had done "a competent job" and that his "basic positions and policies are sound and consistent with the public attitude." Sounding like a man preparing to back the President, the Senator added that Mr. Ford "has shown an awful lot of guts" in some of his vetoes of Democratic bills.

**His View of the Top**

Mr. Buckley said he was even prepared to back a frequent antagonist, Vice President Rockefeller if the Vice President sought a full term despite his disclaimers. "The important person on the ticket is the head of the ticket," Mr. Buckley said. Largely at the behest of Mr. Rockefeller, the New York Republican organization has withheld at least temporarily its expected support of Senator Buckley to try to exert some leverage on the Senator.

Representative Peter A. Peyser of Westchester County is also seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate, but Mr. Buckley echoed the statements of many New York GOP leaders when he said that he had not detected any "strong base of support" for Mr. Peyser.

He also said that he did not see any signs of "undermining" of his candidacy by either Mr. Rockefeller or the state's senior Senator, Jacob K. Javits, a Republican.

Mr. Javits said in a telephone interview that he would not choose between Mr. Buckley and Mr. Peyser. He would not even say whether he would back Senator Buckley if he were the G.O.P. nominee, presumably reciprocating Senator Buckley's neutral stance on Javits's re-election two years ago.

Mr. Rockefeller, Senator Ja-

vits and other New York Republican leaders were not at Senator Buckley's first campaign rally, a meeting at Town Hall, last night.  
 About 1,200 people, less than a full house, heard the Senator, his brother, William F. Buckley Jr., the columnist, Senator Ted Stevens, chairman of the National Republican Senate Campaign Committee, and Representative Jack Kamp of Buffalo. Tickets for the rally were priced from \$5 to \$1,000.  
 The Senator has already raised \$600,000 for his campaign and has hired an advertising agency, Laughlin Inc. F. J. Laughlin is a political consultant who headed the 1970 campaign. Leonard Saffir, the chief administrative assistant, is the chief political operations manager.  
 While the Senator along in his campaign, is assured of the nomination, heavy favorites for this campaign nomination, Democratic opponent to emerge from a primary in September.



**ALPHA'S "this is it" WAREHOUSE SALE**

Receive immediate, courteous attention, while taking advantage of our lowest prices.

**IBM RECONDITIONED ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS**  
 Model C, Executive IBM's ..... Now \$245  
 Reconditioned Model C, Standard carbon of fabric..... Now \$295  
 Model D IBM Standard..... Now \$425  
 Model D IBM Executive..... Now \$425  
 (when new \$850)..... Now \$395 (Ltd. Qty)

**PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS**

New Smith Corona Electric Cartridge Model Super 12 (reg. \$277.50)..... Now \$19  
 New Smith Corona Electric Cartridge Model Model 2200 (reg. \$309.50)..... Now \$23  
 New Olympia Model SM-4 manual (reg. \$189.50)..... Now \$14  
 New Olivetti Lettera 32 manual..... Now \$84.50  
 New Olivetti Lettera 25 manual (reg. \$79.50)..... Now \$67.50  
 Other manual & electric portables at reduced prices.  
 Why buy a portable typewriter where you buy a blouse? We honor American Express, Master Charge, BankAmericard, Owners Club, Carte Blanche.

Individual attention and care. Unlike discount and department stores, we unpack and thoroughly check our machines in your presence, and we further extend a 3 month guarantee on our premises (Smith Corona typewriters include a 5 yr. manufacturer's warranty.)

**ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS**

SPECIAL SPECIAL PRICES JUST REDUCED  
 "SHARP" THIN MAN model 9010, ultra thin, shirt pocket calculators, rechargeable. Was \$39.95..... Now \$29.95  
 "SHARP" Model 8110. Same as above "Executive Thin Man" with memory. Was \$49.95..... Now \$39.95

**JUST IN! Limited Quantities JUST IN!**

Extraordinary SHARP Model 8151. Hand held-printer WITH DISPLAY 1 13/16" x 3 15/16" x 7 1/8". With memory, 8 digits, high speed print, carrying case, rechargeable..... Now \$129.95  
 SHARP Model 1051. Versatile desk top printer, 10 digits high speed accumulation memory..... Now \$129.95

ALPHA SPECIAL: "Sharp" hand-held Model 8118 with memory percent, sq. root and more. Includes 2 penlite batteries and carrying case. FREE 2 extra penlite batteries. Now \$19.95

ALPHA SPECIAL: "Sharp" hand-held Model 8016R, as above but without memory. Includes 2 penlite batteries and carrying case. FREE: 2 extra penlite batteries. Now \$14.95

Optional adapter-charger for above machines Now \$4.95

**SPECIAL PRICE REDUCTION**

Also "Sharp" folding compact calculator Model 8009. Now \$39.95  
 ALPHA SPECIAL: Model 8113 basic scientific with 8 digit display, memory, 12 scientific functions..... Now \$29.95  
 Optional A/C adaptor-charger..... \$ 4.95  
 Complete stock of Sharp, hand-held minis, inc. scientific, financial, 10 col. calculator, metric, etc.

**CLEARANCE SALE ELECTRONIC DESK MODELS—**  
 MANY MODELS REDUCED AS MUCH AS 50% FULL YEAR GUARANTEE. ALSO PROGRAMMABLE CALCULATORS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**BRAND NEW ELECTRIC ADDERS**

Famous make Bohn 7 col. add 8..... Now \$49.50  
 Famous make Bohn 10 add 11..... Now \$69.50  
 New Olivetti adders—All Models reduced  
 Reconditioned Heavy-Duty Electric adders From \$49.50 to \$5

**ALPHA SPECIAL CLEARANCE!**

A "THIS IS IT" Opportunity. Clearing out all reconditioned adders and printing calculators. From \$49.50 to \$145.00.

**DICTATING MACHINES**

NEW DeJur-Grundig V8-V5 combination Portable Dictator, Transcribing unit, earphone and foot pedal (reg. price \$319) ALPHA SPECIAL..... Now \$195  
 NEW DeJur Citation Standard Cassette Dictating Machine, Special \$100 Rebuild. Reg. Price \$399. Net price after rebate..... \$299

ALSO: New DeJur "Executive" Model. Receive \$200 comparable Portable Dictator FREE with purchase of Executive Desk Model at \$399.

**OTHER SPECIALS**

Pocket Norelco Dictator Model 85..... Now \$79.50  
 Pocket Norelco Dictator Model 95..... Now \$154.50

**SPECIAL CLEARANCE SALE-RECONDITIONED**  
 A.B. DICK Mimeo and Spirit duplicators, photocopy machines, folders, manual typewriters. Specials on NEW photocopy machines.

Visit ALPHA now. The prices are right and the welcome mat is out.  
 (Just Two Blocks From Empire State Building)  
 We honor American Express, Master Charge, BankAmericard, Owners Club, Carte Blanche.

**alpha**  
 BUSINESS MACHINE CORP.  
 300 5th Ave. at 31st St. New York, N.Y. 10001  
 MU 2-6666

**How to keep yourself busy while The Itkins are redoing your office.**



You could sit home and worry. But there's really nothing to worry about because we think of everything. To make sure we have, we'll send one of our office decorators up to talk to you. That way we find out if you hate persimmon or love mocha.

We'll also suggest the kind of furniture, carpet, drapes and file systems you'll need and how to fit them to your space.

And when we decorate your office there are no surprises to feed your ulcer. Like a bright orange reception room. Because everything we think of is drawn into a plan. It shows you exactly what your office will look like when we're done. And when we finally do start there's really nothing much for you to do.

What you really should do is take a vacation. That way, by the time you get back, you'll look as good as your new office.

**The Itkins**  
 290 Madison Ave. at 41st. N.Y. 10017. 686-9779.  
 Open weekdays 9:30 to 5:30  
 Office Furniture • Carpets • Draperies  
 Open Saturdays until 3:00 P.M.  
**Ideas for Offices**

APPLICABLE



April 26, 1976

### ing Panel Unable to Investigate Illegal Actions

EN WEAVER Jr., The New York Times, April 26— Election Commission by court ordering subsidies for 1976 has also lost its power to look into these charges until Congress reconstitutes the agency to meet Supreme Court objections, which now appears unlikely until well after Saturday's Texas primary.

The general counsel for Citizens for Reagan, Loren A. Smith, has responded that the Ford charges are "of no merit" and constitute "a political ploy to offset your candidate's questionable uses of the powers of the incumbency for purely political purposes."

\$1,000 to promote his election, presumably outside the over-all Reagan spending ceiling. Election commission investigators have told the Ford committee informally that they have no power to look into these charges until Congress reconstitutes the agency to meet Supreme Court objections, which now appears unlikely until well after Saturday's Texas primary.

The potential violation in the Wallace campaign involves plans announced by one of the candidate's chief advisers to declare Wallace field offices "independent" and thus outside spending limits imposed on him by the law.

**Commission Seeds Letter**  
The commission has sent a letter to Mr. Wallace, advising him that any such field office operation, with the cooperation and consent of the candidate, would not constitute an independent operation under the Supreme Court decision, and that his campaign would thus remain accountable.

law until Congress restores its powers. Under campaign law amendments that Congress is expected to approve this week, all independent political expenditures must be reported to the commission. Under present law, only individuals conducting such separate campaigns need do so, and compliance does not appear to be widespread.

Of 24 reports by individuals on file with the commission for the first quarter of 1976, the largest was from Joseph Coors, the Colorado brewer, who reported spending \$20,648 for newspaper advertisements on behalf of Mr. Reagan in the Florida primary.

Stewart R. Mott, the General Motors heir and political buff, reported spending a little more than \$4,000, with former Senator Joseph D. Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, now attempting to regain his seat, the only named beneficiary.

political leaders from both major parties, he is regarded as virtually unbeatable in the November election. The Republican Party selected David F. Norcross, a relative political unknown who was endorsed by the party's state committee earlier this month. Mr. Norcross is favored to win the G.O.P. nomination, but he faces several Conservative Party primary opponents.

At a news conference in the Sheraton Inn near Newark Airport, Senator Williams said he regarded the economy as the overriding issue. He said he planned to attack Republican policies. "Millions of workers are still unemployed," he said. Senator Williams, who is 56 years old, will also appear on

the June primary ballot as an uncommitted delegate candidate to the Democratic National Convention. While the party's uncommitted strategy is a political holding position for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Mr. Williams said today that he "could support any of the announced candidates" except Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.

### WILLIAMS TO SEEK 4TH SENATE TERM

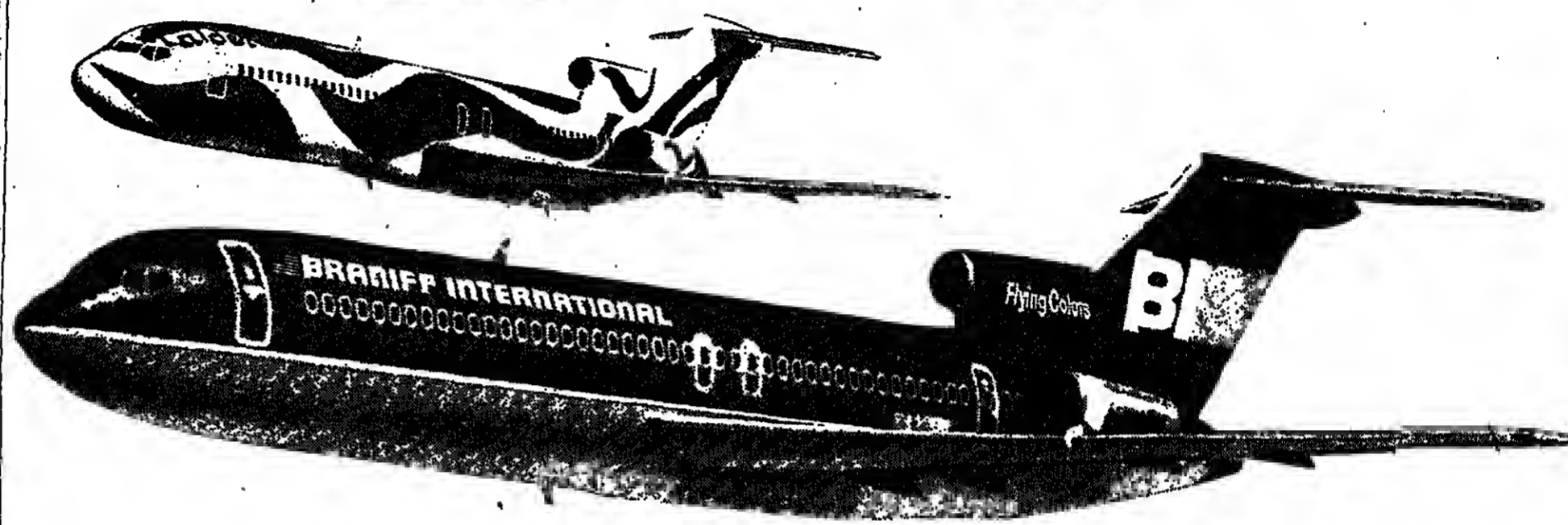
No Real Opposition is Likely in the Jarsay Primary

By RONALD SULLIVAN  
Special to The New York Times  
ELIZABETH, N. J., April 26—Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr. announced today that he would seek election to a fourth term. Senator Williams, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, is not expected to face any appreciable opposition in the New Jersey Democratic primary in June. Among

three other candidates in New Jersey's Democratic Presidential primary sharply criticized the state organization's plan to label the uncommitted statewide state with Mr. Rodino's and Mr. Williams's names. In a letter to State Senator James P. Dugan, the Democratic state chairman, campaign officials representing former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona and Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington contended that the party's bylaws stipulated that any uncommitted slate be simply identified on the ballot as uncommitted, without anyone's name attached. "This blatant attempt at circumvention of state and national party rules cannot be tolerated," the officials said.

January Supreme that became effective, the only investigation commission can uncover obvious discrepancies that candidate committees decision struck against any long as it is consistently of his sign organization, unresolved political Ford Committee of a "delegates committee in from the regulation, that group of "unlegates, who claim political independence. In is charged sign officials have delegate group e advertising as agan forces, ap- rate in fund rais- should speed

# WE PUT OUR COLORS ON THE LINE



WITH 13 DEPARTURES TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH, EVERY BUSINESS DAY

Putting our colors on the line means a better choice of departure times, telephones answered in 20 seconds or less, careful luggage delivery, and menus in flight which reflect the Good Taste of America. Putting our colors on the line means the Braniff jet flagship painted by Alexander Calder to represent the nation's flag waving during the Bicentennial and the words "Flying Colors" on all our other jets - symbols of the commitment of 11,000 of us at Braniff to get you here "with Flying Colors".

## DALLAS-FORT WORTH MOST NON-STOP

10 BRANIFF NON-STOP EVERY BUSINESS DAY.

LEAVE	ARRIVE	SERVICE	LEAVE	ARRIVE	SERVICE
From LaGuardia			From Newark		
9:00 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	Non-stop	7:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	Two-stop
11:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	Non-stop	9:00 a.m.	1:15 a.m.	Non-stop
2:00 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	Non-stop	1:00 p.m. (Ex. Sat.)	3:25 p.m.	Non-stop
5:00 p.m.	7:20 p.m.	Non-stop	4:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	Non-stop
From Kennedy			5:55 p.m.		
8:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	One-stop			
3:00 p.m.	6:58 p.m.	Two-stop			
5:30 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	Non-stop			
7:30 p.m.	10:05 p.m.	Non-stop			

FOR RESERVATIONS AND 30% DISCOUNT OFF COACH RES\* CALL YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR BRANIFF AT 687-8200 IN NEW YORK CITY. 621-6411 IN NEWARK. ALL OTHER CITIES CALL TOLL FREE (800) 527-4C... 24 HOURS A DAY. \*Of course there are a few qualifications, call for details.

Mexico and Hawaii with Flying Colors

- MEXICO:** Braniff gets you to Mexico City or Acapulco by early afternoon daily from all New York airports. Morning departures, connecting at Dallas-Fort Worth.
- HAWAII:** Daily morning departures from all three New York airports. Arrive in Honolulu at 4:00 p.m. the same afternoon, by connecting to Braniff's 747 Non-stop from Dallas-Fort Worth.

# BRANIFF

gets you there with Flying Colors

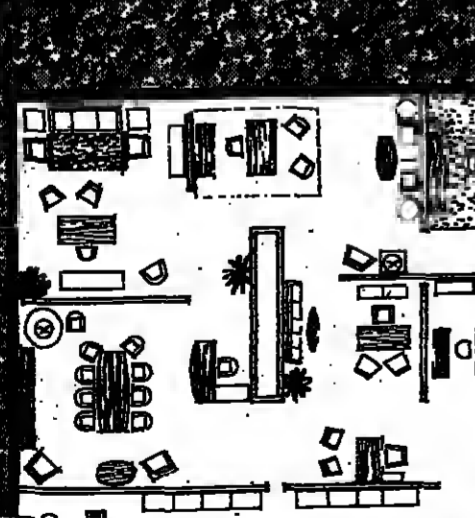
ALPHAS  
"this is  
WAREHOUSE"

### in Foreign Subsidiaries Help Rubber Strikers in U.S.

Special to The New York Times  
April 26—A ban on foreign subsidiaries of United States rubber companies is being prepared for consumer boycotts of the struck companies: Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Uniroyal Inc., and B.F. Goodrich Company. Trade unionists from Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain, Austria, Japan and Canada were present on the first day of the meeting with the United Rubber Workers representatives. Benefits Suspended  
CLEVELAND, April 26 (AP)—Negotiators faced a new issue today as they returned to the bargaining table for another attempt to end the six-day-old strike by the United Rubber Workers against the industry's four biggest companies. Goodyear and Firestone have suspended Supplemental Unemployment Benefit payments to 1,400 workers who were laid off before the strike began. "This is a pressure tactic, we aren't denying that," said Mort Leggett of Goodyear. "But so is a strike."

### ESKS inc.

COVERS THE BEST OFFICES



The Finest in Broadloom From

Karastan

is only half complete with just furniture. As a total environment the whole is the sum of its parts. And art is carpeting. That's why Desks Inc. offers a carpeting service where you'll find a broadloom of broadloom colors, patterns and textures. And Desks Inc. handles only the finest office furniture logical for us to feature carpeting from Karastan, a country's leading mills.

Desks Inc. for the complete setting or call for an on your carpeting requirements.

ESKS inc. 345 Park Ave. (at 51st St.), N.Y., N.Y. 212/593-0600

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

14



13



12



11



10



9



8



AS LOW AS YOU CAN GO AND STILL GET GOOD TASTE.

NEW! KENT GOLDEN LIGHTS. SMOKING SATISFACTION WITH ONLY 8 MG TAR.



© All Brands Sold: Lowest tar: 2 mg. "tar," 0.2 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette. FTC Report Nov. 1975. Kent Golden Lights: 8 mg. "tar," 0.7 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

100 Georgians for Carter

# 'Invade' Pennsylvania

By JOSEPH LELYVELD  
Special to The New York Times

YORK, Pa., April 23—O. A. Phillips stopped short to contemplate the radiant vision that had, with a long sliding sidestep, just materialized in his path as he walked down Market Street in the noonday sun. What he saw was a young woman with long golden hair, saucy sunglasses and a name card pinned to the lapel of a stylish blue blazer. The two eyes on the card made a surprising conjunction. They were Carter and Nixon.

Randy Nixon, an interior designer from Atlanta, had flown up to this Pennsylvania city of 60,000 people for a weekend of volunteer electioneering on behalf of her former Governor, Jimmy Carter. She had come at her own expense, but it was not a solo or unorganized effort. Six other Georgians—a peanut farmer, a psychologist, three housewives and a real estate man—were strung along Market Street dispensing handbills and Southern charm.

100 Georgia Volunteers  
In all, according to Penny Lee, a coordinator of volunteers in the Carter campaign's Philadelphia headquarters, about 100 Georgians descended on Pennsylvania for the weekend. The total of out-of-state Carter volunteers, she said, approaches 500. The volunteers are one of the Carter campaign's secret weapons, the functional equivalent of the antiwar youths who flocked to New Hampshire for former Sena-



Randy Nixon, an interior designer from Atlanta and Jimmy Carter, volunteer, attempting to persuade a York, Pa. woman to see her candidate her way. She and six other Georgians campaigned there last weekend.

tor Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota eight years ago. The McCarthy youths had to be supported, and ran up substantial expenditures. The fact that the Carter volunteers, who have to be supplied only with campaign buttons and handbills, care enough to pay their own way becomes a major selling point in the testimonials they offer on behalf of their candidate.

Mr. Phillips, who said he was retiring as director of a program for the retarded, listened patiently as Mrs. Nixon praised Mr. Carter.

"Humphrey Will Need Him"  
"He's a fine man and we really believe in him, and we came all the way up here to work for him in this beautiful country of yours," she said in a recitative so musical that it was almost a melody.

"I'm satisfied that he will probably be the Vice-Presidential candidate," Mr. Phillips said. "Hubert Humphrey will need him to carry the South."

"No sir, you're dead wrong," Mrs. Nixon retorted. "You just remember," she sang out, "that on a pretty day in this town, a little blond girl from Georgia told you that Jimmy Carter is going to be President."

The encounter seemed to give Mrs. Nixon an extra surge of energy, and she walked off with long strides in search of other voters, pausing as she went to lean into cars stopped at red lights. Mr. Phillips looked at the handbill she had left with him and conceded that he might vote for Mr. Carter because Senator Humphrey of Minnesota would not be on the ballot Tuesday.

Unwittingly, Mrs. Nixon found herself heading into a flock of Republicans, most of them businessmen who had just finished lunch. One of them was a former Republican State Senator, Robert Beers, who jocularly observed to Mrs. Nixon: "You have a Republican name, and it's not in too good a reputation here."

"These Georgia Peaches"  
Robert Heidenreich, a sales manager, shook his head wonderingly as Mrs. Nixon swept past and said, "These Georgia peaches are beautiful people."

But several hours later, at the gate of an Allis-Chalmers factory, a number of workers walked past Mrs. Nixon and her fellow Georgians with stony expressions, even refusing handbills. "I'm in shock," she said. "What's wrong with these people?"

Russell Hoopengardner, however, was only too pleased to listen when Mrs. Nixon presented herself as a fellow laborer. "You work, I work," she said. "Carter's not going to give it away." Politely she inquired whether he was at all interested in her candidate.

"No, not really," he replied, "but I do enjoy hearing your voice." In a moment he was speaking nostalgically about the Spanish moss and wisteria that were a part of his Army memories of Fort Benning, Ga. Mrs. Nixon guided the conver-

# C/O

## HOW TO GET THE BEST BUYS IN OFFICE SUPPLIES WITHOUT HAVING TO LEAVE YOUR OFFICE.

### DIAL C/O FOR SAVINGS.

C/O, a Close Out Office Supply Company and a division of a major supplier of office products, now introduces a better way to buy your office supplies. Just pick up your phone and call us for these incredibly low priced factory close-outs and special sale items. Besides these bargains, we carry a complete range of office supplies from budget lines to famous name brands. We sell everything from paper clips to clip boards... file folders to file cabinets... watch for future ads or call today.

### HOW C/O SAVES YOU MONEY.

Our tremendous purchasing power means lower prices for you. Our buyers search out the best values in close-outs and seconds. (We may purchase a manufacturer's entire overstock.) We buy direct and sell direct. There are no middlemen or salesmen or fancy fixtures to increase the cost of our merchandise. C/O saves you money another way, too. If your purchases average \$50.00 or \$100.00 per month you qualify for an added 10% or 20% discount on your "regular" office supplies.

### C/O BRINGS YOU THE NEW AND THE DIFFERENT.

Sure, value is our main concern. But in addition to shopping for the very best values, we are constantly looking for new ideas and the latest design in products that will help make your work easier and more efficient.

### CALL C/O TODAY (212) 684-4080

Discuss your company's needs with us and we'll show you how to save on items big and small. Our system provides you with quick, efficient service. Your order placed in today is shipped direct from our New York warehouse to you within 48 hours. Minimum order is \$15.00. AMERICAN EXPRESS CHARGES ACCEPTED.

### CLOSE-OUTS

SNAP UP SAVINGS ON

### RUBBER BANDS

#54 assorted 100% rubber bands. Best quality. 1/4 lb. boxes. We have 1300 boxes for only **33¢ each!**

### 2 1/4" ADDING MACHINE ROLLS

250 cases available — 96 rolls per case. \$19 per case — **\$2.42 per dozen**

### FILE FOLDERS

Excellent Quality! Anyway you like 'em — 1/2 cut or straight.

LETTER SIZE	LEGAL SIZE
\$3.99 per box	\$4.99 per box

(100 folders in a box)

### "CHEAP" PENCILS

#2 pencils with erasers. We bought 400 gross just \$5.55 a gross. You can buy them for... **\$5.55 a gross**

### OFFICE BOND PAPER

Watermarked, 25% rec. 20 lb. Fox River brand erasable bond... **\$3.99 a ream** (Comparable \$9.25 a ream)

### BARGAIN CORNER

GOOD STUFF! COPPER PAPER CLIPS

Because even the man who has everything, never has enough of these. Copper, #1 size. **\$1.39 per 1000**

### STANDARD STAPLES

SWINGLINE BRAND

3,000 boxes in stock. Take 'em off our hands, for **79¢ per box of 5,000.** (Regularly \$1.25 per box.)

### OFFICE MARKER

NEW FINE LINE—NYLON TIP

List \$4.68 per dozen introductory offer. **\$2.16 per dozen.**

### LIQUID PAPER

FAMOUS

Correction Fluid. Regularly \$1 each. Specially priced **6 for \$4.44**

### SWINGLINE STAPLER

Streamlined design, built to last longer, work better. Retail price, \$9.95. Our price **\$5.55** Black only.

### CARBON PAPER

no curl no smudge

LETTER SIZE	LEGAL SIZE
\$3.33	\$3.77

100 sheets per box means LOTS of good clean copies.

### WEEKLY SPECIAL

"NIM" Introductory Offer—NEW CANARY LEGAL PADS

8 1/2" x 14", with perforated top. Watermarked bond paper. **\$5.55 per dozen** (limited time only)

### NEW FANGLED IDEAS

NEW—HAND-HELD 3M LABELMAKER

Label file cabinets, office equipment, shelving. This is the only hand-held labeler that dispenses Scotch pressure sensitive or magnetic labeling tape. **\$83**

### DEODORIZER

CAN YOU SNIFF OUT A GOOD BUY?

Singer Concentrate C-D

Two drops destroy odors. Highly concentrated for effectiveness that lasts. One year supply **\$2.98**

### MAGAFILES

Organize your magazines, newspapers, pamphlets—keep them dust free. Closed box design.

SIZES:

2B 5 1/2" x 8 1/4"	99¢ ea.
4D 7" x 10 1/4"	\$1.19 ea.
7D 8 1/2" x 11 3/4"	\$1.29 ea.
12D 10 1/2" x 13 3/4"	\$1.49 ea.

### PAPER TOWELS

BY THE BUNDLE

150 towels in each package. Bundle of 16 packages... **\$16.50**

### BOND PAPER

FIRST QUALITY. #1 SUL

1 case of 10 reams, letter size

### 9" x 12" CLASP ENVELOPE

Highest quality manila—Special "quantity bulk price" for this ad

1000 for **\$39.95**

### RED ROPE ENVELOPES

Legal size (10 x 15) **\$17** Box of 50

### TO ORDER NOW, DIAL (212) 684-4080

- All merchandise in this ad is sold F.O.B. our Midtown New York City warehouse.
- Sorry, no orders from Nassau or Suffolk Counties.
- First orders to all new accounts are made C.O.D.
- A charge account application will be sent with order and credit established in time for your next delivery.
- Satisfaction 100% guaranteed. Any merchandise not exactly as represented in our ads will be picked up and a full refund promptly given. Items to be returned for any other reason will be accepted only in original full packages and refunds or exchanges made subject to pick up end/or redelivery charges.

MAIL ORDERS

### OFFICE SUPPLY CLOSEOUT CO., INC.

284 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017

5/20/78

# Connally Is Arousing Speculation Over His Future as He Roams Country in Support of the Republicans

JAMES P. STERBA  
of the New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—“We understand how affluent and how wealthy we really are. We have energy for air conditioning alone in the United States an 800 million main use for all purposes. It is the kind of perspective in this country.”

It is the kind of perspective that is the kind of perspective John B. Connally has been spending for several months at the rate of three weeks. Using an “unbelievable” Connally target, he has been urging a sacrifice on energy, if new Soviet expansion calling for leadership and critical world imbalances.

He is expected to play a role this fall, either endorsing either Ford or Ronald Reagan Saturday’s Texas despite enticements camps. Instead, he acts like a man who is a camp of his own.

Years old, Mr. Connally if he has set out to run for the Republic, the country and not necessarily in that talk about the “new future.” Like Rockefeller’s Committee on Critical Choices, Mr. Connally has an outfit called “America.”

Connally Overcome

ing power is unquestioned he and President were shot in that car. He survived. Both he and Nixon faced debarment. He was accused in Texas among Democrats and Democrats. August, after his bribery charges, he Houston dinner for \$250,000 to choose.

en he has been meeting his dues to the Party to which he 1973 after being a Democrat. Dealing with state Republican has vowed to help Republicans to improve it by speaking at state fund-raising events. He even pays expenses. With President and Ronald Reagan and with their own Connally has become money-maker local Representative.

great transitional changes in this society's history.”

He blames Congress for foot-dragging on energy, saying: “They’re doing it so they can go to their constituencies and promise them cheap gasoline. What they’re really saying is that they’re delivering the most powerful nation in the world into the hands of small nations who can shut down this industrial base any time they want to. They’re taking a short-range, short-sighted, very selfish political view saying they’re going to take care of these oil companies and give people cheap gasoline. And that’s the cheap demagoguery of the worst kind.”

“I can even defend the major oil companies if you want me to take care of that battle in your state,” he told Republican leaders gathered at his Floresville ranch last month. “They’ve put up the risk capital, explored, found, developed, refined, transported and retailed at the pump fuel cheaper than any other civilization in the world.”

He defends corporations and profits, saying, “When you have polls showing that the majority of college graduates think corporations had a profit margin of 40 percent of their gross sales, something’s wrong. It’s about 4.5 percent. Can you believe that college graduates have no better understanding

of the free enterprise system than that?”

For months Mr. Connally has been arguing that foreign policy, not domestic issues, will dominate this election campaign. And in this area, he is most earnest and sounds more like Mr. Reagan than President Ford—although he blames Congress for destroying the ability of the executive branch to make and conduct foreign policy.

Soviet Moves Foreseen

“We’re going to see, in my judgment, the most aggressive Soviet moves we’ve seen since the cold war,” he says. “Because they perceive the current

weakness of the United States.”

The picture he paints is grim. If the Communists win elections in the Italian province of Rome this summer, allowing them to portray Roman Catholicism and Communism as co-existing, “you’re going to see an all-out Communist offensive in the nations of the Catholic world—Mexico, Central and South America, western France, with continuations in Spain and Portugal.”

Mr. Connally, who was appointed by President Ford last month to the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, says that in addition, a war is brewing between Algeria and Morocco that “could be a very dis-

turbing situation this year.” All these movements mean, he says, that the United States could be pushed out of the Mediterranean, destroying the underbelly of the NATO Alliance and isolating Greece, Turkey, and especially, Israel, “which is already isolated in a world of animosity.”

Fearful of Depression

“Where, then, is the protection for the Middle East oil that fuels the industrial nations of the world?” he asks rhetorically. “It’s helpless.”

Two super-tankers sunk in the narrow straits between Iran and Omar could block the flow of Persian Gulf oil for 18

months except for what little travels through pipelines, he says.

“It will immobilize the industrial world,” he says. “It will throw Japan into chaos almost overnight. It will mean a world-wide depression of enormous proportions, and it will have a profound effect here.”

“Instead of playing politics with the defense and energy policies of this nation, we ought to be mining coal in unprecedented quantities, building nuclear generating plants, and doing everything else we possibly can to be self-sufficient as fast as we can. Time is running out.”

Mr. Connally appears to be not eventually political.

casting about for a role that will keep him in the national public eye during the next four years. Friends say he would like to be Secretary of State and that he could tolerate being Vice President. They also say he cannot stay home in Texas for four more years and hope to have much of a chance at being elected President in 1980.

He plans to make an announcement in Washington next Monday, two days after the Texas primary, but he will not say what about. He insists not say anything to do with politics. But everyone who knows him doubts that Mr. Connally can do anything that is not eventually political.

# ConRail.

## How it plans to turn a losing proposition into a profitable business.

On April 1, six struggling railroads became a single, more efficient railroad, stretching from Boston to St. Louis.

Purpose: to give customers first-class service and become self-supporting. It's not going to be easy. But we do have a better way to run a railroad.

CONRAIL started business on the heels of an economic disaster. The six railroads we took over were all bankrupt. In fact, they were losing money at the rate of more than \$1 million a day. Taxpayers had to make up the loss.

What's more, service was often slow and inefficient. Shippers were being hurt. And ultimately, so were consumers, since transportation charges are part of a product's price.

Our job is to turn that situation around—provide fast, efficient service and earn a profit.

But why should we succeed when the six railroads we took over went bankrupt? The answer starts with who we are and how we differ from other railroads.

**An emphasis on freight**  
Working under contract to various agencies, ConRail provides tracks and operating personnel for certain passenger trains.

But our main business is hauling freight. That makes us different from Amtrak, which is responsible for intercity passenger service.

The distinction is important. The way things are today, it is practically impossible to earn a profit on rail passenger service. Hauling freight is different. A railroad can make money doing that, if it runs



We've got what it takes. The money, the people, and the will.

efficiently and offers good service. Which is exactly what we intend to do. A big chunk of America is counting on us. Our 17,000 miles of track service an area with 100 million people and 55 percent of America's manufacturing plants.

We've got to make it work. And compared with our predecessors, we have a lot more to work with.

**Old problems attacked head on**  
The bankrupt railroads had to watch roadbeds and equipment deteriorate for lack of money. This slowed service and increased damage costs.

They had to absorb losses from commuter lines. And from unprofitable freight lines.

And, in some areas, they didn't have enough flexibility in assigning employees.

As you'll see at right, the legislation that created ConRail attacks each of these major problems.

**Billions to improve roadbeds and equipment**

In creating ConRail, Congress authorized the purchase of \$2.1 billion

10 years. This will mean fewer damage claims, faster freight service—and higher earnings.

**Unprofitable lines no longer a burden**

Some freight lines that can't be run at a profit have already been dropped.

Others will be kept running if ConRail is compensated for the difference between revenues and the cost of operation. The compensation would come from the Federal Government and the states that want to keep the lines operating.

A similar arrangement applies to commuter lines.

**Support from the unions**

The unions want ConRail to succeed, and have already agreed to more flexibility in assigning employees.

C. J. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, said:

“The interest of the labor brotherhoods and the nation will be best served if ConRail becomes a strong

viable company. We in labor will do everything we can to help ConRail reach that goal.”

**Better service to customers**

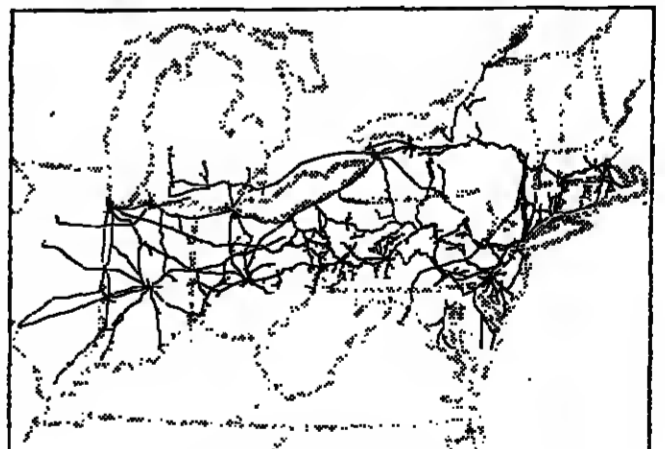
From Day One, we've had faster run-through service. Example: We've lopped 14 hours off some shipments from New York to Chicago.

We've cut the number of people that shippers have to deal with—from as many as three down to one.

We've also got a huge data processing operation. Which means we can tell a customer, within minutes, exactly where his cars are. At any time. Any day of the week.

**A better way to run a railroad**

You never know what whims the economy might have up its sleeve. But we've got a lot going for us.



ConRail blankets sixteen states with 17,000 miles of track.

Better use of cars, plus other efficiencies, should bring our cost savings to about \$300 million by 1980.

Basic growth in freight volume should bring us additional revenues of \$341.5 million by 1985.

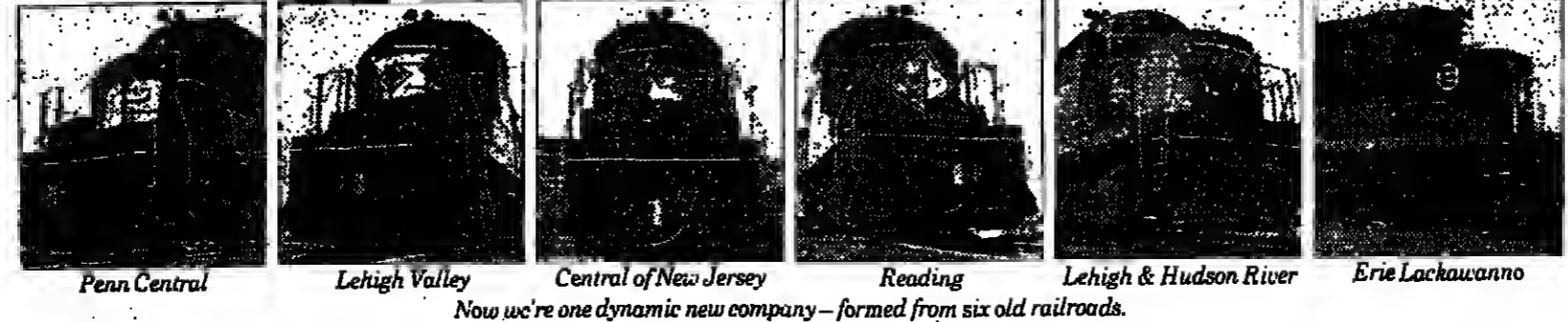
On that basis, our objective is to start making a profit by 1980.

We aren't promising miracles. We can't offset decades of neglect overnight.

But we do have a better way to run a railroad.

# ConRail

Consolidated Rail Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa.



Penn Central, Lehigh Valley, Central of New Jersey, Reading, Lehigh & Hudson River, Erie Lackawanna  
Now we're one dynamic new company—formed from six old railroads.

OFFICE  
YOUR OFF  
CALL  
WAND  
DIFFERENT.  
SPECIAL  
LEGAL PADS  
ELMAKER  
RED ENVELOPES  
2.95  
ES

# Ford Denounces Congress On Its Economic Policies

By PHILIP SHARECOFF  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—President Ford, buoyed by the current economic recovery, accused the Democratic-controlled Congress today of pursuing economic policies that he said would put the nation on "a road that inevitably leads to ruin."

In a vigorously delivered partisan speech to a receptive United States Chamber of Commerce convention, Mr. Ford sharply criticized budget proposals prepared by the House and Senate Budget Committees that provide for spending about \$17 billion more than his own budget.

He also denounced in strong terms legislation aimed at full employment sponsored by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who the President has been predicting will be his Democratic rival in November.

"If Congress has its way," Mr. Ford said to applauding members of the chamber at Constitution Hall, "there is every reason to expect that our present recovery will be followed by a new round of inflation and then another recession, with higher unemployment in the same old roller-coaster pattern of the postwar years."

### A Campaign Issue

Mr. Ford made it clear that he expected to make economic policy a major issue in the election campaign.

"This is perhaps the decisive issue of our bicentennial year, and this issue is being clearly drawn on Capitol Hill even as our economic recovery continues," he said.

Under a new process, Congress now adopts a resolution setting a ceiling on the total amount of money it appropriates for the Federal budget. Previously, only the President prepared an overall budget, and the Humphrey-Hawkins bill, which sets individual programs that comprised the total budget.

The two committees have prepared draft budgets for the fiscal year 1977 of about \$413 billion, against the President's proposal of \$396 billion.

# Connecticut Democrats Will Pick Primary Delegate Slates Tonight

By LAWRENCE FELLOWS  
Special to The New York Times

HARTFORD, Conn., April 26—With Democratic caucuses looming in all 169 towns in Connecticut tomorrow night, party workers around the state were working today to complete the slates of delegates committed to the six candidates left in the state's Presidential voting on May 11.

The complicated party procedure begins in earnest with the caucuses tomorrow and ends with caucuses in half a dozen district conventions in the state on June 12. According to the rules, there must be an uncommitted slate in each town in addition to the committed slates. Suspicious have been raised among the committed about some of the uncommitted slates.

"The uncommitted do not seem to be truly uncommitted," said Jay Mellon, the assistant state coordinator for Representative Morris K. Udall, one of the contenders.

The others whose candidacies are still alive in Connecticut are Ellen McCormack of New York, the anti-abortion candidate, former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia; Senator Frank Church of Idaho; Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, and former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma.

The candidates will appear in that order on the ballots in each of Connecticut's 169 towns on May 11, as was determined by lot, with the un-

## Delegate Votes for President

Following are the delegate votes recorded thus far in the Republican and Democratic Presidential races:

**REPUBLICANS**  
Needed to nominate: 1,130  
Ford ..... 269  
Reagan ..... 134  
Uncommitted ..... 223

**DEMOCRATS**  
Needed to nominate: 1,505  
Carter ..... 268  
Jackson ..... 177  
Udall ..... 149  
Wallace ..... 105  
Stevenson ..... 86  
Humphrey ..... 50  
Harris ..... 3  
Church ..... 3  
McCormack ..... 3  
Walker ..... 3  
Bayb ..... 1  
Shapp ..... 1  
Uncommitted ..... 151  
\*Favorite son in Illinois.

Republican totals are based on completed delegate selection in Arizona, Florida, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wisconsin, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, and partial delegate selection in Illinois and Minnesota.

Democratic totals are based on completed delegate selection in Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Wisconsin, Canal Zone and Virgin Islands, and partial delegate selection in Iowa, Minnesota and Puerto Rico.



Senator Henry M. Jackson speaking at the Poor Richard Club in Philadelphia yesterday.

# Race Ends in Pennsylvania; Vote Today

Continued From Page 1, Col. 5  
that of Charles Bowser, a black leader in Philadelphia who has helped the Arizona to capitalize on Mr. Carter's "ethnic purity" problems in the large black community here.

Mr. Carter won the backing of Peter Flaherty, the Mayor of Pittsburgh, and focused his energies on a broad, statewide effort.

While the Presidential candidates received most of the attention, campaigns for the nomination for the United States Senate seat now occupied by Hugh Scott, the minority leader, will also end in the election tomorrow.

Representative H. John Heinz of Pittsburgh, George Packard, a former journalist from Philadelphia, and Arden Specter, once the city's district attorney, are seeking the Republican nomination in a race that is focused on cash donations by the Gulf Oil Corporation to a previous Heinz campaign.

Representative William J. Green and State Senator Jeanette Reibman are running for the Democratic senatorial nomination. Mr. Green is expected to win.

Also at stake tomorrow are nominations by both parties for the state's 25 Congressional seats. The Republican Presidential primary, however, has attracted little attention, since all 103 convention delegates are running uncommitted.

Governor Shapp was not even in Pennsylvania today. He was in Germany on an industrial recruiting mission.

Senator Jackson was the immediate beneficiary of the Governor's decision to withdraw. He picked up the support of organized labor—although many of its leaders are apparently set on nominating Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota—and the endorsements in Philadelphia of Mayor Frank L. Rizzo and the local party chairman, Peter J. Camiel.

The Senator was also bequeathed the Governor's statewide organization, and he came into Pennsylvania three weeks ago as a candidate to beat Mr. Udall, on the other hand, has campaigned without the aid of an influential endorsement, with the exception of

coincidentally at the factory gate in Pittsburgh where Mr. Carter was campaigning today, said that he had observed a growing strength for the former Governor of Georgia.

"He's going to do very well," he said. "I think he will do surprisingly well in Philadelphia. He could win."

"Good Campaigns"  
That was the consensus among several other politicians consulted today and also reflected the findings of polls and surveys conducted over the last few days by candidates and news organizations.

"They've all run good campaigns," said Mr. Camiel, who predicted that no candidate would come out of Pennsylvania with a clear-cut majority.

Tonight, in a nationwide address on the ABC television network, Mr. Udall made an appeal for funds.

"There must be some truth in assertions that a conservative tide is running in American politics," he said, "but I'm not about to lie down and give up the fight and let my party nominate a conservative, too."

Senator Jackson said in Johns- town that if he loses in Pennsylvania, "it would slow us a bit, but it's not fatal."

Mr. Carter took his election eve campaign to the site of the Liberty Bell and told a gathering of 250 people. "I love every one of you."

# Labor Campaign to Stop Carter Seems Ineffective

By R. W. APPLE Jr.  
Special to The New York Times

JEANNETTE, Pa., April 26—The vaunted stop-Carter effort mounted by organized labor and the Democratic organization for tomorrow's Pennsylvania primary is nowhere to be seen in Westmoreland County, which has the state's third largest concentrations of Democrats.

In fact, interviews here and in several other blue-collar strongholds across the state during the last two days indicate that the coalition opposed to former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia has been unable, in most cases, to translate high level strategy into concerted grass-roots operations.

"Labor has been tough in this state in the past," said Meyer Berger, a wealthy Pittsburgh liberal who has often been on the side opposite labor in intra-party fights. "But this time, you'll find the emperor has left his clothes off."

Only in such areas as Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the anthracite belt in the northeast, the interviews suggested, does the labor effort this year approach that of 1972.

Omnibus for Jackson  
That would appear to augur badly for Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington whom the coalition is backing in an effort to keep the Democratic Presidential contest open for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Mr. Humphrey has always been popular here in Westmoreland County, a collection of tough, unprepossessing mill towns like Jeannette, Greensburg, Latrobe and New Kensington stretching from Pittsburgh east to the first ridge of the Allegheny Mountains. The Minnesota swept the county in the 1968 general and 1972 primary elections.

But there is no labor blitz for Mr. Jackson this year, even though labor leaders understand fully that a Carter victory in Pennsylvania would hurt Mr. Humphrey.

To the entire county there is not a single telephone bank, not a single labor political headquarters open.

"Too many people sat on their hands for too long," commented a key local official of the United Steelworkers of America, the most important union in the county along with the United Mine Workers. "You



The New York Times (AP)

know when we got the word to get the vote out for Jackson, to keep Carter from looking too good? Last Friday.

"The whole strategy is a bust. We don't even have the literature we need, so here I sit on the day before the election. One of our local papers says, 'Carter is ahead by better than 2 to 1, and I wouldn't be a bit surprised.'"

Nor is the party structure, often a decisive element in past years in the hard-nosed politics hereabouts, putting out much anti-Carter effort. Egidio Cerilli, Gov. Milton J. Shapp's man in the area, has done nothing but went on trial in Pittsburgh today for extortion and conspiracy.

"As far as an actual grinding of the wheels by the party," said State Senator James Kelly, "No, you won't see much of that this year."

Representative John H. Dent of Greensburg said that, as usual, a purse of about \$35,000 had been put together for election-day operations, largely from a \$25-a-plate dinner and from contributions by office-seekers like himself (he said he had given \$5,000). It has been doled out to the 600 committees, together with slate cards, at a rate of 25 cents for each Democratic vote in the committee's area in 1974.

For Pulling Votes  
The money is used to bail voters to the polls and "the other stuff you do to pull your vote," Mr. Dent said.

But the slate cards contain no choice in the Presidential preference balloting, and the recommended uncommitted national convention delegates are pro-Humphrey, not pro-Jackson.

"No one likes to vote for a stalling horse," Mr. Dent said. "My people don't like all those stories in the newspapers about people ganging up on Carter. It gives him an issue."

Like Mr. Dent, many politicians consider the widely publicized meeting at which Jackson strategists, labor leaders and state party officials put together the stop-Carter strategy a fatal mistake. One of Mr. Shapp's aides called it "the error that could make Jimmy Carter President."

Timing has also hurt. With the departure of Michael Johnson, the State Labor Federa-

tion's political expert masterminded the "victory" in Pennsylvania in 1972, a new political front was assembled in March. They had two weak "turned out" to put in together," said a ranking labor official. "That was feasible. And they had it together for Scorp who isn't Hubert H. who the state wasn't trained unfortunately."

Even in Philadelphia, a solid anti-Carter political front has been the election-day effort, relatively puny. Edward Flaherty, the labor council there, said he would mobilize no more than 100 volunteers, half the 1972 phone banks are in a County," said Mayor Flaherty of Pittsburgh. "The labor council backing Mr. Carter, haven't had it. There consists mostly of around anti-Carter has don't get the feeling they're particularly about Jackson."

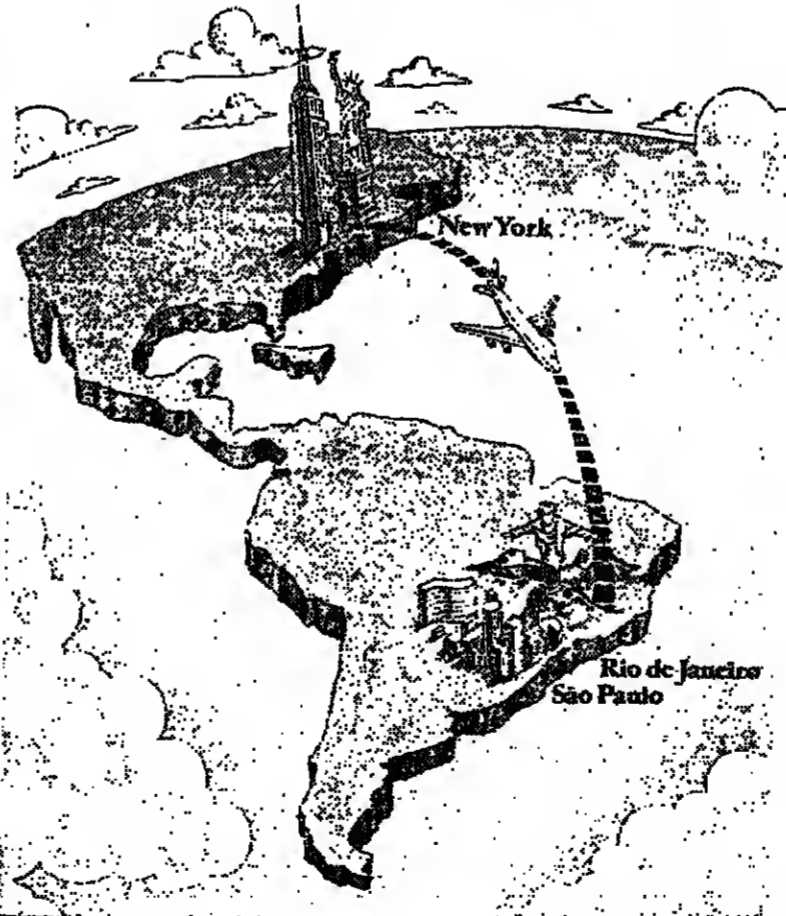
**300 Motorcyclists M  
2 Slain in Rhodesia**

JOHANNESBURG, (AP)—More than 300 cyclists wearing black and escorted the funeral here today of two men killed by black guerrillas in Rhodesia.

The two, Jaos Szil years old, and his half-brother, Julius Moizes, 17, immigrants, were shot while riding their motorcycle Sunday along the main road to South Africa High Rhodesia's southeastern lands.

A separate funeral for a third man killed in the attack, Gavin Alcock, an African journalist.

# Pan Am to Brazil: Daily flights and the only 747s.



Our 747s to Rio leave Pan Am's Worldport® at JFK every Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 p.m. And get you there non-stop.

Our 707 non-stops leave Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Also from Kennedy, at 8:30 p.m.

And we've made getting to São Paulo easy, too. We can take you right to Congonhas Airport\* which is only 4 miles from downtown São Paulo.

On our flights to Brazil, economy passengers can choose their meals from among 3 entrees. And on our 747s, first class passengers can reserve a seat in our upper-deck dining room when they pick up their ticket.

And by working with your travel agent, we can make sure you're well taken care of once you land. We can help you coordinate an entire vacation. Or use Panamac® our world-

wide communications network, to get you hotel rooms and rent-a-cars.

For example, if you want to stay at the beach, we put you up at the luxurious Rio Inter-Continental at Gavea Beach. And if you want, we can clue you in on the best sights to see, food to eat, night spots to enjoy, and bargains to take advantage of.

For reservations and information about our flights and tours call Pan Am or your travel agent.

**PAN AM**  
America's airline to the world.

See your travel agent.

\*Pan Am flights from Rio to Congonhas Airport operated by VASP on behalf of Pan Am.



Read Friday's Times for THE DEFINITIVE ANSWER to the problem that plagues us all.

The Pure Communist Finding Recommendation

APPLICABLE

# EXCERPTS FROM REPORT OF INTELLIGENCE UNIT

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, April 26—Following the report on the 2nd Military Intelligence Act of the United States, the final report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities. Passages changed by the committee are in italics.

## INTRODUCTION

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities has conducted a long inquiry, the first major intelligence inquiry since World War II. The inquiry arose out of a substantial, even massive, within the "outdoor intelligence." This final report provides an evaluation of the intelligence of the United States, its problems, recommendations for legislative action and recommendations to the executive branch. The committee believes that its report will provide a sound framework for conducting the vital intelligence activities of the United States in which meets the nation's requirements and protects the rights of American citizens and as which our Constitution



The Senate Intelligence committee meeting yesterday. From left are Democratic Senators Gary W. Hart of Colorado, Robert B. Morgan of North Carolina and Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota; F.A.O. Schwarz 3d, chief counsel; William G.

Miller, staff director, Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho and committee chairman; Republican Senators Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland and Richard S. Sewelker of Pennsylvania.

relates to that provision of the National Security Act of 1947 which provides that "... the agency shall have no police, subpoena, law enforcement powers or internal security functions..."

(7) The nature and extent of executive branch oversight of all United States intelligence activities.

(8) The need for specific legislative authority to govern the operations of any intelligence agencies of the Federal Government now existing without that explicit statutory authority, including but not limited to agencies such as the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

(9) The nature and extent to which Federal agencies cooperate and exchange intelligence information and the adequacy of any regulations or statutes which govern such cooperation and exchange of intelligence information.

(10) The extent to which United States intelligence agencies are governed by executive orders, rules or regulations, either published or secret, and the extent to which those executive orders, rules or regulations interpret, expand or are in conflict with specific legislative authority.

(11) The violation of suspected violation of any state or Federal statute by any intelligence agency or by any person by or on behalf of any intelligence agency of the Federal Government, including but not limited to surreptitious entries, surveillance, wiretaps or eavesdropping, illegal opening of the United States mail or the monitoring of the United States mail.

(12) The need for improved, strengthened, or consolidated oversight of United States intelligence activities by the Congress.

(13) Whether any of the existing laws of the United States are inadequate, either in their provisions or manner of enforcement, to safeguard the rights of American citizens, to improve executive and legislative control of intelligence and related activities and to resolve uncertainties as to the authority of United States intelligence and related agencies.

(14) Whether there is unnecessary duplication of expenditure and effort in the collection and processing of intelligence information by United States agencies.

(15) The extent and necessity of overt and covert intelligence activities in the United States and abroad.

Who determines what is to be kept secret?

How can decisions made in secret or programs secretly approved be reviewed?

Two great problems have confronted the committee in carrying out its charge to address these issues.

The first is how our open democratic society, which has endured and flourished for 200 years, can be adapted to overcome the threats to liberty posed by the continuation of secret Government activities. The leaders of the United States must devise ways to meet their respective intelligence responsibilities, including informed and effective Congressional oversight, in a manner which brings secrecy and the power that secrecy affords within constitutional bounds.

For the executive branch, the specific problem concerns instituting effective control and accountability systems and improving efficiency. Many aspects of these two problem areas which have been examined during the committee's inquiry of intelligence agencies are addressed in the recommendations. It is our hope that intelligence oversight committees working with the executive branch will develop legislation to remedy the problems exposed by our inquiry and described in this report. The committee has already recommended the creation of an oversight committee with the necessary powers to exercise legislative authority over the intelligence activities of the United States.

It is clear that the Congress must exert its will and devise procedures that will enable it to play its full constitutional role in making policy decisions concerning intelligence activities. Failure to do so would permit further erosion of constitutional government.

In a meeting with President Ford at the outset of our inquiry in February 1973, the committee agreed not to disclose any classified information provided by the executive branch without first consulting the appropriate agencies, offices and departments. In the case of objections, the committee agreed to carefully consider the executive's reasons for maintaining secrecy, but the committee determined that final decisions on any disclosure would be up to the committee.

The select committee has scrupulously adhered to this agreement. The Interim Report on Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders, the report on C.I.A. activities in Chile, the report on illegal N.S.A. surveillance, and the disclosures of illegal activities on the part of F.B.I. Cointelpro, the F.B.I. harassment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other matters revealed in the committee's public hearings, were all carefully considered by the committee and the executive branch working together to determine what information could be declassified and revealed without damaging national security. In those reports and hearings, virtually all differences between the committee and the executive were resolved. The only significant exception concerned the release to the public of the Assassination Report, which the executive branch believed would harm national security. The committee decided otherwise.

Some criteria for defining a valid national secret have been agreed to over the last year. Both the committee and the executive branch now agree that the names of intelligence sources and the details of sensitive methods used by the intelligence services should remain secret. Wherever possible, the right of privacy of individuals and groups should also be preserved. It was agreed, however, that the details of illegal acts should be disclosed and that the broad scope of United States intelligence activities should be sufficiently described to give public reassurance that the intelligence agencies are operating consistently with the law and declared national policy.

The foreseeable future, by strong and potentially hostile powers. This requires the maintenance of an effective American intelligence system. The committee has found that the Soviet KGB and other hostile intelligence services maintain extensive foreign intelligence operations, for both intelligence collection and covert operational purposes. These activities pose a threat to the intelligence activities and interests of the United States and its allies.

The committee finds that Congress has failed to provide the necessary statutory guidelines to insure that intelligence agencies carry out their missions in accord with constitutional processes. Mechanisms for and the practice of Congressional oversight have not been adequate. Further, Congress has not devised appropriate means to effectively use the valuable information developed by the intelligence agencies. Intelligence information and analysis that exist within the executive branch clearly would contribute to sound judgments and more effective legislation in the areas of foreign policy and national security.

The committee finds that covert action operations have not been an exceptional instrument used only in rare instances when the vital interests of the United States have been at stake. On the contrary, Presidents and Administrations have made excessive, and at times self-defeating, use of covert action. In addition, covert action has become a routine program with a bureaucratic momentum of its own. The long-term impact, at home and abroad, of repeated disclosure of U. S. covert action never appears to have been assessed. The cumulative effect of covert actions has been increasingly costly to America's interests and reputation. The committee believes that covert action must be employed only in the most extraordinary circumstances.

Although there is a question concerning the extent to which the Constitution requires publication of intelligence expenditures information, the committee finds that the Constitution at least requires public disclosure and public authorization of an annual aggregate figure for United States national intelligence activities. Congress' failure as a whole to monitor the intelligence agencies' expenditures has been a major element in the ineffective legislative oversight of the intelligence community. The permanent intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should give further consideration to the question of the extent to which further public disclosure of intelligence budget information is prudent and constitutionally necessary.

At the same time, the committee finds that the operation of an extensive and necessarily secret intelligence system places severe strains on the nation's constitutional government. The committee is convinced, however, that the competing demands of secrecy and the requirements of the democratic process—our Constitution and our laws—can be reconciled. The need to protect secrets must be balanced with the assurance that secrecy is not used as a means to hide the abuse of power or the failures and mistakes of policy. Means must and can be provided for lawful disclosure of unneeded or unlawful secrets.

The committee finds that intelligence activities should not be regarded as ends in themselves. Rather, the nation's intelligence functions should be organized and directed to assure that they serve the needs of those in the executive and legislative branches who have responsibility for formulating or carrying out foreign and national security policy.

The committee finds that Congress has failed to provide the necessary statutory guidelines to insure that intelligence agencies carry out their necessary missions in accord with constitutional process.

In order to provide firm direction for the intelligence agencies, the committee finds that new statutory charters for these agencies must be written which take account of the experience of the past three and a half decades. Further, the committee finds that the relationship among the various intelligence agencies and between them and the Director of Central Intelligence should be restructured in order to achieve better accountability, coordination and more efficient use of resources.

These tasks are urgent. They should be undertaken by the Congress in consultation with the executive branch in the coming year. The recent proposals and executive actions by the President are most welcome. However, further action by Congress is necessary.

The Constitution within which the intelligence agencies of the United States can function efficiently under clear guidelines. Charters delineating the missions, authorities and limitations for some of the United States most important intelligence agencies do not exist. For example, there is no statutory authority for the N.S.A.'s intelligence activities. Where statutes do exist, as with the C.I.A., they are vague and have failed to provide the necessary guidelines defining missions and limitations.

The committee's investigation has demonstrated, moreover, that the lack of legislation has had the effect of limiting public debate upon some important national issues.

The C.I.A.'s broad statutory charter, the 1947 National Security Act, makes no specific mention of covert action. The C.I.A.'s former general counsel, Lawrence Houston, who was deeply involved in drafting the 1947 act, wrote in September 1947, "we do not believe there was any thought in the minds of Congress that the act contemplated covert action." Yet, a few months after enactment of the 1947 legislation, the National Security Council authorized the C.I.A. to engage in covert action programs. The provision of the act often cited as authorizing C.I.A. covert activities for the agency "... to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

Secret Executive Orders issued by the N.S.C. to carry out covert action programs were not subject to Congressional review. Indeed, until recent years, except for a few members, Congress was not fully aware of the existence of the so-called "secret charter for intelligence activities." Those members who did know had no institutional means for discussing their knowledge of secret intelligence activities with their colleagues. The problem of how the Congress can effectively use secret knowledge in its legislative process remains to be resolved. It is the committee's view that a strong and effective oversight committee is an essential first step that must be taken to resolve this fundamental issue.

Who determines what is to be kept secret?

How can decisions made in secret or programs secretly approved be reviewed?

Two great problems have confronted the committee in carrying out its charge to address these issues.

The first is how our open democratic society, which has endured and flourished for 200 years, can be adapted to overcome the threats to liberty posed by the continuation of secret Government activities. The leaders of the United States must devise ways to meet their respective intelligence responsibilities, including informed and effective Congressional oversight, in a manner which brings secrecy and the power that secrecy affords within constitutional bounds.

For the executive branch, the specific problem concerns instituting effective control and accountability systems and improving efficiency. Many aspects of these two problem areas which have been examined during the committee's inquiry of intelligence agencies are addressed in the recommendations. It is our hope that intelligence oversight committees working with the executive branch will develop legislation to remedy the problems exposed by our inquiry and described in this report. The committee has already recommended the creation of an oversight committee with the necessary powers to exercise legislative authority over the intelligence activities of the United States.

It is clear that the Congress must exert its will and devise procedures that will enable it to play its full constitutional role in making policy decisions concerning intelligence activities. Failure to do so would permit further erosion of constitutional government.

In a meeting with President Ford at the outset of our inquiry in February 1973, the committee agreed not to disclose any classified information provided by the executive branch without first consulting the appropriate agencies, offices and departments. In the case of objections, the committee agreed to carefully consider the executive's reasons for maintaining secrecy, but the committee determined that final decisions on any disclosure would be up to the committee.

The select committee has scrupulously adhered to this agreement. The Interim Report on Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders, the report on C.I.A. activities in Chile, the report on illegal N.S.A. surveillance, and the disclosures of illegal activities on the part of F.B.I. Cointelpro, the F.B.I. harassment of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and other matters revealed in the committee's public hearings, were all carefully considered by the committee and the executive branch working together to determine what information could be declassified and revealed without damaging national security. In those reports and hearings, virtually all differences between the committee and the executive were resolved. The only significant exception concerned the release to the public of the Assassination Report, which the executive branch believed would harm national security. The committee decided otherwise.

Some criteria for defining a valid national secret have been agreed to over the last year. Both the committee and the executive branch now agree that the names of intelligence sources and the details of sensitive methods used by the intelligence services should remain secret. Wherever possible, the right of privacy of individuals and groups should also be preserved. It was agreed, however, that the details of illegal acts should be disclosed and that the broad scope of United States intelligence activities should be sufficiently described to give public reassurance that the intelligence agencies are operating consistently with the law and declared national policy.

gress and the intelligence agencies of the executive branch. This revision should be given the highest priority by the intelligence oversight committee of Congress, acting in consultation with the executive branch.

2. The new legislation should define the charter of the organizations and entities in the United States intelligence community. It should establish charters for the National Security Council, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the national intelligence components of the Department of Defense, including the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all other elements of the intelligence community, including joint organizations of two or more agencies.

3. This legislation should set forth the general structure and procedures of the intelligence community and the roles and responsibilities of the agencies which comprise it.

4. The legislation should contain specific and clearly defined prohibitions or limitations on various activities carried out by the respective components of the intelligence community.

2. The new legislation should define the charter of the organizations and entities in the United States intelligence community. It should establish charters for the National Security Council, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Central Intelligence Agency, the national intelligence components of the Department of Defense, including the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all other elements of the intelligence community, including joint organizations of two or more agencies.

3. This legislation should set forth the general structure and procedures of the intelligence community and the roles and responsibilities of the agencies which comprise it.

4. The legislation should contain specific and clearly defined prohibitions or limitations on various activities carried out by the respective components of the intelligence community.

## The National Security Council and the Office of the President

The National Security Council is an instrument of the President and not a corporate entity with authority of its own. The committee found that in general the President has had, through the National Security Council, effective means for exercising broad policy control over at least two major clandestine activities — covert action and sensitive technical collection. The covert American involvement in Angola and the operations of the Glomar Explorer are examples of that control in quite different circumstances, whatever conclusions one draws about the merits of the activities. The Central Intelligence Agency, in broad terms, is not "out of control."

The committee found, however, that there were significant limits to this control.

## Clandestine Activities

The degree of control and accountability regarding covert action and sensitive collection has been a function of each particular President's willingness to use these techniques.

The principal N.S.C. vehicle for dealing with clandestine activities, the 40 Committee and its predecessors, was the mechanism for reviewing and making recommendations regarding the approval of major covert action projects. However, this body also served generally to insulate the President from official involvement and accountability in the approval process until 1974.

As high-level Government officials, 40 Committee members have had other time nor inclination to adequately review and pass judgment on all of the literally hundreds of covert action projects. Indeed, only a small fraction of such projects (those which the C.I.A. regards as major or sensitive) are so approved and/or reviewed. This problem is aggravated by the fact that the 40 Committee has had virtually no staff, with only a single officer from the clandestine services acting as executive secretary.

The process of review and approval has been, at times, only general in nature. It sometimes has become pro forma conducted over the telephone by subordinates.

The President, without consulting any N.S.C. mechanism, can exercise personal direction of clandestine activities as he did in the case of Chile in 1970.

There is no systematic White House-level review of either sensitive foreign espionage or counterintelligence activities. Yet these operations may also have a potential for embarrassing the United States and sometimes may be difficult to distinguish from covert action operations. For example, a proposal to recruit a high foreign government official as an intelligence "asset" would not necessarily be previewed outside the Central Intelligence Agency, at the N.S.C. level, despite the implications that recruitment might pose in conducting American foreign relations. Similarly, foreign counterintelligence operations might be conducted without any prior review at the highest Government levels. The committee found instances in the case of Chile when counterintelligence operations were related to, and even hard to distinguish from, the program of covert action.

The President's proposals to upgrade the 40 Committee into the Operations Advisory Group and to give explicit recognition to its role in advising the President on covert activities are desirable. That upgrading, however, will strain further the Group's ability to conduct a systematic review of sensitive clandestine operations. Under the new structure, the Group members are cabinet officers who have even less time than their principal deputies, who previously conducted the 40 Committee's work. The Group's procedures must be carefully structured, so that the perspective of Cabinet officers can in fact be brought to bear.

## Counterintelligence

There is no N.S.C.-level mechanism for coordinating, reviewing or approving counterintelligence activities in the United States, even those directed at United States citizens, despite the demonstrated potential for abuse.

## Coordination and Resource Allocation

The Director of Central Intelligence has been assigned the function of coordinating the activities of the intelligence community, ensuring its responsiveness to the requirements for national intelligence and for assembling a consolidated national intelligence budget. Until the recent establishment of the Committee on Foreign Intel-

Continued on next page

# Brazil lights only 74

States has devoted energies to the creation of a intelligence system, and today awareness on the part of is that a national intelligence is a permanent and necessary of our Government. value to the country has and it will be needed for the future. But a major this inquiry is that Congress is necessary to assure the future our intelligence functions effectively, within the of the Constitution.

It is the view that unlawful actions taken by the intelligence agencies violated as their public duty. It is the committee to the pursuit of the public have the opposite effect. It should be observed:

re should teach us to be guard to protect the Government's purposes. Men born to freedom alert to rebel invasion of by evil-minded rulers. The to liberty lurk in the shadow of men of zeal, but without understanding v. United States, 277 (1928).

## Update of the Committee's Inquiry

In 1975, Senate Resolved a select committee "to investigation and study of operations with respect activities and of the to which illegal, improper activities were engaged in by of the Federal Government Resolution 21 lists specific inquiry and study."

The Central Intelligence conducted an illegal domestic operation in the United States.

Under the past year, the committee and its staff have carefully examined the intelligence structure of the United States. Considerable time and effort have been devoted in order to understand what has been done by the United States Government in secrecy during the 30-year period since the end of World War II. It is clear to the committee that there are many necessary and proper governmental activities that must be conducted in secrecy. Some of these activities affect the security and the very existence of the nation.

It is also clear from the committee's inquiry that intelligence activities conducted outside the framework of the Constitution and statutes can undermine the treasured values guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Further, if the intelligence agencies act in ways inimical to declared national purposes, they damage the reputation, power and influence of the United States abroad.

The committee's investigation has documented that a number of actions committed in the name of "national security" were inconsistent with declared policy and the law. Hearings have been held and the committee has issued reports on alleged assassination plots, covert action in Chile and the interception of domestic communications by the National Security Agency. Regrettably, some of these abuses cannot be regarded as aberrations.

The past and present interpretation of the Director of Central Intelligence responsibility to protect sources and methods as it

## The Dilemma of Secrecy and Open Constitutional Government

Since World War II, with steadily escalating consequences, many decisions of national importance have been made in secrecy, often by the executive branch alone. These decisions are frequently based on information obtained by clandestine means and available only to the executive branch.

Recent Presidents have justified this secrecy on the basis of "national security" or "the requirements of national defense" or "the confidentiality required by sensitive, ongoing negotiations or operations." These justifications were generally accepted at face value. The Bay of Pigs fiasco, the secret war in Laos, the secret bombing of Cambodia, the anti-Allende activities in Chile, the Watergate affair, were all instances of the use of power cloaked in secrecy which when revealed provoked widespread popular disapproval. This series of events has ended, for the time being at least, passive and uncritical acceptance by the Congress of executive decisions in the areas of foreign policy, national security and intelligence activities. If Congress had met its oversight responsibilities some of these activities might have been averted.

An examination of the scope of secret intelligence activities undertaken in the last three decades reveals that they ranged from war to conventional espionage. It appears that some United States intelligence activities may have violated treaty and covenant obligations, but more importantly the rights of United States citizens have been infringed upon. Despite citizen and Congressional concern about these programs, no processes or procedures have been developed by either the Congress or the executive branch which would assure Congress of access to secret information which it must have to carry out its constitutional responsibilities in authorizing and giving its advice and consent. The hindsight of history suggests that many secret operations were ill-advised or might have been more beneficial to United States interests had they been conducted openly, rather than secretly.

The committee stresses that these questions remain to be decided by the Congress and the executive jointly.

What should be regarded as a national secret?

## SUMMARY: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS General Findings

The committee finds that United States foreign and military intelligence agencies have made important contributions to the nation's security, and generally have performed their missions with dedication and distinction. The committee further finds that the individual men and women serving America in difficult and dangerous intelligence assignments deserve the respect and gratitude of the nation.

The committee finds that there is a continuing need for an effective system of foreign and military intelligence. United States interests and responsibilities in the world will be challenged, for

# AM

# Excerpts: Broader Authority Recommended for the Director of Central Intelligence

Continued from preceding page

### Executive Oversight

The committee finds that Presidents have not established specific instruments of oversight to prevent abuses by the intelligence community. In essence, Presidents have not exercised effective oversight.

### Recommendations

5. By statute, the National Security Council should be explicitly empowered to direct and provide policy guidance for the intelligence activities of the United States, including intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and the conduct of covert action.

6. By statute, the Attorney General should be made an adviser to the National Security Council in order to facilitate discharging his responsibility to insure that actions taken to protect American national security in the field of intelligence are also consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

7. By statute, the existing power of the Director of Central Intelligence to coordinate the activities of the intelligence community should be reaffirmed. At the same time, the N.S.C. should establish an appropriate committee, such as the new Committee on Foreign Intelligence, with responsibility for allocating intelligence resources to insure efficient and effective operation of the national intelligence community. This committee should be chaired by the D.C.I. and should include representatives of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

8. By statute, an N.S.C. committee (like the Operations Advisory Group) should be established to advise the President on covert action. It would also be empowered, at the President's discretion, to approve all types of sensitive intelligence collection activities. If an O.A.G. member dissented from an approval, the particular collection activity would be referred to the President for decision. The group should consist of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Attorney General, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of O.M.B., as an observer. The President would designate a chairman from among the group's members.

9. The chairman of the group would be confirmed by the Senate for that position, if he were an official not already subject to confirmation.

In the execution of covert action and sensitive intelligence collection activities specifically approved by the President, the chairman would enter the chain of command below the President.

10. The group should be provided with adequate staff to assist in conducting thorough reviews of covert action and sensitive collection projects. That staff should not be drawn exclusively from the Clandestine Service of the C.I.A.

11. Each covert action project should be reviewed and passed on by the group. In addition, the group would review all ongoing projects at least once a year.

12. By statute, the Secretary of State should be designated as the principal Administration spokesman to the Congress on the policy and purpose underlying covert action projects.

13. By statute, the Director of Central Intelligence should be required to fully inform the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress of each covert action prior to its initiation. No funds should be expended on any covert action unless and until the President certifies and provides to the Congressional intelligence oversight committee(s) the reasons that a covert action is required by extraordinary circumstances to deal with grave threats to the national security of the United States. The Congressional intelligence oversight committee(s) should be kept fully and currently informed on all covert action projects, and the D.C.I. should submit a semiannual report on all such projects to the committee(s).

14. The committee recommends that when the Senate establishes an intelligence oversight committee with authority to authorize the national intelligence budget, the Hughes-Ryan Amendment (22 U.S.C., 2422) should be amended so that the foregoing notifications and Presidential certifications to that committee.

15. By statute, a new N.S.C. counterintelligence committee should be established, consisting of the Attorney General as chairman, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Director of the F.B.I. and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Its purpose would be to coordinate and review foreign counterintelligence activities conducted within the United States and the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence within the United States, by both the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. The goal would be to insure strict conformity with statutory and constitutional requirements and to enhance coordination between the C.I.A. and F.B.I. This committee should review the standards and guidelines for all recruitments of agents within the United States for either counterintelligence or positive foreign intelligence purposes, as well as for the recruitment of U.S. citizens abroad. This committee would consider differences between the agencies concerning the recruitment of agents, the handling of foreign assets that come to the United States, and the establishment of the home files of defectors. It should also treat any other foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activity of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. which either agency brings to that forum for Presidential level consideration.

## The Director of Central Intelligence

The 1947 National Security Act gave the D.C.I. responsibility for "coordinating

the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security." In addition, the D.C.I. as the President's principal foreign intelligence adviser was given responsibility for coordinating and producing national intelligence for senior policymakers. However, the committee found that these D.C.I. responsibilities have often conflicted with the particular interests and prerogatives of the other intelligence community departments and agencies. They have not given up control over their own intelligence operations, and in particular, the Department of Defense and the military services, which allocate 80 percent of the direct costs for national intelligence, have insisted that they must exercise direct control over peacetime intelligence activities to prepare for war. Thus, while the D.C.I. was given responsibility under the 1947 act for intelligence community activities, he was not authorized to centrally coordinate or manage the overall operations of the community.

Because the D.C.I. only provides guidance for intelligence collection and production and does not establish requirements, he is not in a position to command the intelligence community to respond to the intelligence needs of national policymakers. Where the D.C.I. has been able to define priorities, he has lacked authority to allocate intelligence resources—either among different systems of intelligence collection or among intelligence collection, analysis and finished intelligence production.

In the area of providing finished intelligence, the committee discovered that the D.C.I., in his role as intelligence judgments are objective and independent of department and agency biases. The committee has been particularly concerned with pressures from both the White House and the Defense Department on the D.C.I. to alter his intelligence judgments. One example of such pressure investigated by the committee occurred in the fall of 1969, when the D.C.I. modified his judgment on the capability of the Soviet SS-9 system when it conflicted with the public position of Secretary of Defense Laird. After a meeting with Staff of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Director Helms deleted a paragraph from the draft of the National Intelligence Estimate on Soviet strategic forces which stated that within the next five years it was "highly unlikely" that the Soviets would attempt to achieve "a first strike capability, i.e., a capability to launch a surprise attack against the United States with assurance that the U.S.S.R. would not itself receive damage it would regard as unacceptable."

The committee believes that over the past five years the D.C.I.'s ability to produce objective national intelligence and resist outside pressure has been reduced with the dissolution of the independent Board of National Estimates and the subsequent delegation of its staff to the departments with responsibility for drafting D.C.I.'s national intelligence judgments.

The committee believes that the Congress, in carrying out its responsibilities in the area of national security policy, should have access to the full range of intelligence produced by the United States intelligence community. The committee further believes that it should be possible to work out a means of insuring that the D.C.I.'s national intelligence judgments are available to the appropriate Congressional committees on a regular basis without compromising the D.C.I.'s role as personal adviser to the President.

Finally, the committee has found concern that the function of the D.C.I. in his role as intelligence community leader and principal intelligence adviser to the President is inconsistent with his responsibility to manage one of the intelligence community agencies—the C.I.A. Potential problems exist in a number of areas. Because the D.C.I. is head of the C.I.A. is responsible for human clandestine collection overseas, interception of signals communication overseas, the development and interception of technical collection systems, there is concern that the D.C.I. as community leader is in "a conflict of interest" situation when ruling on the activities of the over-all intelligence community.

The committee is also concerned that the D.C.I.'s own span of control—both the entire intelligence community and the entire C.I.A.—may be too great for him to exercise effective detailed supervision of clandestine activities.

### Recommendations

16. By statute, the D.C.I. should be established as the President's principal foreign intelligence adviser, with exclusive responsibility for producing national intelligence for the President and the Congress. For this purpose, the D.C.I. should be empowered to establish a staff directly responsible to him to help prepare his national intelligence judgments and to coordinate the views of the other members of the intelligence community. The committee recommends that the director establish a board to include senior outside advisers to review intelligence products as necessary, thus helping to insulate the D.C.I. from pressures to alter or modify his national intelligence judgments. To advise and assist the D.C.I. in producing national intelligence, the D.C.I. would also be empowered to draw on other elements of the intelligence community.

17. By statute, the D.C.I. should be given responsibility and authority for establishing national intelligence requirements, preparing the national intelligence budget and providing guidance for United States national intelligence program operations. In this capacity he should be designated as chairman of the appropriate N.S.C. committee, such as the C.F.I. and should have the following powers and responsibilities:

a. The D.C.I. should establish national intelligence requirements for the entire intelligence community. He should be empowered to draw on intelligence community representatives and others whom he may designate to assist him in establishing national intelligence requirements and determining the success of the various agencies in fulfilling them. The D.C.I. should provide general guidance to the various intelligence agency directors for the management of intelligence operations.

b. The D.C.I. should have responsibility for preparing the national intelligence program budget for presentation to the President and the Congress. The definition of what is to be included within that national intelligence program should be established by Congress in consultation with the executive. In this capacity, the Director of Central Intelligence should be involved early in the budget cycle in preparing the budgets of the respective intelligence community agencies. The director should have specific responsibility for choosing among the programs of the different collection and production agencies and departments and to insure against waste and unnecessary duplication. The D.C.I. should also have responsibility for issuing fiscal guidance for the allocation of all national intelligence resources. The authority of the D.C.I. to reprogram funds within the intelligence budget should be defined by statute.

c. In order to carry out his national intelligence responsibilities the D.C.I. should have the authority to review all foreign and military intelligence activities and intelligence resource allocations, including tactical military intelligence which is the responsibility of the armed forces.

d. The D.C.I. should be authorized to establish an intelligence community staff to support him in carrying out his managerial responsibilities. This staff should be drawn from the best available talent within and outside the intelligence community.

e. In addition to these provisions concerning D.C.I. control over national intelligence operations in peacetime, the statute should require establishment of a procedure to insure that in time of war the relevant national intelligence operations come under the control of the Secretary of Defense.

18. By statute, the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence for the intelligence community should be established as recommended in Executive Order No. 11905. This Deputy Director should be subject to Senate confirmation and would assume the D.C.I.'s intelligence community functions in the D.C.I.'s absence. Current provisions regarding the status of the D.C.I. and his single deputy should be extended to cover the D.C.I. and both deputies. Civilian control of the nation's intelligence is important; only one of the three could be a career military officer, active or retired.

19. The committee recommends that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress consider whether the Congress should appropriate the funds for the national intelligence budget to the D.C.I., rather than to the directors of the various intelligence agencies and departments.

20. By statute, the Director of Central Intelligence should serve at the pleasure of the President but for no more than 10 years.

21. The committee also recommends consideration of separating the D.C.I. from direct responsibility over the C.I.A.

## The Central Intelligence Agency

### The Charter for Intelligence Activities: Espionage, Counterintelligence and Covert Action

The committee finds that the C.I.A.'s present charter, embodied in the National Security Act of 1947, the C.I.A. Act of 1949, and the 1974 Hughes-Ryan amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act, is inadequate in a number of respects.

While the legislative history of the 1947 act makes clear that the C.I.A.'s mandate would be limited to "foreign intelligence," the act itself does not so specify. Covert action, in the past a major C.I.A. activity, is not mentioned in the 1947 act, although the act contains a vague and open-ended authorization for the National Security Council to direct the C.I.A. to undertake "such other functions and duties related to the intelligence affecting the national security as the N.S.C. may from time to time direct." No explicit authority even to collect intelligence is provided the agency.

The restrictions on domestic activities in the 1947 act were not clearly defined, and the potential conflict between the act and the director's authority to protect "sources and methods" of intelligence gathering resolved. Neither did the 1947 act set forth the agency's role in conducting counterintelligence and in collecting of foreign intelligence.

The Congress's confusing and ill-defined charge to the agency in these areas resulted in conflicts of jurisdiction with other governmental agencies. The lack of legislative specificity also opened the way to domestic activities such as Operation Chaos, which clearly went beyond Congress's intent in enacting and amending the National Security Act. In sum, the committee finds that a clear statutory basis is needed for the agency's conduct abroad of covert action, espionage, counterintelligence and foreign intelligence collection and for such counterintelligence operations within the United States as the agency may have to undertake as a result of the activities abroad.

### Foreign Espionage

Espionage on behalf of the United States Government is primarily the responsibility of the Central Intelligence Agency's Clandestine Service which operates on a worldwide basis. The Clandestine Service—officially, the Directorate of Operations—is responsible for C.I.A. clandestine human collection, espionage, covert action, paramilitary operations and counterintelligence. The C.I.A. also has special responsibilities for coordinating the military services' limited espionage activities abroad.

The committee believes that the United States cannot forgo clandestine human collection and expect to maintain the same quality of intelligence on mat-

## Articles in 1974 Spurred Inquiry

WASHINGTON, April 26—The report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, part of which was released today, is the result of the most intensive investigation ever conducted into America's foreign and domestic intelligence system.

The study grew out of articles that appeared in The New York Times late in 1974. On Dec. 22, 1974, Seymour M. Hersh reported in the Times on a wide-ranging program of spying on American citizens conducted without legal authority by the Central Intelligence Agency.

As a result of that article and earlier accounts of covert United States involvement in the overthrow of the Government of President Salvador Allende Gossens in Chile, the Senate voted on Jan. 26, 1975, to organize the select committee. On Feb. 18, the House established a counterpart committee.

The House committee's report has yet to be made public, largely because of a controversy that arose when The Times and Daniel Schorr, a CBS News correspondent, obtained and reported on the final results of the House study before its official release.

The congressional investigations follow one conducted within the C.I.A. by the former Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby, and another by a Presidential commission headed by Vice President Rockefeller.

All of the reports supported the original disclosures in The Times about covert activities by the C.I.A. in Chile and illegal intelligence work in the United States.

ters of the highest importance to our national security. Technical collection systems do not eliminate the usefulness of espionage in denied areas (essentially the Communist countries). Agent intelligence can help provide valuable insight concerning the motivations for activities or policies of potential adversaries, as well as their future intentions.

Nevertheless, the committee found that there are certain inherent limitations to the value of clandestine sources. Espionage information tends to be fragmentary, and there is always some question as to the trustworthiness and reliability of the source.

The committee found that over the last decade, the size of the Clandestine Service has been reduced significantly, particularly in the field. However, there remains the question of whether the complement abroad and at headquarters have been reduced sufficiently.

The committee found that the C.I.A.'s clandestine collection effort has been reoriented toward denied areas and away from internal political and security developments in the third world. The committee believes that this changed emphasis is desirable and welcomes it.

### Foreign Intelligence Collection in the United States

The C.I.A. engages in both overt and clandestine activity within the United States for the purpose of foreign intelligence collection. The agency's Domestic Collection Division is responsible primarily for overt collection, while the Foreign Resources Division manages clandestine collection of foreign intelligence. Both divisions are currently within the Directorate of Operations. Formerly run and staffed by the Directorate of Intelligence, the D.C.D. was moved to Operations in 1973 and now has many clandestine services officers assigned to it.

The Domestic Collection Division openly collects foreign intelligence information from American citizens on a wide variety of subjects, primarily of an economic and technological nature. The Domestic Collection Division currently maintains contact with tens of thousands of American citizens who, on a confidential basis, volunteer information of intelligence value to the United States. The committee notes that the Central Intelligence Agency is overly in contact with many members of the American academic community to consult with them on the subjects of their expertise. On occasion, at the request of the academic concerned, these contacts are confidential.

The committee believes there are significant benefits to both the Government and the universities in such contacts and that they should not be discouraged. The committee sees no danger to the integrity of American academic institutions in continuing such overt contacts.

The Domestic Collection Division operates from 38 offices around the United States and lists itself in local telephone directories, although it conducts its business as discreetly as possible.

The committee notes that due to the recent revelations about C.I.A. activities, some foreign intelligence sources are abating away from cooperation with the Domestic Collection Division, thus impeding this division's most important function, namely, the overt collection of foreign intelligence.

The committee also questions the recruiting for foreign espionage purposes, of immigrants desiring American citizenship because it might be construed as coercive.

controlling and manipulating adversary intelligence operations. An effort is made to discern the plans and intentions of enemy intelligence services and to deceive them about our own.

The committee finds that the threat from hostile intelligence services is real. In the United States alone, well over a thousand Soviet officials are on permanent assignment. Among these, over 40 percent have been identified as members of the KGB or GRU, the Soviet civilian and military intelligence units, respectively. Estimates for the number of unidentified Soviet intelligence officers raise this figure to over 80 percent and some defector sources have estimated that 70 percent to 80 percent of Soviet officials in the United States have some intelligence connection.

Furthermore, the number of Soviets with access to the United States has tripled since 1960, and is still increasing in 1974. For example, over 200 Soviet ships with a total crew complement of 13,000 officers and men visited this country. Some 4,000 Soviets entered the United States as commercial or exchange visitors in 1974. In 1972-1973, for example, approximately one-third of the Soviet exchange students here for the academic year under the East-West Student Exchange Program were cooperating with the KGB, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Other areas of counterintelligence concern include the sharp increase in the number of Soviet immigrants to the United States (4,000 in 1974 compared to fewer than 500 in 1972); the rise in East-West commercial exchange visitors (from 641 in 1972 to 1,500 in 1974); and the growing number of officials in this country from other Communist block nations (from 416 in 1960 to 798 in 1974).

Coordination between C.I.A. and F.B.I. counterintelligence units is especially critical. The history of C.I.A.-F.B.I. liaison has been turbulent, though a strong undercurrent of cooperation has usually existed at the staff level since 1952 when the bureau began sending a liaison person to the C.I.A. on a regular basis. The sources of friction between the C.I.A. and F.B.I. in the early days revolved around such matters as the frequent unwillingness of the bureau to collect positive intelligence for the C.I.A. within the United States or to help recruit foreign officials in this country.

The committee believes that counterintelligence requires the direct attention of Congress and the executive for three reasons: (1) two distinct and partly incompatible approaches to counterintelligence have emerged and demand reconciliation; (2) recent evidence suggests that F.B.I. counterintelligence results have been less than satisfactory; and (3) counterintelligence has infringed on the rights and liberties of Americans.

### Recommendations

22. By statute, a charter should be established for the Central Intelligence Agency which makes clear that its activities must be related to foreign intelligence. The agency should be given the following missions:

1. The collection of denied or protected foreign intelligence information.

2. The conduct of foreign counterintelligence.

3. The production of foreign covert action operations.

4. The production of finished overt/secret intelligence.

23. The C.I.A., in carrying out foreign intelligence mission 1, would be permitted to engage in relevant activities within the United States so long as these activities do not violate the Constitution nor any Federal, state or local laws within the United States. This committee has set forth in its domestic recommendations proposed restrictions on such activities to supplement restrictions already contained in the 1947 National Security Act. In addition, the committee recommends that by statute the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress and the proposed counterintelligence committee of the National Security Council be required to review, at least annually, C.I.A. foreign intelligence activities conducted within the United States.

24. By statute, the Attorney General should be required to report to the President and to the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress any intelligence activities which, in his opinion, violate the constitutional rights of American citizens or any other provision of law and the actions he has taken in response. Pursuant to the committee's domestic recommendations, the Attorney General should be made responsible for ensuring that intelligence activities do not violate the Constitution or any other provision of law.

25. The committee recommends the establishment of a special committee of the Committee on Foreign Intelligence to review all foreign human intelligence collection activities. It would make recommendations to the C.F.I. with regard to the scope, policies, and priorities of U.S. clandestine human collection operations and choices between overt and clandestine human collection. This committee would be composed of a representative of the Secretary of State as chairman, the other statutory members of the C.F.I., and others whom the President may designate.

26. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should carefully examine intelligence collection activities of the Clandestine Service to assure that clandestine means are used only when the information is sufficiently important and when such means are necessary to obtain such information.

27. The intelligence oversight committee(s) should consider whether: 1. The Domestic Collection Division (overt collection operations) should be removed from the Directorate of Operations (the Clandestine Service), and returned to the Directorate of Intelligence; 2. The C.I.A.'s regulations should require that the D.C.D.'s overt contacts be informed when they are to be used for operational support of clandestine activities;

3. The C.I.A.'s regulations should prohibit recruiting as agents immigrants who have applied for American citizenship.

28. The President of the United States, in consultation with the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress, should undertake a classified review of current issues regarding counterint-

elligence. This review should be based on a classified Presidential report on national counterintelligence policy and objectives, and should examine the following: issues, organization, operations, search, accountability, training, review, deception, liaison action, and manpower.

### C.I.A. Production of Intelligence

Intelligence production process (coordination, collection, analysis, research and dissemination) in which "raw" intelligence is processed into "finished" intelligence products. The finished product includes a daily intelligence summary, as well as longer studies and monographs on topics of policy interest. Finished intelligence is produced by the Directorate of Intelligence, Directorate of Science and Technology.

Certain problems and issues in the production of intelligence in the C.I.A. have come to the committee's attention. The committee believes these problems deserve immediate attention by both the executive and future Congressional oversight bodies. These problems directly on the resources of the production of finished intelligence, the personnel system and the organizational structure of intelligence.

The committee recognizes that the primary purpose of intelligence is to predict every word, event or action that will be important to anticipate major developments and changes in world events bear on United States intelligence should also provide understanding of the behavior, trends and long-term trends underlying sudden military and developments.

The committee wishes that there is an important relationship between intelligence and policy failure. The United States' dependence on the possibility of an invasion of Cyprus in 1974 is a problem of taking effective preventive action was a question and not an intelligence failure.

The committee has received that on some subjects, such as the capability of the strategic conventional forces of potential adversaries, U.S. intelligence is excellent. But in other areas, intelligence is viewed as inadequate. The total resources devoted to intelligence, on balance, the committee found that the quality, timeliness and generally considered adequate major improvement is both and possible.

One issue examined by the committee is whether intelligence elements responsible for producing intelligence receive sufficient attention and support. Production of intelligence is the words of one observer, "child of the intelligence community." Since finished intelligence is the purpose of all United States intelligence activities, the committee finds neglect of finished intelligence unacceptable for the future.

Intelligence resources are being devoted to intelligence. The system is inundated with intelligence. The individual responsible for producing finished intelligence have difficulty dealing with the volume of information. The producers of finished intelligence have to compete with the law intelligence for attention. In a crisis situation, tend to focus on the latest evidence at the expense of a broader view. Intelligence of staff saw this tendency as why the Cyprus coup in July 1974 not foreseen.

The intelligence community crisis noted another general problem which was involved in the Arab attack on Israeli October of 1973: "the perhaps conscious conviction (and hope) that the Arab attack, the Greek coup will not be made by escalation men."

An additional area of the committee's concern is that analysis is not informed in a timely way by national policies and programs which affect their analyses and estimates. Its examination of cases involving Cuba and Chile in the 1970's, the committee encountered evidence that the analysts were so deprived.

A final issue raised by the committee is whether the new organizational structure proposed by the President would assure the appropriate stature for the Directorate of Intelligence to help come existing problems in the production of finished intelligence. The committee believes that the reporting directly to the D.C.I. of the President's chief intelligence adviser (C.I.A. analyst) would report through the Deputy C.I.A. Experience indicates that the deputy will need to devote the his time to managing the Clandestine Service and the Directorate for Science and Technology. At the same time, D.C.I. may be preoccupied with a communitywide management responsibilities. Without some further restructuring, the committee believes the production of finished intelligence will be lost in the shuffle.

### Recommendations

29. By statute, the Director of the Directorate of Intelligence should be authorized to continue to report directly to the Director of Central Intelligence.

30. The committee recommends a system be devised to insure that intelligence analysts are better and promptly informed about United States policies and programs affecting respective areas of responsibility.

31. The Central Intelligence Agency should be required to submit a semiannual report to the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress on the production of finished intelligence.

Recom

Reorgan

The Positi

The Struct

Recomm

APR 26 1975

Director of Central Intelligence

APR 27 1976

# Excerpts: Panel Says Paramilitary Operations 'Frequently Amount to Making War'

From preceding page  
intelligence oversight committee should re-examine the system of the Directorate with a view to providing a more hierarchical, less bureaucratic, less hierarchical permit. Super-grade positions available on the basis of analytical abilities.  
Directorate for Intelligence to bring more analysts into the middle and upper grade career positions and to emphasize should be placed on development of new tools of analysis.  
Policy should continue to intelligence analysts to assist tours of duty on an other agencies (State, Defense) or in academic institutions both their analytical their appreciation for the operators within the Gov-

## Action and Military Operations

is the attempt to influence other nations in a manner that conceals the United States covert action includes economic activity, propaganda activities.  
Covert action is the action "projects" can single assets, such as a propaganda, through assets working in the covert and military interest in Laos. The agency what it terms an "operating" of "standby" assets of influence or media or be used in major operation in Chile. These "standby" part of ongoing, most projects. There are no

ion  
has found that the conducted some 900 major covert action projects plus smaller projects since to maintain secrecy action projects from the scrutiny and debate determine their compatibility with American foreign policy.  
Recently, a large-scale operation in Angola without any effort on the executive branch to articulate support for, its over Africa. Only public disavowed the nation to apply of success or failure to projects and then only in a without the benefit of prompting the original vert rather than overt

Covert action requires public cannot determine actions are consistent red foreign policy goals. Also has allowed covert action place which are inconsonant basic traditions and operations have passed public judgments, such as given Western European countries facing strong competition in the late 1940's others have not. In the committee, the covert have democratically elected Salvador Allende in Chile and U. S. public approval.

**Paramilitary Operations**  
military operations are a ne form of covert action. most often consist of assistance and training. have involved actual les by American advisers. lity assistance involves commitments, it is, with authorized by the Congress is covert military ch is channeled through out being authorized or the Congress as a whole. paramilitary combat openty amount to making not come under the War see they usually do not med U. S. military officers. lity officers engaged in red paramilitary operations "dipped" for paramilitary s, they appear to resign lity yet preserve their activation once their tour in paramilitary operations

itee finds that major parations have often failed to intended objective. Most ally been exposed. Operate 1950's are examples of lity failures. Others, such e judged successes by the ficials within the executive "success" in Laos, bow e seen against the larger involvement in Indochina l.

ry operations often have a large-scale programs with of exposure (and thus ent and/or failure). In some lity operations simply because is less accountable to for highly visible "secret" erations. In all cases con- the committee, command l within the executive branch. However, all such opera- been conducted without dis- sional authority or public- recent years, some have been in the face of strong Con- disapproval.  
however—apart from An- d States paramilitary activi-

ties have been at a very low level. The capability for these actions, residing jointly in the C.I.A. and the Department of Defense, consists of a cadre of trained officers, stockpiles of military equipment, logistic networks and small collections of air and maritime assets.

## Recommendations

35. The legislation establishing the charter for the Central Intelligence Agency should specify that the C.I.A. is the only U.S. Government agency authorized to conduct covert actions. The purpose of covert actions should be to deal with grave threats to American security. Covert actions should be consistent with publicly defined United States foreign policy goals, and should be reserved for extraordinary circumstances when no other means will suffice. The legislation governing covert action should require executive branch procedures which will insure careful and thorough consideration of both the general policies governing covert action and particular covert action projects; such procedures should require the participation and accountability of highest level policymakers.

36. The committee has already recommended, following its investigation of alleged assassination attempts directed against foreign leaders, a statute to forbid such activities. The committee reaffirms its support for such a statute and further recommends prohibiting the following covert activities by statute:

- All political assassinations.
- Efforts to subvert democratic governments.
- Support for police or other internal security forces which engage in the systematic violation of human rights.

37. By statute, the appropriate N.S.C. committee (e.g., the Operations Advisory Group) should review every covert action proposal.

The committee recommends that the Operations Advisory Group review include:

A careful and systematic analysis of the political premises underlying the recommended actions, as well as the nature, extent, purpose, risks, likelihood of success and costs of the operation. Reasons explaining why the objective can not be achieved by overt means should also be considered.

Each covert action project should be formally considered at a meeting of the OAG, and if approved, forwarded to the President for final decision. The views and positions of the participants would be fully recorded. For the purpose of OAG, Presidential, and Congressional considerations, all so-called non-sensitive projects should be aggregated according to the extraordinary circumstances or contingency against which the project is directed.

38. By statute, the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should require that the annual budget submission for covert action programs be specified and detailed as to the activity recommended. Unforeseen covert action projects should be funded from the Contingency Reserve Fund which could be replenished only after the concurrence of the oversight and any other appropriate congressional committees. The congressional intelligence oversight committee should be notified prior to any withdrawal from the Contingency Reserve Fund.

39. By statute, any covert use by the U.S. Government of American citizens as combatants should be preceded by the notification required for all covert actions. The statute should provide that within 60 days of such notification such use shall be terminated unless the Congress has specifically authorized such use. The Congress should be empowered to terminate such use at any time.

40. By statute, the Executive branch should be prevented from conducting any covert military assistance program (including the indirect or direct provision of military material, military or logistics advice and training, and funds for mercenaries) without the explicit prior consent of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

## Reorganization of C.I.A. The Position of the D.C.I.

The committee recommendations regarding the Director of Central Intelligence would, if implemented, increase his authority over the entire intelligence community. Given such increased authority, the committee believes that both the executive branch and the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should give careful consideration to removing the D.C.I. from direct management responsibility for the Central Intelligence Agency. This would free the D.C.I. to concentrate on his responsibilities with regard to the entire intelligence community and would remove him from any conflict of interest in performing that task. It might also increase the accountability of the Central Intelligence Agency by establishing a new and separate senior position—a Director of the Central Intelligence Agency—responsible for only the C.I.A.

## The Structure of the C.I.A.

The committee believes that several important problems uncovered in the course of this inquiry suggest that major structural change in the C.I.A.—in particular, separating national intelligence production and analysis from the clandestine service and other collection functions. Intelligence production could be placed directly under the D.C.I., while clandestine collection of foreign intelligence from human and technical sources and covert operations would remain in the C.I.A.

## Recommendations

41. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress in the course of developing a new charter for the intelligence community should give consideration to separating the functions of the D.C.I. and the Director of the C.I.A. and to dividing the intelligence analysis and production functions from the clandestine collection and covert action functions of the present C.I.A.

## Relations With United States Institutions and Private Citizens

In the immediate postwar period, as the Communists pressed to influence and to control international organizations and movements, mass communications, and cultural institutions of the United States responded, by involving American private institutions and individuals in the secret struggle over minds, institutions, and ideals. In the process, the C.I.A. subsidized, and even helped develop "private" or nongovernment organizations that were designed to compete with Communists around the world. The C.I.A. supported not only foreign organizations, but also the international activities of United States student, labor, cultural, and philanthropic organizations.

These covert relationships have attracted public concern and this committee's attention because of the importance that Americans attach to the independence of these institutions.

The committee found that in the past the scale and diversity of these covert actions has been extensive. For operational purposes, the C.I.A. has:

- Funded a special program of a major American business association.
- Collaborated with an American trade union federation.
- Helped to establish a research center at a major United States university.
- Supported an international exchange program sponsored by a group of United States universities.
- Made widespread use of philanthropic organizations to fund such covert action programs.

## 1. Covert Use of the U.S. Academic Community

The Central Intelligence Agency is now using several hundred American academics, who in addition to providing leads and, sometimes making, introductions for intelligence purposes, occasionally write books and other material to be used for propaganda purposes abroad. Beyond these, an additional few scores are used in an unwitting manner for minor activities.

These academics are located in over 100 American colleges, universities and related institutions. At the majority of institutions, no one other than the individual academic concerned is aware of the C.I.A. link. At the others, at least one university official is aware of the operational use made of academics on his campus. In addition, there are several American academics abroad who serve operational purposes, primarily the collection of intelligence.

The C.I.A. gives a high priority to obtaining sources especially those from Communist countries. This agency's emphasis reflects the fact that many foreign nationals in the United States are in this category. The committee notes that American academics provide valuable assistance in this activity.

The committee is concerned, however, that American academics involved in such activities may undermine public confidence that those that train our youth are upholding the ideals, independence and integrity of American universities.

## Government Grantees

C.I.A. regulations adopted in 1967 prohibit the "operational" use of certain narrow categories of individuals. The C.I.A. is prohibited from using certain grants from the Board of Foreign Fellowships under the Fulbright-Hayes Act. There is no prohibition on the use of individuals participating in any other federally funded exchange programs. For example, the C.I.A. may use those grantees—artists, specialists, athletes, leaders, etc.—who do not receive their grants from the Board of Foreign Fellowships. The committee is concerned that there is no prohibition against exploiting such open Federal programs for clandestine purposes.

## 2. The Covert Use of Books and Publishing Houses

The committee has found that the Central Intelligence Agency attaches a particular importance to book publishing activities as a form of covert propaganda. A former officer in the Clandestine Service stated that books are "the most important weapon of strategic (longrange) propaganda." Prior to 1967, the Central Intelligence Agency sponsored, subsidized or produced over 1,000 books; approximately 25 percent of them in English. In 1967 alone, over 200 C.I.A. published or subsidized over 200 books, ranging from books on African safaris and wildlife to translations of Mao's "The Prince" into Swahili and works of T. S. Eliot into Russian to a competitor to Mao's little red book, which was entitled "Quotations from Chairman Liu."

The committee found that an important number of the books actually produced by the Central Intelligence Agency were reviewed and marketed in the United States.

## 3. Domestic "Fallout"

The committee finds that covert media operations can result in manipulating or incidentally misleading the American public. Despite efforts to minimize it, C.I.A. employees, past and present, have conceded that there is no way to shield the American public completely from "fallout" in the United States from agency propaganda or placements overseas. Indeed, following the Katzenbach inquiry, the Deputy Director for Operations issued a directive stating: "Fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible."

The domestic fallout of covert propaganda comes from many sources: books intended primarily for an English-speaking foreign audience, C.I.A. press placements that are picked up by an international wire service, and publications resulting from direct C.I.A. funding of foreign institutes. For example, a book



written for an English-speaking foreign audience by one C.I.A. operative was reviewed favorably by another C.I.A. agent in The New York Times.

## 4. Covert Use of American Religious Personnel

The committee has found that over the years the C.I.A. has used very few religious personnel for operational purposes. The C.I.A. informed the committee that only 21 such individuals have ever participated in either covert action projects or the clandestine collection of intelligence. On Feb. 10, 1976, the C.I.A. announced: "C.I.A. has no secret paid or contractual relationships with any American clergyman or missionary. This practice will be continued as a matter of policy."

The committee welcomes this policy with the understanding that the prohibition against all "paid or contractual relationships" is in fact a prohibition against any operational use of all Americans following a religious vocation.

## Recommendations

In its consideration of the recommendations that follow, the committee noted the Central Intelligence Agency's concern that further restriction on the use of Americans for operational purposes will constrain current operating programs. The committee recognizes that there may be at least some short-term operational losses if the committee recommendations are effected. At the same time, the committee believes that there are certain American institutions whose integrity is critical to the maintenance of a free society and which should therefore be free of any unwitting role in the clandestine service of the United States Government.

42. The committee is concerned about the integrity of American academic institutions and the use of individuals affiliated with such institutions for clandestine purposes. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the C.I.A. amend its internal directives to require that individual academics used for operational purposes by the C.I.A., together with the President or equivalent official of the relevant academic institutions, be informed of the clandestine C.I.A. relationship.

43. The committee further recommends that, as soon as possible, the permanent intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress examine whether further steps are needed to insure the integrity of American academic institutions.

44. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from the operational use of grantees who are receiving funds through educational and/or cultural programs which are sponsored by the United States Government.

45. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from subsidizing the writing, or production for distribution within the United States or its territories, of any book, magazine, article, publication, film, or video or audio tape unless publicly attributed to the C.I.A. Nor should the C.I.A. be permitted to undertake any activity to accomplish indirectly such distribution within the United States or its territories.

46. The committee supports the recently adopted C.I.A. prohibitions against any paid or contractual relationship between the agency and U.S. and foreign journalists accredited to U.S. media organizations. The C.I.A. prohibitions should, however, be established in law.

47. The committee recommends that the C.I.A. prohibitions be extended by law to include the operational use of any person who regularly contributes material to, or is regularly involved directly or indirectly in the editing of material, or regularly acts to set policy or provide direction to the activities of U.S. media organizations.

48. The committee recommends that the agency's recent prohibition on covert paid or contractual relationship between the agency and any American clergyman or missionary should be established by law.

## Proprietaries and Cover

### Proprietary Organizations

C.I.A. proprietaries are business entities wholly owned by the agency which do business, or only appear to do business, under commercial guise. They are part of the "arsenal of tools" of the C.I.A.'s Clandestine Services. They have been used for espionage as well as covert action. Most of the larger proprietaries have been used for paramilitary purposes. The committee finds that too often large proprietaries have created unwarranted risks of unfair competition with private business and of compromising their cover as clandestine operations. For example, Air America, which at one time had as many as 8,000 employees, ran into both difficulties.

While internal C.I.A. financial controls have been regular and systematic, the committee found a need for even greater accountability both internally and externally. Generally, those auditing of the C.I.A. have been denied access to operational information, making management-oriented audits impossible. Instead, audits have been concerned only with financial security and integrity.

The committee found that the C.I.A.'s Inspector General has, on occasion, been denied access to certain information regarding proprietaries. This has sometimes inhibited the ability of the inspector office to serve the function for which it was established. Moreover, the General Accounting Office has not audited these operations. The lack of review, by either the G.A.O. or the C.I.A. Inspector General's office, means that, in essence, there has been no outside review of proprietaries.

One of the largest current proprietaries is an insurance-investment complex established in 1962 to provide pension annuities, insurance and escrow management for those who, for security reasons, could not receive them directly from the U.S. Government. The committee determined that the Congress was not informed of the existence of this proprietary until "sometime" after it had been made operational and had invested heavily in the domestic stock markets—a practice the C.I.A. has discontinued. Moreover, once this proprietary was removed from the Domestic Operations Division and placed under the General Counsel's office it received no annual C.I.A. project review.

The record establishes that on occasion the insurance-investment complex had been used to provide operational support to various covert action projects. The Inspector General, in 1970, criticized this use of the complex because it threatened to compromise the security of the complex's primary insurance objectives.

**Cover**  
The committee examined cover because it is an important aspect of all C.I.A. clandestine activities. Its importance is underscored by the tragic murder of a C.I.A. station chief in Greece, coupled with continuing disclosures of C.I.A. agents' names. The committee sought to determine what, if anything, has been done in the past to strengthen cover, and what should be done in the future.

The committee found conflicting views about what constitutes cover, what it can do, and what should be done to improve it. A 1970 C.I.A. inspector general report termed the agency's concept and use of cover to be lax, arbitrary, uneven, confused, and loose. The present cover staff in the C.I.A. considered the 1970 assessment to be simplistic and overly harsh. There is no question, however, that some improvements and changes are needed.

The committee finds that there is a basic tension between maintaining adequate cover and effectively engaging in overseas intelligence activities. At least one operational act by a C.I.A. officer under cover in the field—from working with local intelligence and police to attempting to recruit agents—reveals his true purpose and chips away of his cover. Some forms of cover do not provide concealment but offer a certain degree of deniability. Others are so elaborate that they limit the amount of work an officer can do for the C.I.A. In carrying out their responsibilities, C.I.A. officers generally regard the maintenance of cover as a "nuisance."

The situation of the Athens station chief, Richard Welch, illustrates the problem of striking the right balance between cover and operations, and also the transparency of cover. As the chief of the C.I.A.'s cover staff stated, by the time a person becomes chief of station, "there is not a great deal of cover left. The chief of the cover staff identified terrorism as a further security problem for officers overseas, one that is aggravated by the erosion of cover.

## Recommendations

49. By statute, the C.I.A. should be permitted to use proprietaries subject to external and internal controls.

50. The committee recommends that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress require at least an annual report on all proprietaries. The report should include a statement of each proprietary's nature and function, the results of internal annual C.I.A. audits, a list of all C.I.A. intercessions on behalf of its proprietaries with any other United States Government departments, agencies or bureaus, and such other information as the oversight committee deems appropriate.

51. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should require that the fiscal impact of proprietaries on the C.I.A.'s budget be made clear in the D.C.I.'s annual report to the oversight committee. The committee should also establish guidelines for creating large proprietaries, should these become necessary.

52. By statute, all returns of funds from proprietaries not needed for its operational purposes or because of liquidation or termination of a proprietary, should be remitted to the United States Treasury as Miscellaneous Receipts.

The Department of Justice should be consulted during the process of the sale or disposition of any C.I.A. proprietary.

53. By statute, former senior government officials should be prohibited from negotiating with the C.I.A. or any other agency regarding the disposal of proprietaries. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should consider whether other activities among agencies of the intelligence community, the C.I.A. and former officials and employees, such as selling to or negotiating contracts with the C.I.A., should also be prohibited as is the case regarding military officials under 18 U.S.C. 207.

## Intelligence Liaison

Throughout the entire period of the C.I.A.'s history, the agency has entered into liaison agreements with the intelligence services of foreign powers. Such arrangements are an extremely important and delicate source of intelligence and operational support. Intelligence channels can also be used to negotiate agreement outside the field of intelligence. The committee notes that all treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate, and executive agreements must be reported to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. Because of the importance of

intelligence liaison agreements to national security, the committee is concerned that such agreements have not been systematically reviewed by the Congress in any fashion.

## Recommendations

54. By statute, the C.I.A. should be prohibited from causing, funding, or encouraging actions by liaison services which are forbidden to the C.I.A. Furthermore, the fact that a particular project, action, or activity of the C.I.A. is carried out through or by a foreign liaison service should not relieve the agency of its responsibilities for clearance within the agency, within the executive branch, or with the Congress.

55. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should be kept fully informed of agreements negotiated with other governments through intelligence channels.

## The General Counsel and Inspector General

The general counsel, as chief legal officer of the Central Intelligence Agency, has a special role in insuring that C.I.A. activities are consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The committee found that, in the past, the participation of the general counsel in determining the legality or propriety of C.I.A. activities was limited; in many instances the general counsel was not consulted about sensitive projects. In some cases the director's investigative arm, the inspector general, discovered questionable activities often were not referred to the general counsel for a legal opinion. Moreover, the general counsel never had general investigatory authority.

The committee believes that the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should examine the internal review mechanisms of foreign and military intelligence agencies and consider the feasibility of applying recommendations such as those suggested for the C.I.A.

## Recommendations

56. Any C.I.A. employee having information about activities which appear illegal, improper, outside the agency's legislative charter, or in violation of agency regulations, should be required to inform the director, the general counsel, or the inspector general of the agency. If the general counsel is not informed, he should be notified by the other officials of such reports. The general counsel and the inspector general shall, except where they deem it inappropriate, be required to provide such information to the head of the agency.

57. The D.C.I. should be required to report any information regarding employee violations of law related to their duties and the results of any internal agency investigation to the Attorney General.

58. By statute, the director of the C.I.A. should be required to notify the appropriate committee of the Congress of any referrals made to the Attorney General pursuant to the previous recommendation.

59. The director of the C.I.A. should periodically require employees having any information on past, current, or proposed agency activities which appear illegal, improper, outside the agency's legislative charter, or in violation of the agency's regulations, to report such information.

60. By statute, the general counsel and the inspector general should have unrestricted access to all agency information and should have the authority to review all of the agency activities.

61. All significant proposed C.I.A. activities should be reviewed by the general counsel for legality and constitutionality.

62. The program of component inspections conducted by the inspector general should be increased, as should the program of surveys of sensitive programs and issues which cut across component lines in the Agency.

63. The director shall, at least annually, report to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the activities of the office of the general counsel and the office of the inspector general.

64. By statute, the general counsel should be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

65. The agency's efforts to expand and strengthen the staffs of the general counsel and inspector general should be continued.

66. The general counsel should be promoted to, and the inspector general should continue to hold executive rank equal to that of the deputy directors of the C.I.A.

## The Department of Defense General Findings and Conclusions

The committee finds that despite the magnitude of the tasks and the complexity of the relationships, most of the important collection activities conducted by the Defense Department (the reconnaissance and SIGINT systems) are managed relatively efficiently and are generally responsive to the needs of the military services as well as to the policy makers on the national level. Defense intelligence must respond to a range of consumers—policymakers in Washington, defense and technical analysts, and operational commanders in the field—yet, the primary mission of defense intelligence is to supply the armed services with the intelligence necessary for their operations. This overriding departmental requirement creates a major problem in the over-all allocation of intelligence resources throughout the intelligence community. In promulgating Executive Order 11906, the Administration has decided on a "reater centralization of authority in the Director of Central Intelligence. The committee notes that this will require some changes in the Secretary of De-

# Excerpts: Committee Urges 'Full Understanding' of Intelligence Agencies' Budget

Continued from preceding page

...fense's authority over allocating defense intelligence resources. With regard to intelligence resources management within the Department of Defense, the committee found that the establishment of a Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence should enable more effective management of defense intelligence resources and help the Defense Department play an appropriate role in the new centralized interagency structure under the Director of Central Intelligence.

Increasingly, technological intelligence systems have grown capable of serving both the interest of national policymakers and planners and of field commanders. Thus, it is often difficult to distinguish between "national" and "tactical" intelligence assets, collection or production. It is the committee's view that while the effect of the President's Executive Order giving the D.C.I. more authority will be to bring national intelligence assets and budgets under the D.C.I.'s control and guidance, the defense intelligence programs which are tactical in nature and integral to the military's operational commands should remain under the control of the Secretary of Defense. The precise line drawn between the tactical and military intelligence at any given time will have a significant impact on the definition of national intelligence and on the purview of any oversight committee of Congress.

## The Defense Intelligence Agency

Historically, DOD has managed the bulk of all technical intelligence collection systems, but the C.I.A. has managed many important national technical collection systems and has been in charge of much of the analytic function and is the primary producer of national intelligence. The largest proportion of intelligence needed by the military establishment, however, is tactical. Therefore, national intelligence is a secondary mission of D.I.A. Much of D.I.A.'s effort is directed toward producing intelligence needed by the J.C.S., the United States Commanders, and force planners and technical analysts in the services. The Secretary of Defense, on the other hand, is equally or more concerned with national intelligence. In this context, it is not surprising that DOD's civilian leadership has complemented D.I.A.'s product with analyses from sources in other agencies.

## The National Security Agency

The National Security Agency is one of the largest and most technically oriented components of the United States intelligence community. Its basic function is collecting and processing foreign communications and signals for intelligence purposes. N.S.A. is also responsible for creating and supervising the cryptology of all United States Government agencies, and has a special responsibility for supervising the military services' cryptologic agencies. Another major responsibility is protecting the security of American communications.

The committee regards these functions as vital to American security. N.S.A.'s capability to perform these functions must be preserved. The committee notes that despite the fact that N.S.A. has been in existence for several decades, N.S.A. still lacks a legislative charter. Moreover, in its extensive investigation, the committee has identified intelligence community abuses in levying requirements on N.S.A. and abuses by N.S.A. itself in carrying out its functions. The committee finds that there is a compelling need for an N.S.A. charter to spell out limitations which will protect individual constitutional rights without impairing N.S.A.'s necessary foreign intelligence mission.

## Recommendations

67. In order to implement the committee's and the President's recommendations for expanding the D.C.I.'s resource allocation responsibility, appropriate adjustments should be made in the Secretary of Defense's general authority regarding defense intelligence activities and in the department's internal budgeting procedures. As the same time, there should be provision for the transfer to the Secretary of Defense of responsibilities, particularly tasking intelligence agencies, in the event of war.

68. By statute, the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress, in consultation with the executive, should establish a charter for the Defense Intelligence Agency which would clearly define its mission and relationship to other intelligence agencies. The committee recommends that the charter include the following provisions:

A. In order to encourage close coordination between consumers and producers of national intelligence, D.I.A. should be a part of the office of the Secretary of Defense and should report directly to the Deputy Secretary of Defense for Intelligence. A small J-2 staff should be constituted to provide intelligence support, primarily of an operational nature, to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Secretary of Defense should insure full coordination and free access to information between the two groups.

should centralize the service counterintelligence and investigative activities within the United States in the Defense Investigative Service in order to reduce wasteful duplication.

## The Department of State and Ambassadors

The Department of State and the Foreign Service have an important role in the intelligence operations of the United States Government. Because of its responsibilities in formulating and conducting U.S. foreign policy, the State Department is a principal customer for intelligence. Abroad, the Foreign Service, operating overtly, is the principal collector of political intelligence and is a major collector of economic intelligence.

Because of its foreign policy responsibilities and its worldwide complex of diplomatic and consular installations, the Department of State is the only Washington agency potentially able to oversee other U.S. Government activities abroad — including those of the C.I.A. In the field, this responsibility clearly falls on the ambassador by law. Indeed, ambassadors are the sole mechanism available outside of the C.I.A. itself to assure that N.S.C. decisions are appropriately carried out by the clandestine service. The committee found that the role of the Department of State and the ambassadors constitute a central element in the control and improvement in America's intelligence operations overseas. However, the committee also found that ambassadors are often reluctant to exercise their authority in intelligence matters. The department has not encouraged them to do so, and the Administration has not issued directives to implement existing law covering the authority of ambassadors.

In contrast to covert action, the committee found that neither the State Department nor U.S. ambassadors are substantially informed about espionage or counterintelligence activities directed at foreign governments. Such coordination as exists in this respect is at the initiative of the Central Intelligence Agency and is infrequent. The committee found that there is no systematic assessment outside the C.I.A. of the risks of foreign espionage and counter-espionage operations and the extent to which those operations conform with overall foreign policy.

In general, ambassadors in the field are uninformed about specific espionage activities within their countries of assignment. Unlike the case of covert action, ambassadors are not asked to appraise the risks of espionage activities, nor to assess their benefits. Often ambassadors do not want to know the specifics of such operations, and without coordination as exists in their cases based on a general injunction from them to the station chiefs that they not be confronted with any "surprises."

That is not always enough if an ambassador wishes to participate in policy decisions. For example, a shift of resources toward recruitment of internal targets in a Western country was under consideration between Washington and the field, and the U.S. ambassador had not been informed. In this connection, the committee believes it would be unrealistic to use clandestine recruitment to try to establish the kind of intimate relationship with political elites in friendly countries which we have enjoyed as a result of the shared experience of WWII and its aftermath.

The committee finds that more than a year after enactment of a statute making ambassadors responsible for directing, coordinating and supervising all U.S. Government employees within their country of assignment, instructions implementing this law have still not been issued by any quarter of the executive branch. A former Under Secretary of State told the committee that the law, in effect, had been "suspended" in view of Presidential inaction. Moreover, the C.I.A. has not modified its practices pursuant to this law. The committee finds this thwarting of the United States law unacceptable.

The committee finds that ambassadors cannot effectively exercise their legal responsibilities for a wide variety of intelligence activities within their jurisdiction without State Department assistance. Such support is particularly important in the case of intelligence operations aimed at a third country. An ambassador may be able to judge the local risks of an espionage effort, but if it is directed toward a third country the ambassador may not be able to assess the importance or value of the effort without Washington support.

At present, the C.I.A. handles both State Department and its own communications with overseas posts. Under this arrangement, the ambassador's access to C.I.A. communications is at the discretion of the C.I.A. The committee finds that this is not compatible with the role assigned to the ambassador by law; the ambassador cannot be sure that he knows the full extent and nature of C.I.A. operations for which he may be held accountable.

The committee finds that ambassadors' policies governing intelligence activities have sometimes been interpreted in a manner which violated their intent. For example, one ambassador prohibited any electronic surveillance by his embassy's C.I.A. component. The head of the C.I.A. component interpreted this to prohibit any C.I.A. electronic surveillance and believed that such surveillance could be conducted in cooperation with local security services.

The committee found evidence that C.I.A. station chiefs abroad do not always coordinate their intelligence reporting on local developments with their ambassadors. The committee does not believe that ambassadors should be able to block C.I.A. field reports. However, it found that there was no standard practice for ambassadors to review and comment on intelligence reporting from the field.

The committee finds that the Foreign Service is the foremost producer in the United States Government of intelligence on foreign political and economic matters. The committee believes, how-

ever, that the State Department does not adequately train Foreign Service personnel, particularly in political reporting. Nor does the department fund their collection operations, nor manage their activities so as to take full advantage of this extremely important intelligence capability. In effect, the department, despite being a major source of intelligence, considers this function secondary to its principal task of diplomatic representation and negotiations.

From discussions in nearly a dozen Foreign Service posts, the committee established that there is inadequate funding for Foreign Service reporting officers to carry out their responsibilities. The funds available are considered "representation funds" and must be shared with the administration and consular sections of most embassies. Such representation funds have been a favorite target for Congressional cuts in the State Department budget.

## Recommendations

71. The National Security Council, the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency should promptly issue instructions implementing Public Law 93-473 (22 U.S.C. 2680a). These instructions should make clear that ambassadors are authorized recipients of sources and methods information concerning all intelligence activities, including espionage and counterintelligence operations. Parallel instructions from other components of the intelligence community should be issued to their respective field organizations and operatives. Copies of all these instructions should be made available to the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

72. In the exercise of their statutory responsibilities, ambassadors should have the personal right, which may not be delegated, of access to the operations of communications of the C.I.A.'s clandestine service in the country to which they are assigned. Any exceptions should have Presidential approval and should be brought to the attention of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress.

73. By statute, the Department of State should be authorized to take the necessary steps to assure its ability to provide effective guidance and support to ambassadors in the execution of their responsibilities under Public Law 93-475 (22 U.S.C. 2680a).

74. Consideration should be given to increasing and earmarking funds for Foreign Service overt collection of foreign political and economic information. These funds might be administered jointly by the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and the Bureau of Economic Affairs.

75. The N.S.C. should review the question of which U.S. Government agency should control and operate communications with overseas diplomatic and consular posts, including the C.I.A. and other civilian agencies operating abroad.

76. The Department of State should establish specific training programs for political reporting within the Foreign Service Institute, and place greater emphasis on economic reporting.

## Oversight and the Intelligence Budget

The committee finds that a full understanding of the budget of the intelligence community is required for effective oversight. The secrecy surrounding the budget, however, makes it impossible for Congress as a whole to make use of this valuable oversight tool.

Congress as a body has never explicitly voted on a "budget" for national intelligence activities. Congress has never voted funds specifically for C.I.A., N.S.A. and other ostional intelligence instrumentalities of the Department of Defense.

The funding levels for these intelligence agencies are fixed by subcommittees of the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of both houses. Funds for these agencies are then concealed in the budget of the Department of Defense. Since this department budget is the one Congress approves, Congress as a whole, and the public, have never known how much the intelligence agencies are spending or how much is spent on intelligence activities generally.

Neither Congress as a whole nor the public can determine whether the amount spent on intelligence, or by the intelligence agencies individually, is appropriate given the priorities.

Because the funds for intelligence are concealed in defense appropriations, those appropriations are thereby inflated. Most members of Congress and the public can neither determine which categories are inflated nor the extent to which funds in the inflated categories are being used for purposes for which they are approved.

both Congress and the public would be able to assess overall priorities in governmental spending.

## Recommendations

77. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should authorize on an annual basis a "National Intelligence Budget," the total amount of which would be made public. The committee recommends that the oversight committee consider whether it is necessary, given the constitutional requirement and the national security demands, to publish more detailed budgets.

78. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress should monitor the tactical and indirect support accounts as well as the national activities of intelligence agencies in order to assure that they are kept in proper perspective and balance.

79. At the request of the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress and as its agent, staff members of the General Accounting Office should conduct full audits, both for compliance and for management of all components of the intelligence community. The G.A.O. should establish such procedures, committee reports and clearances as are necessary in order to conduct these audits on a secure basis. In conducting such audits, the G.A.O. should be authorized to have access to all necessary files and records of the intelligence community.

## Chemical and Biological Agents and the Intelligence Community

The committee investigated the testing and use of chemical and biological agents by agencies within the intelligence community. The testing programs originated in response to fears that countries hostile to the United States would use chemical and biological agents against Americans or our allies. Initially, this fear led to defensive programs. Soon this defensive orientation became secondary as the possibility of using these chemical and biological agents to obtain information from, or to gain control of, enemy agents became apparent.

The committee found that United States intelligence agencies engaged in research and development programs to discover materials which could be used to alter human behavior. As part of this effort, testing programs were instituted, first involving unwitting human subjects. Later, drugs were surreptitiously administered to unwitting human subjects.

The agency considered the testing programs highly sensitive. The committee found that few people within the agencies knew about them. There is no evidence that Congress was informed about them. These programs were kept from the American public because, as the Inspector General of the C.I.A. wrote, "the knowledge that the agency is engaging in unethical and illicit activities would have serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would be detrimental to the accomplishment of its [C.I.A.'s] mission."

The research and development program and particularly the testing program involving unwitting human subjects involved massive abridgements of the rights of individuals, sometimes with tragic consequences. The deaths of two Americans resulted from these programs; other participants in the testing programs still suffer residual effects. While some controlled testing for defensive purposes might be defended, the

nature of the tests, their scale, and the fact that they were continued for years after it was known that the surreptitious administration of LSD to unwitting subjects was dangerous, indicate a disregard for human life and liberty.

The committee also found that within the intelligence community there were destructive jurisdictional conflicts over drug testing. Military testers withheld information from the C.I.A., ignoring their superiors' suggestions for coordination. The C.I.A. similarly failed to provide information on its programs to the military. In one case the military attempted to conceal their overseas operational testing of LSD from the C.I.A. and the C.I.A. attempted surreptitiously to discover the details of the military's program.

## Recommendations

80. The C.I.A. and other foreign and foreign military intelligence agencies should not engage in experimentation on human subjects utilizing any drug, device or procedure which is designed, intended, or is reasonably likely to harm the physical or mental health of the human subject, except with the informed consent in writing, witnessed by a disinterested third party, of each human subject, and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects for Biomedical and Behavioral Research. Further, the jurisdiction of the committee should be amended to include the Central Intelligence Agency and the other intelligence agencies of the United States Government.

81. The Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Secretary of Defense should continue to make determined efforts to locate those individuals involved in human testing of chemical and biological agents and to provide follow-up examinations and treatment, if necessary.

## General Recommendations

82. Internal Regulations — Internal C.I.A. directives or regulations regarding significant agency policies and procedures should be waived only with the explicit written approval of the Director of Central Intelligence. Waiver of any such regulation or directive should in no way violate any law or infringe on the constitutional right and freedom of any citizen. If the D.C.I. approves the waiver or amendment of any significant regulation or directive, the N.S.C. and the appropriate Congressional oversight committee(s) should be notified immediately. Such notification should be accompanied by a statement explaining the reasons for the waiver or amendment.

83. Security Clearances — In the course of its investigation, the committee found that because of the many intelligence agencies participating in security clearance investigations, current security clearance procedures involve duplication of effort, waste of money and inconsistent patterns of investigation and standards. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress, in consultation with the intelligence community, should consider framing standard security clearance procedures for all civilian intelligence agencies and background checks for Congressional committees when security clearances are required.

84. Personnel Practices — The committee found that intelligence agency training programs fail to instruct personnel adequately on the legal limitations and prohibitions applicable to intelligence activities. The committee recommends that these training pro-

grams should be expanded in review of constitutional, statutory, regulatory provisions in order to heighten awareness among personnel concerning legal effects intelligence activities have on citizens' legal rights.

85. Security Functions of Intelligence Agencies — The committee found that the security components of intelligence agencies sometimes engage in law enforcement activities. These activities may have full intelligence agency functions should be limited to the agencies' personnel, and lawful activities ensuring that intelligence personnel lower security practices.

86. Secrecy and Authority — The committee has recommended that the Administration would require persons likely to be classified and sensitive information to maintain the secrecy of information. The committee believes that the issues raised by proposals be considered by the relative intelligence oversight committee of Congress and that, in view of 1947 National Security Act in consultation with the executive oversight committees, the wisdom of new secrecy and legislation. In the view of the committee, any such legislation should include: national security methods; lawful and unlawful; and the new legislation should civil and/or criminal penalties, lawful classification and unclassification. The statute should provide for internal departing agency procedures for employment classification and closure procedures are being early or illegally used to repair. There should also be a procedure whereby an employee has used the agency channels to report such behavior to a group outside the agency. The intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress would other. The statute should not revealing classified information, authorized group would not "unlawful" disclosure of classified information.

87. Federal Register for Executive Orders — In the course of investigation, the committee found that classified information, directives, instructions, and orders issued by various executive agencies. Access to such information by the intelligence oversight committee(s) of Congress is essential for oversight of the intelligence community.

The committee recommends that the Federal Register for executive orders be established. The statute should require that under appropriate security orders are labeled — concerning the activities of the United States documents for which the Classified Federal Register is required, all National Council Intelligence Directive, Director of Central Intelligence. Provision should be made to classify executive intelligence oversight of Congress. Classified executive would not be lawful until filed in registry, although there should be provision for immediate implementation of emergency situations with pre-emptive registration.

# Wider Role for Congress in Intelligence Oversight

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

tary and money-passing operations. Among them were: Putting into statutes the charters and regulations governing all the intelligence agencies such as the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, and all the practices of the Central Intelligence Agency that have been going on without benefit of Congressional authorization. Mr. Ford wants to retain existing informality and Presidential flexibility.

Bringing counterintelligence and espionage activities, which often have the same effect as covert operations, under high-level policy review and under the law. Mr. Ford did not deal with the overlapping character of these operations.

Requiring prior Congressional approval of covert operations. Mr. Ford would continue to inform Congress as now required by law. In a timely fashion, which has always proved to mean after the fact.

Prohibiting by law political assassinations, in peacetime the overthrow of democratic governments, and the use of newsmen and clergy as agents. Continued use of business cover would be permitted but under close review. Mr. Ford, again, desires policy flexibility.

Making public the aggregate budget of the intelligence community for Congressional approval as required by the Constitution. Mr. Ford has stated that even publication of the aggregate figure would help foreign powers counter American intelligence programs. The Senate Budget Committee rejected today making the budget public. Congress has acted similarly in the past.

that there had been inadequate oversight of intelligence operations within the executive branch; that the vast majority of the some 900 covert actions conducted since 1961 did not go through a formal policy review, and that the Director of Central Intelligence had real authority only over his own Central Intelligence Agency and not the rest of the intelligence community.

The report called "desirable" the upgrading of the 40 Committee, the sub-Cabinet-level group that advised the President on covert actions in the past, to a Cabinet-level operations advisory group. While such advice should be made more formal, the report warned that Cabinet officials report not have the time to do the job properly. The report urged the President to make, in explicit fashion, the National Security Council his principal adviser.

Increase Inspectors' Powers The report also commended the President for enhancing the powers of the various inspectors general to police internally the intelligence community, particularly in giving them immediate access to legal redress. The committee went further, however, in detailing how the inspectors general could enforce the laws without waiting for abuses.

Also supported was the President's intent to increase the authority of the Director of Central Intelligence, a post now held by George Bush. After documenting a history of considerable duplication and even triplication of effort, the report urged making the "D.C.I." the head of the intelligence community in fact as well as in name, by giving him the power of controlling the over-all intelligence budget.

The report stated that the President's new committee on foreign intelligence with the Director of Central Intelligence at its head is "a step in the right direction." It cautioned, however, that the words of the President's order to the director to "manage" and "coordinate" are

too general. The committee said that the director was given clear authority to determine priorities and to control all intelligence resources. The report found the President's new intelligence oversight board "to be long overdue," but maintained that it should not be considered a substitute for greater Congressional oversight.

Contrary to Mr. Ford, the committee found that Congress does have the constitutional authority to regulate intelligence programs. The President's only recommendation to Congress in this regard was to form a joint House-Senate intelligence oversight committee with no real additional powers. The Senate report called for separate Senate and House oversight committees with considerably enlarged powers to approve, to know and to investigate.

The report did not specify how the proposed Senate oversight committee would work because the senators chose to leave the matter for subsequent negotiations among the interested committees.

Nevertheless, the members of the proposed committee would be drawn from the existing oversight committees — Armed Services, Appropriations and Foreign Relations — and would serve as a focal point to receive all information and to disseminate it to other interested committees.

Report Says Bar Pat

While the House against the publication of a full report of its committee's recommendations, the House panel's recommendations in the Senate committee's report were more detailed. The House panel's recommendations paralleled those Senate committee's in many respects. Both urged a beefing-up of the process for covert operations and the powers of the Central Intelligence Agency. Although the Senate's report was more detailed, the House committee's recommendations were more specific. Both sought to increase Congressional oversight by fishing separate watchdog committees. But, where proposed Senate oversight committee would have the prior approval of the House, the proposed counterpart would only be required to report within 48 hours of Presidential approval. A strand of thought throughout the Senate committee's recommendations was the need for accountability. As the committee stated, "The committee, in more detail, executive procedures of oversight." The committee did believe that the C.I.A. had been "out of control," as some have said, although it times was, but that President had made "excessive, sometimes self-defeating, or covert action." The committee's recommendation was that Congress should be consistent with the Constitution in defining United States policy goals, and should be reserved for extraordinary circumstances when no means will suffice.

Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom of the page.



# A. Secretly Owned Insurance Complex and Invested Profits in Stock Market

## MASS SUCCESS IN REPORT

### Also Kept Links to Faculty Members Johnson's Ban

By J. M. CREWSDON  
The New York Times, April 28 — Intelligence Agency made a complex of companies whose years succeeded in private according to the final the Senate Select on Intelligence Ac-

rcbaes, which in- stocks of American apparently oc- report said, without e of management r stockholders of ns. nittee also found ncy has continued secret relationships l hundred faculty American colleges ties despite a di- President Johnson ago that barred ationa between the scholarly institu- country. ances were among incovered by the nittee in which the rations, directed the collection of ligence, had had a impact on a study American institu- the last three deo-

### Network Found

They found that the attempting to in- l events and opin- ide cover and es employees, and and support its activities abroad, e a complex and ngled network of onships with the usness, religious l communities in e panel concluded, h for the most- ous in its ef- the domestic "fall- ese relationships, h have now been found some real pproprieties in the onership of os- ate corporations mining relation- arian citizens, aral hundred scho- sors. ship of the C.I.A. erican organiza- became a public after it was wide- the agency had luted to the sup- National Student not disclosed at ower, was the discovered by the al of American arious intelligence abroad, including rts on the Soviet Union; nations on Soviet- Foundations of the Station's relationship revelations of the "legitimate Ameri- cans to funnel sup- ted groups here, but the extent of involvement with undations, which port characterized was never made

### Foundations

of the Station's relationship revelations of the "legitimate Ameri- cans to funnel sup- ted groups here, but the extent of involvement with undations, which port characterized was never made

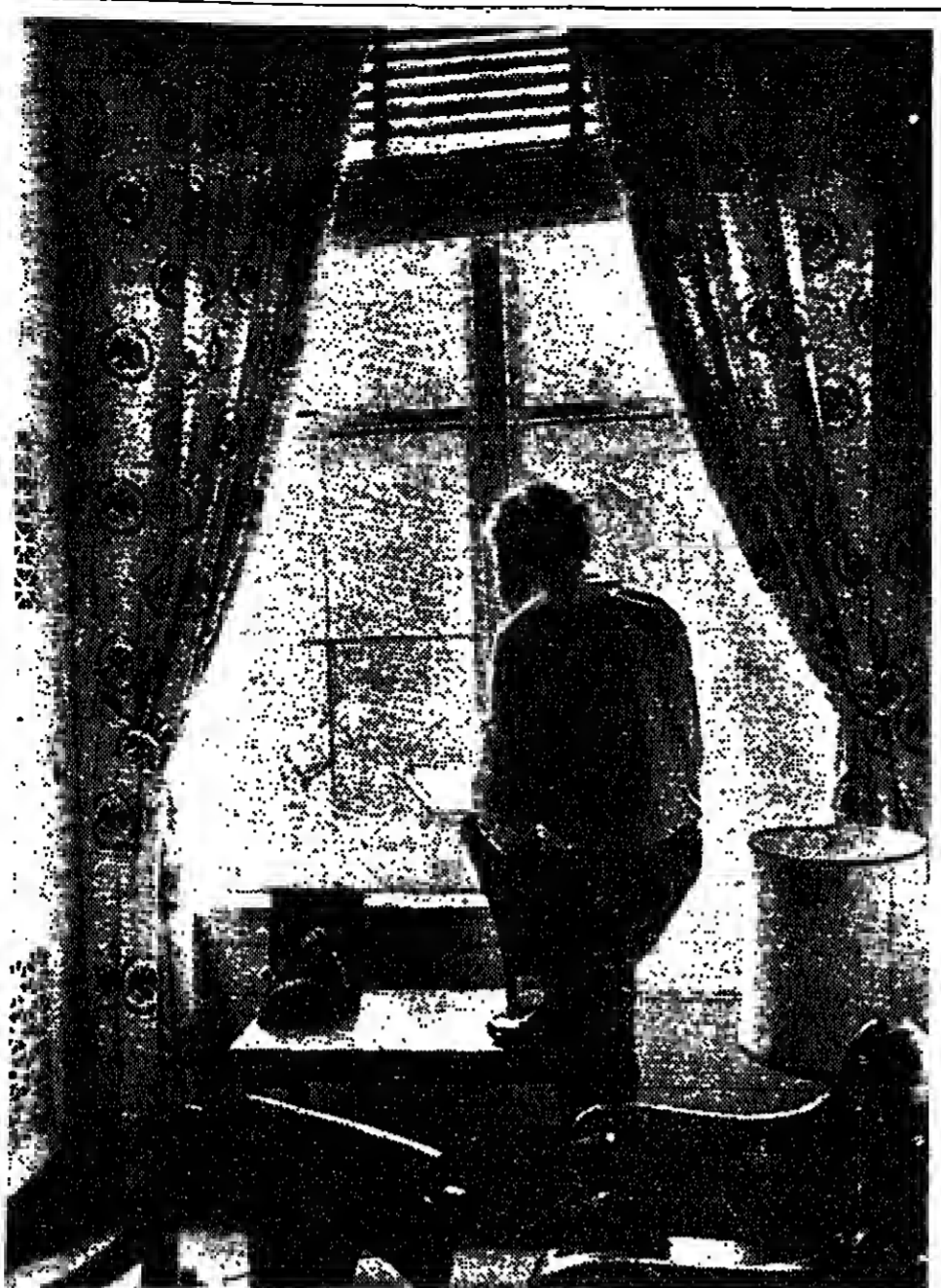
### 1963 an 1966, the

he agency was in- e degree in nearly aritable grants by ndations exclusive Rockefeller and sations known as the "Big Three." disclosures led to y President John- y covert finan- by the C.I.A. to iversities or pri- ary organizations nt association. by the guidelines were used by the committee found were so narrowly the agency was le to circumvent

### Fit in Focus

te panel also found A. continued its ties- can exchanger, com- shifting the focus of relationships from and research insti- tutes, which were to individuals with- tutions. mite characterized it's overall response guidelines as more pt to prevent furth- disclosures about its rkings than "a sig- nking of where ought to be drawn xely. and the C.I.A.'s ties- cademic community o be substantial. The found that relation- endly exist with bun- cholars and research- ng in more than 100 colleges, universities d institutes, and that, jority of these cases, ther than the individ- and is aware of the

landestine operatives, t said, provide leads r introductions for in- purposes or write other materials used



Senator Frank Church in his office examining the intelligence committee report of its 15-month-long investigation before it was released to the public yesterday.

by the C.I.A. for propaganda. The Senate report is the first of two volumes and deals exclusively with the panel's 15-month investigation of this country's external intelligence operations. A second volume, on domestic intelligence agencies, is to be released later this week.

The committee investigators also examined the C.I.A.'s past use of American religious organizations and personnel in gathering foreign intelligence. And the report notes a public assurance by George Bush, then Director of Central Intelligence, that as of last February the C.I.A. had terminated its "paid or contractual" relationships with American clergymen and missionaries abroad.

Ownership of Corporations Although Mr. Bush's statement did not rule out the continuing of such relationships on a voluntary or unpaid basis, the committee said it had been assured by the C.I.A. that, henceforth, no Americans following a religious vocation would be used in an "operational" way by the agency. In all, the committee learned that covert arrangements had existed involving the "direct operational use" of 21 American missionaries and clergymen. All, it said, were terminated as of last August. Of equal concern, the Senate committee wrote, was the C.I.A.'s secret ownership of a number of corporations, some of them bogus and others active and profitable, which have been created or purchased by the agency over the years for a variety of purposes. Such corporations, known

## Report Says C.I.A. Agents Picked Up Bar Patrons for L.S.D. Experiments

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER  
For nine years, beginning in 1954, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency randomly picked up unsuspecting patrons in bars in the United States and slipped LSD into their food and drink, the Senate select committee on Intelligence Activities disclosed in its final report, released yesterday. These experiments were part of a far-ranging effort by the C.I.A. and the United States military to develop chemical and biological warfare agents. The experiments, the committee said, resulted in "massive and unanticipated" abuses of the rights of American citizens, sometimes with tragic consequences. Two deaths can be attributed to these programs, the committee said. It added, "other participants... may still suffer from residual effects." For many of the individuals who were unaware of what chemical they had received, there was usually no medical supervision and, in some cases, there were no follow-up studies to determine long-term effects. Ending a 15-month study of the intelligence community, the Senate committee made the following recommendations with regard to experimentation on humans: No experiments should be conducted without consent of each individual in writing, with a disinterested third party as a witness and in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research. The jurisdiction of the com-

## Senate Panel Urges Curb On Covert Action Abroad

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8  
sharpest language of the report, the committee recommended laws to halt or control these intelligence activities.

This revision should be given the highest priority by the intelligence oversight committee of Congress, acting in consultation with the Executive branch," the committee said.

Further Report Due The proposal is the centerpiece of a 474-page report on foreign and military intelligence that culminates an investigation begun in January 1975. The committee is expected to make public a report on its domestic intelligence findings later this week.

Today's report carried 87 separate recommendations for statutory or administrative action in areas ranging from drug tests on humans to covert operations in Chile. At the request of the intelligence agencies, the committee withheld three chapters of its report on "cover," "espionage," and "budgetary oversight" from the public and deleted sections on covert action and intelligence operations of the department of State.

A staff spokesman said this amounted to some 200 pages. Though the material is being withheld from public view, he said, it would be available to be read by the 100 members of the Senate.

The committee also voted six to five in a closed meeting today to ask the full Senate whether it could release the total budget figure for United States intelligence. It took this action after President Ford and George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence, urged that the figure be omitted from the final report on national security grounds.

### A Blank Space

A blank space appeared in the printed report where the figure should have been, but other material in the document permitted the reader to compute that a gross figure for intelligence including the armed forces components was some \$10 billion to \$11 billion annually and that the aggregate budgets of C.I.A., Defense Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency and the national reconnaissance program ran about \$4.5 billion.

Senator John G. Tower, the Texas Republican who was vice chairman of the committee, and Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, did not sign the report. Mr. Tower said a statement that he felt the recommendations "if enacted into law, could endanger America's security."

Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, said that though he had signed the report there were several recommendations he disagreed with.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi also appeared before today's meeting in an effort, according to a committee source, to get the committee to relax stringent electronic surveillance recommendations that it has made in the upcoming domestic report.

### Areas Stressed

The portion of the report made public concentrated on the following areas: The committee found that "Presidents and Administrations have made excessive, and at times, self-defeating use of cover action" and that its use is now so routine (900 separate operations between 1961-1975) it had "bureaucratic momentum of its own."

Several thousand smaller projects included matters that ranged from exerting pressure on a given newspaper to the assassination of Fidel Castro, the Premier of Cuba.

Though the committee gave "serious consideration" to recommending a "total ban" on covert activity it concluded that the United States must have such a capability for "extraordinary circumstances involving grave threats to United States national security."

However, it recommended that "all political assassinations, efforts to subvert democratic governments and support for police or other internal security forces which engage in systematic violation of human rights" be banned by law.

The committee found that many covert actions, clandestine intelligence-gathering techniques and counter-intelligence operations had been launched without any formal approval mechanism at work and little or no record of who approved them. It has called for formalization of decision making in these areas that would leave "no paper trail" on the decisions and end the practice of "plausible deniability."

The committee found that the Central Intelligence Agency circumvented the 1967 Presidential ban against covertly supporting and infiltrating educational and philanthropic groups by moving certain operations abroad or dealing with individuals.

It found in another area widespread unethical or illegal drug tests being performed on Americans and substantial infiltration of the news media and the book publishing industry. The latter two actions, the committee said, resulted in Americans being often, though inadvertently, fed the propaganda output of the C.I.A. in the



George Bush, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, before he appeared before the Senate Select Committee, where he pleaded that the agency's budget not be made public. Committee will send the issue to the Senate.

the report, by mid-1953, Richard Helms, then assistant chief of the clandestine service, already contemplated its use aggressively in interrogations of foreign agents.

The report traces the genesis of covert action, from early efforts to help democratic parties in the Italian elections in 1948 to the major paramilitary operations such as the abortive invasion at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and those in Laos.

Of covert actions in general, the committee found that they were often inefficient and some were "inconsistent with our (United States) basic traditions and values."

The committee had even harsher words for paramilitary covert operations, noting that they do not remain covert very long and "have often failed to achieve their intended objective." Moreover, the committee said, "covert U.S. paramilitary combat operations frequently amount to making war, but do not come under the War Power clause, since they do not involve uniformed U.S. military."

The committee recommended that the proposed law require the intelligence budget proposal to list each covert operation and require Congress to authorize any paramilitary operation lasting longer than 60 days.

Part of the problem with all clandestine activities, the committee report said, was that the executive branch of Government under Presidents from Harry S. Truman through Richard M. Nixon failed to exact sufficient accountability. The report said that the 40 Committee, a part of the N.S.C. assigned to authorize clandestine activities, "also served generally to insulate the President from official involvement and accountability in the approval process until 1974."

### Approval of Operations

Moreover, the committee notes, N.S.C.-level approval was sought only on airy major clandestine operations and it found numerous instances where small, risky intelligence gathering and covert actions were taken without approval.

Even the new "upgraded" 40 Committee, renamed by President Ford the Operations Advisory Group, may not be adequate if not given sufficient staff and support, the report said.

In these areas, including counterintelligence matters, the committee recommended that each level "sign off" on his approval or disapproval for a given project and that individuals are made "accountable" in the chain of the command to encourage their knowing about what goes on.

One of the most important elements in the shroud of secrecy surrounding the intelligence agencies, the report said, was the 1949 law that permitted the expenditure of funds by C.I.A. without a public accounting.

From this germ sprang a massive intrigue, but closed-door, financial empire that is the intelligence community. The C.I.A., for instance, developed the spy-in-the-sky satellites, the U-2 intelligence aircraft, owned several major airlines; capitalized an insurance company at \$30 million; and financed two major and several minor wars (including uprisings in the Congo and Guatemala, Laos and the Bay of Pigs) with an undisclosed budget, the report pointed out.

The committee finds that a full understanding of the budget of the intelligence community is required for effective oversight. The report said, "The secrecy surrounding the budget, however, makes it impossible for Congress as a whole to make use of this valuable oversight tool." The committee said that in

effect "neither Congress as a whole nor the public can determine whether the amount spent on intelligence, or by the intelligence agencies individually is appropriate given the priorities." The committee, "believes there is a serious question as to whether the present system of complete secrecy violates the Constitution." It rejected the arguments made by Mr. Bush today. "The committee believes," the report said, "that the overall figure for national intelligence activities can be made public annually without endangering national security or revealing sensitive programs."

# DOES ANYONE AT YOUR BANK UNDERSTAND YOUR NEEDS?

Your financial requirements are as personal as anything about you—and they demand personal attention. At the Irving they get it, from your Irving Personal Banker. One person who's assigned to you, and whose name and phone number are on all your monthly statements.

Someone you can call about a loan or a line of credit, or to transfer funds from savings to checking, or for any other banking service. Someone who knows your situation and can suggest the way of doing things that will suit you best. Whatever you need from the Irving, your Personal Banker will take care of it, person to person.

**A Personal Banker. That's what makes the Irving different.**

## Irving Trust Company

A CHARTER NEW YORK BANK

Member FDIC.



# LOOKIN' GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Today and everyday til August 31.

## Jack LaLanne's "Summer Free" Plan

The only thing better than looking good for the summer is not having to pay for it. And that's the way it can be if you join Jack's "Summer Free" plan. Join now, and get today and everyday "til August 31" added to your annual membership—FREE. Be free to shape up at anyone of our 14 modern gyms including one exclusively for women. Free to relax in temperature controlled swimming pools, hot massaging whirlpools, steam rooms, saunas, and sunrooms. Not available in Gyms noted below. Free to jog on our "rolling road" tracks or attend classes for yoga, *silmsnastics*—even belly dancing. Free instructions and guidance of Jack's famous method of exercise and diet. With all that going for you—you're lookin' good.

Call now. Every day you wait is a day lost. OFFER ENDS JUNE 26.

## Jack LaLanne HEALTH SPA

**MANHATTAN**  
86 ST. & LEX. AVE. 144 East 86 Street  
WINDSOR HOTEL 55 St. & Madison Ave.  
BETHMORE HOTEL 43 St. & Madison Ave.  
5 AVE. & 53 ST. 677-5th Ave. (Midtown East)  
WALL ST. AREA 233 W 4th Street (City Hall)

**BROOKLYN**  
CONEY IS. AVE. & KINGS HWY 2622 Coney Is. Ave. 212-2444  
FLATBUSH & AVE. "B" 2320 Flatbush Ave. 232-1129  
BROOKLYN 3215-26 Street & 13 Ave. 236-2280

**QUEENS**  
LEFRANK FOREST HILLS AREA 98-38 & 37th Ave. 352-4399  
MAYSDALE-LITTLE BR. AREA 245-24th Street (Far Rockaway) 429-0389

**NASSAU (AREA CODE 516)**  
ROCKVILLE CENTER 66 Rensselaer Rd. (Opposite Hwy.) 847-7299  
WESTBURY 372 Old Country Road 374-2245  
WOODBURN 561 Broadway (3 Towns) 374-2245

**NEW JERSEY (AREA CODE 201)**  
FONTS LEE (RT. 99) Leonard Plaza (EW-Bridge) 481-4747

NOW ENROLLING! NEW LOCATION IN FAIRFIELD—WAYNE NEW JERSEY (201)  
ON ROUTE 46 WEST OF HOLLYWOOD AVE. IN THE GOTHIC PLAZA 575-7420

5th Ave. No Pool. No Saunas. 88th St. No Pool. No Whirlpools.

# C.I.A. Will Keep More Than 25 Journalist-Agency Personnel Not Covered By Pledge Bush Made

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—The Central Intelligence Agency plans to continue to employ as agents more than 25 journalists or other representatives of American news organizations, according to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The committee disclosed today that those persons were not covered by a public pledge made in February by George Bush, the Director of Central Intelligence, that the agency would stop hiring correspondents "accredited" by American news organizations.

The disclosure was published in a section of the committee's report on foreign and military intelligence activities entitled "Covert Relationships with the United States Media."

The committee did not identify the journalists involved or their employers, but a staff member said privately that many of the individuals were in executive positions at American news organizations.

The panel recommended the enactment of a law providing the agency's "operational use" of any person regularly involved in writing, editing or setting policy for United States news organizations.

It said it was "concerned" that the use of American journalists and media organizations for clandestine operations (was) a threat to the integrity of the press.

The committee did not deny the value to this country of the dissemination of propaganda abroad, but it observed that in this time of sophisticated mass communications there was no way to prevent such propaganda from influencing American citizens at home. The agency is prohibited by its charter from engaging in domestic propaganda.

**Domestic Publication**

The report cited many instances in which the efforts of C.I.A. agents acting abroad as journalists were printed in domestic publications.

The committee said it was aware other countries made use of the "international media" for propaganda purposes and that the United States public was not insulated from such efforts. The strongest defense against propaganda, the report said, is a "free and vigorous" press.

The most effective way to respond to the use of such propaganda abroad, the report added, is to permit American journalists to work "without jeopardizing their credibility through covert use of them."

The committee cited these examples, among others, of work by journalist agents:

• A book about China written covertly by an agent was reviewed in the New York Times by another agent. The committee did not identify the book or the reviewer. A committee source said that the reviewer was a scholar and not a staff member of the Times.

• The agency paid \$170,000 a year for publication of a magazine in South Vietnam in 1974 and 1975. The South Vietnamese Embassy distributed the magazine to Americans, including all members of Congress.

• Two news services maintained by the C.I.A. in Europe were subscribed to by major American newspapers. According to the report, "The C.I.A. made a senior official at the major U.S. dailies aware that the C.I.A. controlled these two press services."

• The "Peokovsky papers," a book purported to be based on the reports of an ex-Soviet spy, was actually written by C.I.A. agents. It was published in the United States by Doubleday and Company in 1964 and became a commercial success. The report said that the publisher did not know of the agency's involvement.

In most cases, the report said, American news organizations were not aware that contributors were C.I.A. agents.

**Fewer Books Published**

The employment of news organizations and publishing houses by the Central Intelligence Agency appears to have been reduced in recent years. The committee noted, for instance, that "well over 1,000 books were produced, subsidized or sponsored by the C.I.A. before the end of 1967," that about one-quarter of them were written in English and that many of them were produced in the United States. Since then, the committee said, the agency has published only about 250 books, nearly all of them abroad and most of them in foreign languages.

In 1973, William E. Colby, then the Director of Central Intelligence, halted the secret use by the agency of five full-time journalists with major American publications.

In February, Mr. Bush said "effective immediately," the C.I.A. will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station.

Mr. Bush's statement was interpreted in many quarters as meaning the end of the agency's use of news personnel. However, the committee disclosed in its report that "of the approximately 50 U.S. journalists or personnel of U.S. media organizations who were employed by the C.I.A. or maintained some other covert relationship with it at the time of the announcement, fewer than one-half will be terminated under the new C.I.A. guidelines."

The pivotal word in Mr. Bush's statement appears to have been "accredited." The committee said that the agency interpreted the word as applying to individuals who are "formally authorized by contract or issuance of press credentials to represent themselves as correspondents." Thus, executives who do not work as correspondents are apparently not covered by Mr. Bush's directive, nor are freelance writers who are not affiliated with a specific employer.

## 3 SENATORS SCORE C.I.A. OVER REPORT

Some Security Objections Are Called Outlandish

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency used national security arguments to strip the final report of the Senate Intelligence Committee of any data that might embarrass or inconvenience it, three members of the committee said today.

"Some of the so-called security objections of the C.I.A. were so outlandish they were dismissed out of hand," the three Senators said.

They said that the agency wanted to eliminate any reference to the Bay of Pigs as a paramilitary operation, and to delete any reference to C.I.A. activities in Laos "and they wanted the committee to excuse testimony given in public before the television cameras."

They said that in some cases other requested deletions were clearly justified on security grounds.

"But in other cases, the C.I.A. in our view used the classification stamp not for security, but to censor material that would be embarrassing, inconvenient or likely to provoke an adverse public reaction to C.I.A. activities," the Senators said.

The three Senators are Philip A. Hart of Michigan, Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota and Gary Hart of Colorado, all Democrats.

They said that in preparing the report the committee "beat over backwards" to insure that no intelligence sources, methods or other classified materials were disclosed.

But they said that in a number of complicated areas the committee's concern "enabled the C.I.A. to use the clearance process to alter the report to the point where some of its most important implications are either lost or obscured in vague language."

## Security Check by I.R.S.

WASHINGTON, April 26—In the mid-1950's, the Central Intelligence Agency decided to test the security arrangements of Air America, a charter airline service that was secretly a wholly owned operation of the agency.

The agency asked that an unwitting agent of the Internal Revenue Service be sent to conduct a normal audit of the operation. The agent would, the C.I.A. said, be told at the proper time that he was dealing with a Government agency. Lawrence R. Houston, now retired, was the agent chosen to conduct the audit, and he recounted the experiment to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities this way:

"They put a very bright young fellow on, and he went into it. They came up with discrepancies and things that would be settled in the normal tax argument, corporate-I.R.S. argument, and all of these were worked out eventually, and then we went to this fellow and said, 'Now, this was owned and backed by the C.I.A. The U.S. Government. What was your guess as to what was happening?'"

"And he said, 'Well, I knew there was something there, and I thought, what a wonderful asset it would be for the Russians to have, but I came to the conclusion that it was Rockefeller money.'"

## Congress Ends Recess and Faces Mass of Legislation

By RICHARD D. LYONS  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—Congress returned from an 11-day Easter recess today to grapple with a mass of legislation that may force night and weekend sessions before the July recess for the Democratic National Convention in New York.

Among the major legislative items to be considered in the next 10 weeks are bills dealing with reconstituting the Federal Election Commission, food stamps, gun control, clean air standards, revenue sharing, public service jobs, foreign arms sales, aid to Israel, military bases in Spain, Greece and Turkey, and scores of authorization and appropriation measures.

The Senate-House conference committee on the election commission bill is due to meet tomorrow to complete action on measures passed by the two houses, and the final bill could be passed within a week.

Final action on the foreign aid bill, which contains major changes in the manner in which arms made in the United States may be sold overseas, is also likely to be passed within the next 10 days.

Tomorrow the House, in line with the new Congressional budgetary process enacted two years ago, is scheduled to start debate on the first concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year 1977, which sets spending and revenue targets. The first target calls for a budget authority of \$425.3 billion, including a deficit of \$50.6 billion.

On Wednesday, the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is due to consider two issues: the status of its investigation into the unauthorized disclosure of the report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, and a request that the committee inquire into the conduct of Representative Robert L. F. Sikes, Democrat of Florida.

Three weeks ago, Common Cause, a public-affairs lobbying group, accused Mr. Sikes of misconduct and conflict of interest involving military contracts, and demanded an investigation. The demand was relayed by 44 representatives. The proposal is controversial, since neither the House or the Senate has shown enthusiasm for any investigation of its members.

Another controversial bill that the Senate may act on next month would create a special committee that would have legislative oversight on the Federal Intelligence Committee.

After a delay of several years, the House is expected next month to vote on a proposal to permit the broadcasting by radio and television of some proceedings on the floor. The bill, which is bitterly opposed by some representatives, has been bottled up in the House Rules Committee. But today its chairman, Representative Ray J. Madden, Democrat of Indiana, changed his stand and said he would support the bill.

It is the only major floor action in the House today, the chamber passed, by a vote of 279 to 59, a bill authorizing funds for the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities. The bill authorizes \$100 million for the fiscal year 1977 and \$113.5 million for fiscal 1978. For those two years, \$35 million forward as mayors in most

# Panel Urged to Monitor Covert Actions Abroad

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 26—The United States has undertaken thousands of covert actions abroad since 1947, including 900 major or sensitive projects in the last 15 years alone, with only partial success and in some instances, severe damage to the nation's foreign policy, according to a report today by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

The 11-member committee considered at one point recommending a ban against all covert actions, the report said, but later concluded that the United States must have some covert capability. Only Senator Frank Church, the Idaho Democrat who headed the panel, ended up calling for a ban.

"The committee has concluded," however, that the United States should maintain the capability to react through covert action when no other means will suffice to meet extraordinary circumstances involving grave threats to U.S. national security," the report said.

"Nevertheless, covert action should be considered as an exception to the normal process of Government action abroad, rather than a parallel but invisible system in which covert operations are routine."

**Budget Details Urged**

The report mentioned by name no covert operations that had not been previously public knowledge. It urged that "the Intelligence Oversight Committee of Congress should require that the annual budget submission for covert action programs be specified and detailed as to the activity recommended."

The recommendation left the door open, however, for "unforeseen" covert action projects to be financed from the intelligence agency's "contingency reserve fund" and accounted for later.

The report defined covert actions as those sub-rosa efforts—from buying candidates in an election to waging a secret war in Laos—that the United States tried to carry out without being identified with as a nation.

The committee said that there was no legal authorization for covert action in the 1947 National Security Act or subsequent laws pertaining to intelligence, but that internal executive orders had increased the powers to conduct covert operations abroad.

The committee investigated covert actions from the creation of the modern intelligence system in 1947 through the present. Part of its findings and descriptions, the report said, would be circulated only to senators and not made public at the request of the Central Intelligence Agency.

## Black-bag Job Among Spy Trips Defined in R

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters)—A final report of the Senate Intelligence Committee released today includes a glossary of intelligence terms that give a glimpse into the "black-bag jobs" and "steep-dipping" of the spy world.

The glossary defines black-bag jobs as "less surreptitious operations, especially for the purpose of removing or photographing documents."

"Steep-dipping" is defined as the planting of a civilian group or organization to collect information on that or on similar operations.

Among the other definitions are these:

• Sterilize—To remove identification marks from a document to be used in clandestine operations.

• Bigot list—A list of persons having highly sensitive information.

• Cut-out—A person who conceals contact with members of different clandestine operations.

• Executive action—Special action, especially as used by Central Intelligence, to describe programs at overthrowing leaders.

• Notionals—One or more companies that provide confidential documents and ground for an agent of action.

• Proprietaries—Oste private companies that really controlled by intelligence services.

• Sanitize—To delete or revise a report or document so as to prevent identification of the intelligence sources and methods that produced the information.

• Watch list—A list of recognized by a computer select required information from raw, unsorted data.

## Palatine Radicals Assail Council Posts on West

JERUSALEM, April 26 (Reuters)—Palestine nationalists took over local council of occupied West Bank of the Jordan today.

Israel's military government of the mountainous area, captured from Jordan in 1967, met to elect municipal council members in major towns to formally firm them in office.

The new council is many young radicals sympathetic to the PLO Liberation Organization.

The Israeli authorities have to confirm, or veto, the council's choice of mayors the next few days. Radical nationalists have already been forward as mayors in most towns.

## Publicans Make in Leadership

Publicans are making significant gains in leadership roles within various organizations and government bodies. This is particularly evident in the context of the current political and social climate, where public opinion is a key factor in decision-making. The report highlights several instances where publicans have taken on prominent roles, influencing policy and direction. This trend is seen as a positive development for the public sector, as it ensures that the interests of the general population are more effectively represented in the halls of power.

## Tuition Lin

Tuition lines are a significant concern for many families, particularly in the current economic climate. The report discusses the impact of rising tuition costs on students and the various strategies being employed to address this issue. These include government grants, scholarships, and student aid programs. The article also touches on the role of parents and the importance of financial planning for higher education. It concludes by emphasizing the need for continued support and investment in education to ensure a bright future for all.

25 Journal  
Panels  
Covers

April 20 1976

# Laborers Return Today Frangible Unity in Albany

**By IVER PETERSON**  
Special to The New York Times

April 26 — The laborers' return to work today marks the end of a bitter, 10-day strike that has threatened the city's financial stability and the unity of its labor movement.

The strike, which began on April 16, was the result of a long and bitter fight over a new contract for the city's laborers. The union, the Local 100, had demanded a 15 percent raise and other benefits, but the city refused to meet these demands.

The strike has caused significant economic damage to the city, with many businesses and services disrupted. It has also highlighted the fragility of the labor movement's unity, as some unions have expressed sympathy for the strikers while others have remained neutral.

The city's financial situation is precarious, with a large budget deficit and a need for additional revenue. The laborers' return to work is seen as a critical step towards resolving these issues and restoring stability to the city.



OPPOSED AS MONUMENT TO ZENGER: St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Mount Vernon, N.Y. Gary E. Everhardt, director of the National Park Service, said that the church was not built until 30 years after the landmark free-press trial of John Peter Zenger, and should not be designated as a monument to the free press.

# Hotel Dispute Focuses on Tax Abatements

**By ALAN S. OSER**

A tax-abatement plan to make possible the reconstruction of the Commodore Hotel into a hotel by the Hyatt chain will come before the Board of Estimate today. It is an example of what could be done under the Beame administration, a widening use of tax-abatement powers to generate new construction of commercial buildings, a familiar enough process elsewhere in the state and nation.

Yet in real-estate and investment circles, the Commodore deal itself has been greeted with curious ambivalence.

To some, the main issue is the potential damage to the Grand Central area of the city by the closing of so large and centrally located an edifice. The 25-story Commodore, on 42d Street, between Lexington and Vanderbilt Avenues, was reported to have lost a million dollars last year.

Some Critical of Deal

In a positive sense, a hotel operated by the nationally successful Hyatt chain could be expected to bring new business to both the area and the city.

"I'd love to see a Hyatt in New York," said one official. "The chain has a following that could bring convention business to the city."

But there are skeptics who are critical of the terms of the proposed deal, wary of the cost estimates, charging, interestingly, that they are too high rather than too low, and dubious of the principle of establishing, in effect, city participation

in a profit-oriented venture in a competitive business.

"If you do it for the Commodore, why not for others?" is one theme.

In fact, the Beame administration apparently has it in mind to provide similar incentives for other commercial ventures, provided the proposed projects will generate "substantial" new private investment, will have a "significant impact" on an area or an industry, will create no "windfall" profits, will provide "some consideration" to the city, will put a property back on the tax rolls in a "reasonable" time and will either generate new jobs or keep jobs that would otherwise be lost.

The Commodore has paid no taxes since June 1970. Its annual bill is \$1.4 million, so that it presents its arrears, including penalties for late payment, total \$10.3 million. With the Penn Central Railroad, the present owner, in receivership, it is difficult to collect taxes or to take the property over for nonpayment.

Thus even without potential benefits there is strong incentive to come to some arrangement with Donald Trump, an energetic, outspoken 29-year-old whose family has built thousands of apartments in the city. Mr. Trump said he had an option—with no particular time limit—to buy the Commodore for \$10 million from the railroad trustees, who are represented by Victor Palmieri, President of Washington.

With the option, Mr. Trump obtained Hyatt's agreement to operate the hotel once it was built. If the city provided he

tax relief, he will then take the whole package to the lending community for mortgage financing.

The hotel will be closed in a month and a half, regardless of whether the tax abatement plan is approved, Mr. Trump said.

99-Year Lease Sought

The Board of Estimate will be asked to authorize the Mayor to negotiate an arrangement under which the state's Urban Development Corporation would take title to the property for \$1 million and lease it to Mr. Trump for 99 years. A payment of \$250,000 a year "in lieu" of taxes would be made to the city until construction started. There would be no payments during the construction period, provided it did not extend beyond two years. Then the city would receive \$250,000 a year for the first five years of operation, \$350,000 in the sixth through 10th years, and then, accelerating increments every few years until the project paid full taxes after 50 years.

On Sunday three Manhattan legislators — Assemblymen Mark A. Siegel and Councilmen Henry J. Stern and Robert F. Wagner Jr. — said at a sidewalk news conference that these terms were too generous. They and others have argued that the 50-year statement period was too long, and there were indications that this might yet be the focus of a Board of Estimate adjustment.

But others have also criticized the terms that permit the city's rent to rise as profit increases. Under the terms as proposed, the city gets 10 percent of the first \$500,000 of profit, 12½ percent of the next \$1 million and 15 percent of all additional profits.

The problem is that debt service is included as an expense in the definition of profit, and debt service figures are uncertain until a mortgage is obtained.

The city's additional rents as a percentage of profits "should have nothing to do with how much debt the building is carrying," said one experienced hotel developer. Otherwise, he said, there would be constant friction over what is "or profit."

Another criticism, in real-estate circles, is that the estimate of the reconstruction costs are too high. Mr. Trump himself has made an estimate of \$97 million. The Urban Development Corporation quoted \$82 million, or \$77 million at the least.

The larger the mortgage the developer can get, the less he and his investment group must put in. One nationally experienced hotel investor suggested that it should be possible to build a Hyatt-style hotel—with convention facilities, ballrooms, banquet halls and restaurants—at \$55,000 a room, or \$77 million. The city's \$85 million estimate comes to \$60,710.

If, in fact, the construction costs \$77 million, and, as expected, Mr. Trump can borrow \$72 million, he will have little or no equity capital in the transaction, since the \$77 million estimate includes the normal 5 percent developer's fee. Charges of a windfall appear inevitable.

But the question still remains whether the Grand Central area is the right place for a new hotel of this type. Many seemed to feel that the opportunity should be seized and that the location was satisfactory, if not ideal.

But the nagging doubts remain, perhaps encouraged by the youth of Mr. Trump. For although it is true that Hyatt is participating in the planning of the hotel and others may lend the money for it, the judgment of the developer himself is crucial to the success of real-estate enterprises. Mr. Trump, for his part, said yesterday that his organization would be the developer, rather than "sell the package" to another after obtaining mortgage financing.

# Concern Voiced Over Social Security Terminations

**WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)** — Social Security Commissioner James B. Cardwell expressed concern about the effects of terminating coverage for government workers but made no recommendations as Congress began hearings today on Social Security coverage.

The hearings were prompted by New York City's recent announcement that it intended to pull out of the Social Security system two years from now, thus ending coverage for most city workers. Mayor Beame said the financially beleaguered city would save \$200 million by the move.

Unlike the work forces as a whole, Social Security coverage for employees of states and their political subdivisions "is exercised at the option of the state or local jurisdiction on a voluntary, group basis," Mr. Cardwell said, with about 70 percent of the 12 million state and local workers covered by Social Security through agreements with the Federal Government.

Social Security law provides that a two-year notice must be given for terminating coverage of workers. A request can be withdrawn during that time span, but once termination takes effect it is irrevocable.

Concerned About Effect

"We are very much concerned about the effects that these terminations have on the benefit protection of workers whose coverage is terminated and on the financial and programmatic integrity of the Social Security trust funds," the Commissioner said.

If coverage is ended in March 1978 for the New York City workers, Social Security trust funds would lose a net \$3.1 billion in contributions and interest by 1982, he said.

"While some employees may have worked long enough before termination to qualify for benefits in the long run, termination of coverage is rarely in their best interests of the employees of the state and local groups involved," Mr. Cardwell said.

"Further, the decision to terminate coverage, in effect, is a decision concerning Social Security coverage which disadvantageously affects countless numbers of future employees who will work in the same entities," he added.

"Absent universal coverage, we believe that it is essential that ways be found to remove, or at least reduce, opportunities for any windfall benefits and any incentives for termination coverage," he said.

Kenneth S. Axelson, New York City's Deputy Mayor for Finance, said that "our filing of notice of intention to withdraw from the system does not mean the city has reached its conclusion in this matter."

"It only means that we have begun to notice period so that if we decide to withdraw, we can realize the maximum savings such action will allow."

Mr. Axelson said if the city withdraws from Social Security coverage March 31, 1978, it could save as much as \$43 million in the final quarter of its 1977-1978 fiscal year. "That is the last quarter of its financial plan period during which the city is bound by law to balance its budget," he said.

Such a saving, Mr. Axelson added, "could allow the city to achieve solvency without massive layoffs, unacceptable programmatic cuts and the impairment of essential city services."

# Republicans Make Change in Leadership

**By MAURICE CARROLL**

Leadership of the Republican Party in Albany has shifted to a new group of leaders as the party prepares for the upcoming election.

The change in leadership is seen as a move to strengthen the party's position and to address the concerns of its voters. The new leaders are expected to focus on economic issues and to work towards a more unified front.

The party has been facing challenges in recent years, and this change in leadership is a sign of its determination to overcome these challenges and to win the upcoming election.

# Transit Union Says Law Allows Living-Cost Raise

**By LEE DEMBART**

The Transport Workers Union contended yesterday that its new contract with the Transit Authority included a deferral agreement and therefore met the requirements of state law that requires a cost-of-living increase.

"We have agreed to defer any general wage increase during the life of the contract and we have agreed to defer added payments to us under increased take-home pay," said John F. O'Donnell, counsel to the union.

Mr. O'Donnell's remarks came as union and management spokesmen attempted to play down the dispute that broke out over the weekend after the Transit Authority's board of directors asked the State Emergency Financial Control Board to make stipulations in the contract before approving it.

Everyone agreed yesterday that the question of the contract, which averted a transit strike on April 1, was still in the hands of the Control Board, which hopes to act on it at its meeting Friday, according to Stephen Berger, chief administrator of the board.

Contingency Cited

But the situation was complicated a bit on Friday when the Transit Authority board suggested to the Control Board that the authority make a cost-of-living payment that had been agreed to contingent on productivity savings. The contract did not tie the two together.

In response, Mr. O'Donnell called the action by the authority's board a "double-cross," since the union believed that David L. Yunch, chairman of the board, had been negotiating for the board and that the board would not go back on what Mr. Yunch had agreed to.

"I think the Control Board ought to tell them to go to hell and do their own dirty work," Mr. O'Donnell said yesterday.

Only the Control Board has the authority to accept or reject the contract. Mr. O'Donnell repeated that if the first cost-of-living adjustment was not paid by July 1 (in the July 7 paycheck), the union would have the right to strike—just before the Democratic National Convention.

"I would think that before July 1 common sense would prevail," Mr. O'Donnell said.

"Whatever cost-of-living allowances is due on July 1 will be in the paycheck," he said.

When the Control Board examined the transit contract on April 16 it voiced reservations because no deferral agreement had been included with it. Under the law, all wages for public employees are frozen unless a union signs a deferral agreement, in which case it may get a cost-of-living raise.

Mr. O'Donnell said that the union had not bargained for

any wage increase in the new contract, which was tantamount to a deferral. In addition, he said, the union's contract calls for the Transit Authority to raise the pay by any amount that is increased, take-home pay was decreased but the union had agreed to defer those payments.

Under increased take-home pay, the city has been picking up pension contributions for city workers since the early 1960's. Earlier this year, it cut those payments in half, and proposals have now been made to do away with them altogether.

# Republicans Make Change in Leadership

**By MAURICE CARROLL**

Leadership of the Republican Party in Albany has shifted to a new group of leaders as the party prepares for the upcoming election.

The change in leadership is seen as a move to strengthen the party's position and to address the concerns of its voters. The new leaders are expected to focus on economic issues and to work towards a more unified front.

The party has been facing challenges in recent years, and this change in leadership is a sign of its determination to overcome these challenges and to win the upcoming election.

# Court Rules New York City Must Pay Police Rise

**Continued From Page 1, Col. 4**

then paid to the policemen last July and August but the city stopped payment in September because of its fiscal crisis. The union again sued for payment, which Justice Starke deferred until 1978.

As to whether Justice Starke had the power to defer the payment of the increase, the appellate court ruled that he did not.

Ken McFeeley, president of the P.B.A., expressed satisfaction with the decision.

"We're pleased. We're getting our due," said a spokesman for Mr. McFeeley.

The police officers had been the first to challenge the wage freeze in court. Suits were later filed by internes and residents in municipal hospitals as well as supervisors on the city's subways.

The challenge by the Committee of Internes and Residents was heard in State Supreme Court in Manhattan on April 7 but the presiding justice, Thomas J. Hughes, reserved decision.

A State Supreme Court justice in Kings County sustained the wage-freeze law on constitutional grounds but directed the Transit Authority to offer the Subway-Surface Supervisor's Association a deferral agreement.

"If this ruling is upheld, it will treat the P.B.A. in a preferential way in contrast to all other city employees," said Mr. Greleheimer.

**U.S. Envoy to Resign**

**WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters)**—President Ford today announced the resignation of Jean M. Wilkowski as United States Ambassador to Zambia on a date to be decided later. Miss Wilkowski was appointed to the post in June 1972.

**Prison Hostages Escape**

**LANSING, Kan., April 26 (UPI)**—Two inmates at the state Penitentiary, reportedly "high" from sniffing glue, held six hostages at knifepoint today. An hour later, the hostages escaped, and the inmates surrendered to the warden. The authorities said that none of the hostages or inmates were injured.

# Republicans Make Change in Leadership

**By MAURICE CARROLL**

Leadership of the Republican Party in Albany has shifted to a new group of leaders as the party prepares for the upcoming election.

The change in leadership is seen as a move to strengthen the party's position and to address the concerns of its voters. The new leaders are expected to focus on economic issues and to work towards a more unified front.

The party has been facing challenges in recent years, and this change in leadership is a sign of its determination to overcome these challenges and to win the upcoming election.

# Tuition Linked to State-Aid Rise Is Studied for City University

**Continued From Page 1, Col. 4**

State University rates to matriculating undergraduates who live in the city, who now pay a schedule of fees ranging up to \$100 in senior colleges.

The City University issue is the latest aspect of the severe budget cutbacks being suffered by both the city and state, and some politicians feel it could prove to be one of the most troublesome politically.

Responding to a state mandate to reduce the city budget, Mayor Beame announced earlier this year that he intended to withdraw the entire \$140 million-a-year subsidy by the city of the city university senior colleges by mid-1977. State officials agree that the city is entitled to do this, and that under the State Constitution the state would face the obligation of maintaining the university.

The first step in the city's withdrawal would cut \$36 million from the senior colleges in July. A year from then, the full \$140 million would be withdrawn.

The plan under consideration would be a 15-month program designed to help the university with its deficit problems in the fiscal year ending June 30, and see it through the following year. After that—in mid-1977, when the city intends to have fully withdrawn—there would still be a problem of about \$80 to handle.

University shrinkage as a result of tighter standards and smaller enrollments expected in the future could account for some of this solution, and some further "small" state-city subsidy also might help, one official speculated, cautioning that this was not the problem now under focus.

According to one estimate, the tuition plan would raise about \$60 million to \$70 million a year, with about half of this coming from the state by way of existing tuition assistance plan, which would be automatically triggered by formulas based on family income.

In addition, state officials said that \$25 million in savings had been realized by the state this year because of city budget cutbacks, which lessened the This money is in the existing state budget, and is available to be given as a direct subsidy, should a settlement proceed and the Legislature agree to appropriate it, Sources said.

When the piece-by-piece beginning with the tuition centerpiece, would begin to float into place, was unknown, according to gubernatorial aides, who have taken care to bring Democratic legislators into the issue early.

Marion Orenstein, Democrat of Manhattan, the Senate minority leader, while emphasizing that the issue was far from settled, commented in an interview today that, "realistically the justice of the state's taking a greater portion of the City University is there."

"None of us is very satisfied with the way the Board of Higher Education has conducted itself," he continued. "But there is a basic underlying jus-

**MING'S**  
★  
**JADE BEAD JEWELRY in single**  
green colors & multi-colors - set in 14K Gold

Pierced Ears - \$25-\$65      Ring - \$55  
\$85 - - - Multi-color clusters - - - \$150

Available also arc Larger  
Rings - from \$125 to \$150  
★  
ORIGINALS by MING'S

435 Fifth Avenue - (near 39th)  
Telephone - 212 - 684-8055

**CRUISE ON THE  
S.S. VEENDAM  
WITH "GOREN"**

Here's your chance to cruise the Caribbean and play all the contract bridge you desire.

Take Holland America's luxurious s.s. Veendam 10-day cruise May 21 or November 5 and "Travel With Goren" to San Juan, St. Thomas, St. Maarten and Bermuda.

You'll sail with a trained Goren staff. And play all day and night with bridge players as serious as you. With morning lectures, afternoon championships and duplicate games in the evening, while at sea.

Earn ACBL Master Points and prizes for duplicate games, championships and party bridge.

For further information, clip the coupon below or call Ruth at (212) 661-1918. Ship registered in the Netherlands Antilles.

.....

TRAVEL WITH GOREN.  
110 East 42nd Street  
New York, N.Y. 10017

I would like to know more about your "Vacation Stretcher" sailing.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**

For sale: substantial material suitable for conversion into specialty books, note cards, stationery, place mats, posters, etc. Professional quality. Develop your own brand. \$55,000 out of pocket cost. Free \$15,000 cash. Tremendous potential. Material can be in your possession in hours. Much can be done in 30 days. (212) 661-1918. 6:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Sunday (212) 847-8213.

Notes on People

Intelligence Unit Holds Reunion

The "Boulder Boys," the Navy's World War II intelligence organization...

Among those present at the reunion Sunday night were Representative Samuel S. Stratton...

Mr. Stratton recalled that after speeding the war trying tidbits of information from enemy soldiers...

John Ashmead, a writer, boasted of having captured 20 kamikaze pilots...

After a judge ruled that their testimony would be inadmissible, the defense rested its case in Memphis yesterday...

"Throat" was an important film. Forty years ago, most first-grade pupils in Mooresville, Ind., were less excited about drawing that about the gunning down of John Dillinger...

Last weekend Mrs. Haase, eeking a trip to the New York area, visited Mr. Indiana's Spring Street studio, near the Bowery...

"I'll give them anything!" said Tennessee Williams in Key West, Fla., exulting over a production of his play, "Suddenly Last Summer..."

In Rome, a 12-man delegation of the House International Relations Committee met yesterday with Pope Paul VI...

States Embassy and Italian Government officials, but the Communist Party noted pointedly that no meetings had been scheduled with its representatives...

"The Abess of Crews," Muriel Spark's 1974 modern morality play, satirizing Watergate, is being turned into a movie called "Nasty Habits"...

In Inglewood, Calif., Walter Matthau was reported to be doing well yesterday after weekend surgery to repair a heart valve...

Twoos yesterday, King Carl XVI Gustaf conferred with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and with Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka...

At City Hall, where the King received the City's Gold Medal from Mayor Beame, his visit coincided with one by a children's choir from Bad Ems, West Germany...

There were no visitors to Berlin's Spandau Prison yesterday Rudolf Hess, its only inmate since 1966. The former deputy to Adolf Hitler is allowed only one 30-minute visit a month...

Be-Bop Deluxe, British Quartet, Gets Off to a Rocking Start

By JOHN ROCKWELL. Be-bop Deluxe is a British rock quartet that has aroused a fair flurry of cult enthusiasm on the basis of its records...

Be-bop Deluxe has reportedly broken that pattern, drawing a warm response from audiences for different headliners in all areas of the country...

SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS

- Arts, Antiques & Reproductions - 9192. EXCITING BEAUTY DISCOVERY. CLINEX JET "STEAM" PROCESS. RUG & CARPET CLEANING. SUEDE AND LEATHER CLEANING. NUTS! NUTS! NUTS! MINKS KEEP COOL. INTERIOR DECORATORS & DESIGNERS. TENNIS INDOORS.

EDUCATION

PREPARE FOR NATIONAL MEDICAL BD'S NATIONAL DENTAL BD'S. ECFCNG. FLEX. Stanley H. Kaplan. Bklyn 212-336-5300.

LEARN TO BE A TRAVEL AGENT

Spring Session. Tues., Thurs. classes begin Thurs. April 29th. Fee: \$100.00. Call or write for FREE brochure.

french

Register May 10-12 for conversation classes. French Institute / Alliance Francaise. A friendly corner of France at 22 E. 60 St. N.Y. 10022.

LAST 2 WEEKS

'THE RSC'S DEFINITIVE STAGING OF 'HENRY V' MAY WELL BE TO HISTORY WHAT PETER BROOK'S 'A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM' WAS TO ROMANCE. ALAN HOWARD'S HENRY IS TRIUMPHANT. THIS IS NOT JUST A GOOD PERFORMANCE. IT IS A THEATRICAL EXPERIENCE.'

'IT IS SHAKESPEAREAN THEATER AT ITS BEST. WITH ALAN HOWARD GIVING A RICHLY STIRRING ACCOUNT OF THE TITLE ROLE...IT PROCEEDS LIKE A WELL-OILED MACHINE...A VIVID ROMANTIC SWASHBUCKLER...'

'STIRRING, DRAMATIC...THERE'S NOTHING QUITE LIKE HEARING SHAKESPEARE'S OWN COUNTRYMEN SAY HIS VERSE. THE PLAY IS STAGED WITH INCREDIBLE VITALITY...GO TO BROOKLYN IMMEDIATELY!'

'AS GLITTERING A PIECE OF STAGE CRAFT AS YOU'LL EVER SEE. AS HENRY, YOUNG ALAN HOWARD IS AN INSPIRING LEADER, WITH A VIBRANT VOICE.'

The Royal Shakespeare Company

HENRY V. Now thru May 9 only! Fri, Sat, Sun: \$8.50, 7.00, 6.50, 4.00. All other seats: \$7.50, 6.50, 5.00, 3.50.

To charge tickets by phone call CHARGIT (212) 239-7177.

BAM For details, see ABC listing under "H" Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave., Bklyn, N.Y. 11217

RINGLING BROS. & BAILEY CIRCUS. TODAY, TUESDAY AT 10:00AM & 2:30PM. WEDNESDAY THRU FRIDAY AT 1:30 & 7:30PM. SATURDAY AT 10:30AM, 3:00 & 8:00PM.

MONTY PYTHON LIVE IS ABSOLUTELY TERRIFIC. PURE ADULTERATED MADNESS... POSITIVELY LAST 8 PERFORMANCES.

THE NEW YORK CITY BALLET. OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:00 / THROUGH JUNE 27. TONIGHT AT 8:00. BUREAU, LA SONNAMBULA.

THE CARNEGIE HALL CORPORATION PRESENTS TOMORROW AT 8:00 PM CARNEGIE HALL Pittsburgh Symphony.

SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE 3 WEEKS ONLY! May 18-June 5. HUROK presents royal danish ballet.

LAST WEEKS - TONIGHT 7:30 GODSPELL. For Group Sales Only: (212) 757-9288.

TONIGHT AT 8 FANTASTICKA. 16th Year / 181 SULLIVAN BLVD 4-3838.

Tonight at 8:00 PM Evening Nine Glorious Evening Mozart at Carnegie with the celebrated English Chamber Orchestra.

Daniel Barenboim IN ALL THE PIANO CONCERTI. TUES. APRIL 27. PIANO CONCERTOS.

Birthday Salute to the Ellington is Forever. The Duke Ellington. Sarah Vaughan, Joe The Hampton.

HUROK presents mis diction. CARNEGIE HALL, MAY 20th with the Boston Symphony.

TONIGHT AT 8 - A LOVELY AND PASSIONATE VANESSA REGRVAE IS M. Vanessa Redgrave, Pat Hingle, John Heffernan.

In concert one night only... Israel's superstar Yaffa Yarkoni. "She walks on the stage singing and you just know she is Israel."

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT TONIGHT AT 8 PM DIVE Women's Bullfight Bars. A SEXUAL... LET MY P COI.





# 'Mist' Drifts Over 'The Cherry Orchard'

**THE CHERRY ORCHARD**, by Anton Chekhov. Directed by Robert Mandel. Settings by Holger Matthies. Costumes by Christina Giannini. Lighting by Arden Finerman. Music by Robert Mandel. Dances staged by Penny Shteynbo. Staged by Robert Baker. Production stage manager: Douglas F. Reilly. Presented by Roundabout Theater Company. General public, producing director: Michael Fried. About Stage One, 233 West 24th Street. Lunch: 12:30-2:00. Dinner: 7:00-10:00. Tickets: \$10.00. Box office: 850 Broadway. Post office: New York 10010.

By CLIVE BARNES

Everything about the Roundabout Theater's production of Anton Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," which opened at the company's Roundabout Stage One on West 24th Street over the weekend, should be very good. And it almost is. Yet there is a certain lack of energy to it, a certain lassitude that drifts over it like a mist. A classic play requires a specific attitude. It needs the transfiguring magic of an interpretation. This "The Cherry Orchard" did not receive. Yet it was about as good a decoy open performance. "The Cherry Orchard" is such a rich and complex play. Fascinatingly, it is set in 1904. Some of the people in the play could just about be alive today. What happened to them? We think of "The Cherry Orchard" as a classic, but it is really a modern play. All these Chekhov plays—and the Gorky plays, too—



Kim Stanley and William Roerick in the Chekov play

in the playing and some in that eventually enervating lack of classic attitude. A production of Chekhov must mean two things. What did Chekhov mean in 1904? And what does Chekhov, seen through the telescopic microscope of time, mean now? It is not that Mr. Mandel does not have the answers. One suspects that he never really seriously considered the questions.

Kim Hunter, the play's star, does a charming polka-dot dance through the play without a great deal of conviction. Her Madame Ranevskaya is more silly than seductive, more vacuous than void. This is a woman who should represent the death, a trembling moth-like death, of a class. Miss Hunter looked alternately flirty and distressed, and neither attitude suited her.

William Roerick was handsomely urbane as Gaev—he really looked as though he played billiards—and I liked Paul Benedict very much as the nouveau riche peasant soul, Lopalin. There were many other pleasures, and I was particularly taken by the prettiness and credibility of the two girls, the winner, Anya (Patricia Conwell), and the loser, Varya (Verna Bloom). Yet never once through the production did I sense the death of cherries and the change of time. But see the play for yourself—"The Cherry Orchard" can never waste your time.

are dramatic essays of a civilization on the eve of a revolution. They murmur poetically of a Russia on the brink. Nothing is quite what it seems to be. "The Cherry Orchard" is a fable about a nation and its figures are human symbols set against a landscape of a history the playwright never lived to see. The play is simple enough. A thrifless, patrician family, useless, frivolous, but decorative and somehow admirable, is sinking into the surge of

## Capezio Dance Award Presented to Robbins

Jerome Robbins, the choreographer and stage director, received this year's Capezio Award in dance yesterday. Edward Villella and Patricia McBride, principal dancers of the New York Ballet, where Mr. Robbins is a balletmaster, made the presentation at the Pierre Hotel before many members of the dance world.

The \$1,000 award is funded by the Capezio Foundation. Mr. Robbins said he was donating the money to the School of American Ballet, which is attached to the City Ballet. The choreographer was cited for his work in classical ballet and in the theater—"for bringing a new classicism and daring innovation, profundity and hilarity to the world of ballet and for giving the world of theater a 20th-century choreography."

In his acceptance remarks, Mr. Robbins said he had been inspired to leave the Broadway theater and return to ballet in 1969 after watching Miss McBride and Mr. Villella in a rehearsal of his ballet "Afternoon of a Faun." He added, "I was so moved that I was inspired to do more. I was so moved that I returned to the world I've been in for seven years and very happily so."

The members of the selection committee for the 25th annual award were Martha Hill of the Juilliard School and the dance critics F. W. Manchester, Walter Terry and Anna Kisselgoff.

Hirst, Charles Bressler and Raymond Murcell. The composition is under the musical direction of Melvin Kaplan. The season will run through Aug. 22.

## 'Feathers' Closes; O'Connor in 'Olsen'

The producers of "Weekend With Feathers," a farce by Romeo Muller, in which Donald O'Connor was to have made his Broadway stage debut in September after 50 years in show business, closed it on Saturday after the final evening performance in Wilmington, Del.

Mr. O'Connor left for Los Angeles on Sunday to begin work on a new project, a musical production of the story of Ole Olsen and Chick Johnson, tentatively entitled "Olsen and Johnson." Mr. O'Connor will play the role of Johnson in the musical, scheduled to open on Broadway in the fall.

Don Saxon, Lesley Savage and Don Kaufman were the producers of "Weekend With Feathers."

## Christie Play Set For Roosevelt I.

The Roosevelt Island Players, a group recently formed by Donna Landay, will present its premiere production Agatha Christie's "Ten Little Indians" on May 7 and 8 at 8 P.M. in the auditorium of Goldwater Memorial Hospital, at the southern end of the island. Tickets, at \$2 each, can be purchased at any Roosevelt Island store or at the performance. Additional performances will be given for the patients of Goldwater and Bird S. Coler Hospitals.

## Academy Reopens In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest



Jerome Robbins receiving the Capezio award yesterday

art museum and school in the United States, has reopened after a \$4.3 million restoration. The academy has been housed for the last century in an ornate Victorian Gothic building designed by Frank Furness for the nation's Centennial celebration in 1876, and one of its greatest treasures may be its renovated and air-conditioned home.

The renovation is designed to emphasize the natural lighting characteristics that Furness designed through skylights in each gallery. The building's intricate detail and elaborate tiled floors were also included in the restoration.

## Entertainment Events Today

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Theater</b><br>SO LONG, 174TH STREET, musical comedy, with book by Joseph Stein, music and lyrics by Stan Douglas, choreography by Alan Johnson and direction by Bert Sheveloff; starring Robert Morse at the Hartung Theater, Broadway at 53d Street.<br>SUNSHINE, BROADWAY, by Albert Hackett and Norman KRASNA, directed by Michael Finnissy; the Metro Entertainments Company presents, season 1977-78, at the St. Marks Playhouse, 133 Second Avenue, 8 P.M. | <b>Dance</b><br>COMMON GROUND FESTIVAL, Laura Paez, Carol Conroy and Danica Jean, for whom, University Lincoln Center, Chert, NEW YORK CITY BALLET, New York State Theater, "Ballet," "La Sonambula," "The Sleeping Beauty," "The Nutcracker," "The Royal Ballet, Metropolitan Opera House, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, University Avenue and 118th Street, 8 P.M.<br>KEI TAKEI'S MOVING EARTH, Street Theater, 29 West 14th Street, 8 P.M. | <b>Music</b><br>ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Carnegie Hall, 11:00 P.M.<br>JULLIARD QUARTET, 92nd Street Y, 7:30 P.M.<br>C. W. POST COLLEGE CHORAL ORGANIZATION, Alice Tully Hall, Lincoln Center, 8 P.M.<br>JULLIARD REPERTORY ORCHESTRA, 92nd Street Y, 8 P.M.<br>J. Y. CONSONI FOR POETRY AND MUSIC, 92nd Street Y, 8 P.M.<br>JOE STONE, Carnegie Hall, 8 P.M.<br>MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. Memorial Center Hall, 8 P.M.<br>BERGEBN LEE, 102nd Street Y, 8 P.M.<br>SUNSHINE, 133 Second Avenue, 8 P.M.<br>DENNIS MICHNO, Harlequinist, 8 P.M. |
|--|---|---|

## GOING OUT Guide

**RIALTO REVISITED**  
"In the heart of little old New York you'll find a thoroughfare. It's a part of little old New York that runs into Times Square."  
As Ruby Keeler, playing a chorus girl who falls in love with the injured star, Bebe Daniels, sings the verse to the title tune, "42nd Street" reaches its climax. The classic Warner movie about the shapeliest of a Broadway show remains a milestone in Hollywood annals, triggering more Busby Berkeley musicals, including the "Gold Diggers" series, and projects of other studios.  
Movie buffs who have not seen "42nd Street" in some time may be surprised. Miss Keeler and Dick Powell are not the real stars of the 1933 picture; neither are Miss Daniels and George Brent. The center of interest is Warner Baxter, as the overboarded director of the show-within-a-show. At the show-fadeout, we see him sitting on the theater fire escape,

alone and exhausted. "42nd Street" is tonight's screening at 6 in the weekly series of the Downtown Film Club at the Seamen's Church Institute, 15 State Street near the Battery. Admission is \$1.50; the cafeteria is available.

Today two "film noir" classics, Fritz Lang's "Scarlet Street" (1945) and Billy Wilder's "Double Indemnity" (1944), are at the Carnegie Hall Cinema (757-2131) today. Orson Welles' "The Magnificent Ambersons" (1942) is the free screening at 2 P.M. today at the New York Public Library's Donnell Library Center, 20 West 53d Street. Tomorrow: Paul Robeson in "Sanders of the River" (1935) at Elgin Cinema (675-0936), and Hitchcock's "Secret Agent" (1936) and "The Lodger" (1928) at Quad Cinema (255-8802).

12 O'CLOCK HI Elaine May's comedy "Not Enough Rope," which is described as

"almost a love story about being strung out in New York City," is the current entertainment Monday to Friday through May 7 at Theater at Noon, 16 East 56th Street. The popular midday showcase regularly provides a midday break for office workers, theater people and neighborhood residents, who bring their own lunches and enjoy the free tea and coffee that comes with the \$1 admission.

The new package has a cast of three—Robin Barrett of Broadway's "Yentl," Joyce Reeling from "The Hot I Baltimore" and Alan Rosenberg of "Line" at the 13th Street Theater. Their director is Bill Ludek, who staged Shaw's "Overruled" for Theater at Noon, the show later moving on to the Circle Rep showcase. For more information on the Theater at Noon agenda: 753-4669.

**STANDING FAST.** Although many early dwellings in Manhattan are long gone, there are interesting concentrations of Federal and Greek Revival homes of the 1800-40 period, one of the handsomest being the historic area of Charlton-King Vandam Streets in low-

er Greenwich Village. The section is part of today's walking tour led by David M. Kahn and sponsored by Maymount Manhattan College, which sets out this morning promptly at 10 o'clock from the southwest corner of Greenwich and Canal Streets. The fee is \$5.

**MASTER ECHOES**  
Beethoven's quartets in D major, F minor, B-flat major and F major will be performed by the Julliard String Quartet tonight at 8 in the last program devoted to the composer's 16 quartets at the 92d Street Y.M.Y.W.H.A., at Lexington Avenue. Tickets at the box office are \$5.

A free concert tonight at 8 of student chamber ensembles coached by faculty members of Columbia University takes place at Barnard Hall, Broadway and 117th Street. The program includes the "American" string quartet by Dvorak, the sonatas by Telemann and Scarlatti, and Beethoven's Piano Trio in C minor.

For Sports Today, see page 44.  
HOWARD THOMPSON

For the first time in 42 years, ONE film sweeps ALL the MAJOR ACADEMY AWARDS

**JACK NICHOLSON**  
**ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST**  
A Fantasy Film

**BEST PICTURE**  
**BEST ACTOR**  
**BEST ACTRESS**  
**BEST DIRECTOR**  
**BEST SCREENPLAY**

United Artists

**RED CARPET THEATRES**

<b>ADAMS</b> 15th St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>AMERICAN</b> 42nd St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>AMERICAN</b> 42nd St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>AMERICAN</b> 42nd St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>AMERICAN</b> 42nd St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30	<b>AMERICAN</b> 42nd St. 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30
---	--	--	--	--	--

**Lipstick**

It isn't always an invitation to a kiss.

**LOEWS STATE 2** **LOEWS CINE**  
12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

**"Hilarious!" - Walter Reuther**  
**"The Bad News Bears"**

Not since Lolita has there been a girl like

**BAMBINA**

A Buckley Brothers presentation  
**Irene Pappas**  
in "BAMBINA"  
Technicolor

**NOW PLAYING**

FROM MILOS FORMAN  
**THE ACADEMY AWARD WINNER**  
For "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"  
His only other English language film  
-and-  
**ONE OF HIS MOST HIGHLY ACCLAIMED**

**"TAKING OFF"**  
A UNIVERSAL-RE-Release  
IN COLOR

**NOW PLAYING**  
The Little **CARNEGIE**  
12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00

**3rd SMASH YEAR**  
**THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE**

**Midnight Desires**

**Salsa**

**NEW EMBASSY 46th St.**

50,000 NEW YORKERS HAVE SEEN "MISTY" - have you???

**"Misty Beethoven"**

Hollywood porn is not Right Now - At Go Midway

A classic of erotica - Screen 47th

**WORLD 49**

IF YOU'VE GOT AN APPETITE FOR LIFE

**STAY HUNGRY**

**TRANS-LUX EAST / 86th STREET**  
3RD AVENUE AT 86TH STREET / BETWEEN 230 & 240 AVENUE  
12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 6:00, 8:00, 10:00

**GOING OUT**

**Joey Heathert**  
April 20 - May 1

The Waldorf-Astoria  
EMPIRE ROOM  
Ticket Prices & Schedules: Tues., Wed., Thurs. 9:30 & 11:30 - \$10.00, \$2.50. Fri., Sat., & Night - \$15.00, \$2.50, \$10.00. Dancing from 7:00 p.m.

**Hi Lads & A Lass**

Appearing April 5 - May 1

Super disco dancing. Dinner and late supper 3 shows night. No minimum. Cover charge \$3 Monday-Thursday, \$5 Friday and Saturday. Special dinner and show 9 P.M. - \$15 including cover charge. Closed Sundays. Reservations: 424-0900. Jazz at Noon - Friday.

**Shepherd's**  
Park Avenue at 56th Street

**Cafe Pierre**

presents  
**The Rene Martel Trio**  
from 9 to 12:30  
Call John for reservations  
TE 8-8000

**Aliante**  
EXCELLENT  
1316 DUMFRIES OUT - NEW YORK TRAVEL'S  
INDUSTRIAL SPACES CONFIDENTIAL RESTAURANT  
Your heart, Orlando  
formerly of the Spanish Pavilion  
(212) 687-7000

**RESTAURANT AND CABARET GUIDE**

<b>Ajanta</b> Excellent Indian, Pakistani & Indonesian Cuisine in the heart of theater district. Lunch, dinner & family dining at moderate price. L. Mon-Sat. 11:30-11:00. Dinner 6:00-11:00. Open 7 days a week. Reservations: 582-7061.	<b>Boni Boui</b> 69 W. 45th St. 585-0004	<b>Captain's Table</b> 215 W. 44th St. Lunch & Dinner. Open 7 days, 11 to 1 A.M. Tel: 534-2557.	<b>China Bowl</b> 152 W. 44th St. Lunch & Dinner. Open 7 days, 11 to 1 A.M. Tel: 534-2557.	<b>Chinese Republic</b> 23rd St. Lunch & Dinner. Open 7 days, 11 to 1 A.M. Tel: 534-2557.	<b>Coq Au Vin</b> 479 E. 8th Ave. 241-0273-245-9557	<b>O'Angelo's</b> 242 W. 56th St. 247-1070	<b>Du Midi</b> 211 W. 48th St. CO-5-2535/253-8549	<b>Eclair</b> 141 W. 77th St. TR-3-7700	<b>Gene's</b> 77 W. 11th St. 675-9449	<b>Jack's Epicure</b> 348 W. 48th St. LT 1-3449	<b>La Bourgogne East</b> 157 E. 72nd St. Res. UN 1-4428. Dinner and Cocktails (Open Sat. Sun. & Holidays).	<b>Le Pont Neuf</b> 212 E. 53rd St. 751-0373	<b>L'Escargot</b> 47 W. 59th St. 245-4266 & PL 8-0968	<b>Le Veau d'Or</b> 29 E. 60th St. TE 8-8121. Prawn Cocktail, Squab, Chicken or Casserole. Closed Sun.	<b>Pierre Au Tunnel</b> 306 W. 48th St. 692-2166 or CO 3-3079	<b>Scandia</b> 45 St. West of B'nai Mitzvah Synagogue. Famous Scandinavian-American Cafe. Enjoy Cocktails in our Puppets Club. Famous Puppets. Daily Exc. Sat. Free Parking. Reservations: 661-5555.	<b>Tandoor</b> New York's Newest & Finest Authentic Indian Restaurant. A Gift Paradox: Palatial Decor, Buffet Lunch \$4.95 & Dinners from \$3.00. Sat. - Only Dinner Sun. 4D 49 St. (E 84th St.) Reservations: PL 8-1000.	<b>Teheran</b> 45 W. 44th St. MU 2-8589
--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	---	---	--	--	---	--	---	---	--	---

Four

Magazines, Films and the Squalo

Organ Recital

Performs a Program Not Equal Its Parts

# 'Tickles' Revue

## Y Musical Is at Theater Four How Harks Back to the 30's

...a cabaret musical directed by...  
...the 30's, and no matter what...  
...the pungency of this initial...  
...is also reprised as the penultimate...  
...this would be a scorchingly evocative...  
...evening. But the rest of the...  
...is a severe letdown. "Tickles" improves to the...  
...second act with the wistful...  
...ballad "Anna Louisa," the...  
...strident "General General" and...  
...and "Over the Trenches" (a...  
...forceful anti-anthem given a...  
...thunderous delivery by Poe...  
...Matsell), and the bearbeit "To...  
...You I Gave My All."  
...But there are more than 30...  
...individual numbers, and, qualitatively, the...  
...range is wide. The nadir is reached...  
...with several songs to which...  
...the robust Mr. Matsell is...  
...made to impersonate an infant...  
...and one in which Joseph...  
...Neil and Jana Robbins sing a...  
...limp refrain about an imaginary...  
...child. The show seems overly...  
...concerned with bearded mothers...  
...and sacrificed children (and a...  
...little old Jewish toymaker played...  
...by Jerry Jarett).



Helen Gallagher

"Tickles" to the title may be a...  
...clue to its uneven temper. Tremors...  
...oot titters, should sweep the...  
...audience. We should feel...  
...uncomfortable and unsettled.  
...The seeming randomness of the...  
...material could have been offset...  
...by a stylistic production (such as...  
...Mr. Yalchin gave to "Jacques Brel")....  
...Perhaps Tucholsky is less definable...  
...than Brel, or perhaps the director...  
...was simply split between making a...  
...palatable entertainment or an incisive...  
...political statement.  
...Whoever Miss Gallagher is on...  
...stage the show has spirit and...  
...vitality and, except for those...  
...buzzy numbers, the same is true...  
...about Mr. Matsell. The three other...  
...performers also have good...  
...voices, but not the strength of...  
...personality of the two stars. In...  
...the case of the attractive Miss...  
...Robbins, she either overacts or has...  
...been overdirected; her singing is...  
...loud and occasionally unclear. The...  
...settings and costumes are drab, the...  
...lighting harsh.  
..."Tickles by Tucholsky" will set...  
...some of the record straight. Clearly...  
...its author is too interesting and...  
...theatrical to be neglected.

# EAST AND WEST MEET IN A DANCE

## Sallio Wilson Joins Japan House Group in Program

Seko Ichinohe has continually...  
...sought a common meeting ground...  
...for traditional Japanese dance...  
...and the Western balletic and...  
...modern-dance forms. She has...  
...studied each, and her programs...  
...reflect the range of her interests.

At Japan House on Sunday she...  
...made the fascinating experiment...  
...of inviting the ballerina Sallio...  
...Wilson to dance with William...  
...Carter in her duet "Chidori."  
...Miss Wilson's dramatic ability...  
...easily supported the characterization...  
...of the enchanted bird Chidori, which...  
...was pursued by Mr. Carter as a...  
...fisherman. Their pas de deux...  
...always retained a feeling of...  
...distance as she spun delicately...  
...just beyond his outstretched arms.  
...Mr. Carter has been stepping in...  
...and out of modern-dance companies...  
...for years now and handles the...  
...changed body accents with great...  
...accomplishment. Miss Wilson, who...  
...is new to the modern idiom, acquitted...  
...herself well in this piece and...  
...later on in the program, where...  
...she shed her shoes to dance...  
...Miss Ichinohe's own part in...  
..."Fire-Eating Bird."  
...For this concert Miss Ichinohe...  
...revived "Suspicion," a piece...  
...originally done by the Boston...  
...Ballet with five men and three...  
...women. In this revision there are...  
...five women and three men, but...  
...the old tensions of the work still...  
...are felt in the new balance of...  
...forces. "Goza," a light-hearted...  
...dance with colored mats, had...  
...Jill Togawa, Sachiko Takahashi, Christine...  
...Wright and Monica Johansson...  
...prancing and miming effectively.  
...Sirpa Salatin and Anthony...  
...Salatin were mysteriously...  
...attractive in "Fantasy," and...  
...Enrico Labayan was a bounding...  
...spirit in "A Piece in the Shape...  
...of a Pear."  
...DON McDONAGH

"An amazing cinematic achievement."  
—REX REED, Vogue

## REDFORD/HOFFMAN "ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN"

A Wildwood Enterprises Production • A Robert Redford-Alan J. Pakula Film

ON THE WEST SIDE: LOEW'S ASTOR PLAZA  
ON THE EAST SIDE: LOEW'S TOWER EAST

ON LONG ISLAND: UA SYOSSET  
ON BELLEVILLE: UA BELLEVILLE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL  
WORLD'S GREATEST STAGE AND SCREEN SHOW  
THE GREAT EASTER SHOW

## Robin and Marian

ON THE GREAT STAGE  
THE WORLD FAMOUS TWO PART HOLIDAY PRESENTATION  
"THE GLORY OF EASTER"

plus "MANHATTAN EASTER" produced by PETER GENNARO  
Sung by John Wilkin. Book Composed by Frank Spencer

## I will, I will...for now

MANHATTAN NOW PLAYING

WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 1	WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 2
WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 3	WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 4
WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 5	WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 6
WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 7	WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 8
WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 9	WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 10

## "AN EXHILARATING THRILLER."

Supremely droll and graceful. The old Master Alfred Hitchcock is in the cheerful mood. IT'S A MOVIE TO RAISE YOUR SPIRITS!

There's no body in the family plot.

## ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S "FAMILY PLOT"

Starring KAREN BLACK • BRUCE DERN  
BARBARA HARRIS • WILLIAM DEVANE  
Music by JOHN WILLIAMS • Screenplay by ERNEST LEHMAN  
From the novel "THE RAINBOW PATTERNS" by VICTOR CANNING  
Directed by ALFRED HITCHCOCK

NOW at Universal Blue Ribbon Theatres

## "UNBELIEVABLY EXPLICIT IN ITS SPECTRUM • SEXUAL DEVIATIONS • FEMMES DE SAGE • CHANGES THE NATURE OF EROTIC CINEMA BY LEAPS AND BONDAGE."

Alex de Renzy's  
**FEMMES DE SAGE**

# Magazines, Films and Plays We Amid the Squalor of Calcutta

BORDERS...  
...is a reflection of the obligation...  
...to patronize the arts, if they...  
...are not artists themselves.  
...The other evening, like most...  
...evenings, the Krittibas office...  
...was an animated literary salon...  
...with a bit of editing and quite...  
...a bit of talking going on. The...  
...editor, a well-known novelist...  
...named Sumit Ganguly, sat at the...  
...desk, surrounded by five...  
...aspiring young writers who...  
...squeezed together on three...  
...straight wooden chairs.  
..."We receive about 50 poems...  
...and 20 short stories a day,"...  
...Mr. Ganguly said, as he...  
...shuffled some of the manuscripts...  
...over to an assistant named...  
...Debasish Bose. Mr. Bose, a...  
...25-year-old accounting graduate...  
...who has been halfheartedly...  
...looking for a job in business...  
...for three years, is among the...  
...legions of underemployed...  
...young men whose vast amounts...  
...of free time help to make...  
...Calcutta politically volatile as...  
...well as culturally interesting.  
...Like Krittibas, most of Calcutta's...  
...journals are published in...  
...Bengali, the language of a...  
...people whom other Indians regard...  
...as uncouthly artistic and...  
...personified by Rabindranath...  
...Tagore, the Bengali poet who...  
...won the Nobel Prize for...  
...Literature in 1913.  
...Among the kind of people who...  
...read and write Calcutta's...  
...little magazines, one of the...  
...biggest events of this year has...  
...been the release of "The...  
...Middleman," a novel by...  
...Sanyajit Ray, also has a...  
...growing following in the...  
...United States. One of the...  
...magazines, for example, published...  
...no fewer than six favorable...  
...reviews of the movie.  
..."The Middleman," which...  
...opened here a few weeks ago...  
...is the story of a young...  
...Calcutta businessman's gradual...  
...disillusionment with life. Some...  
...enthusiasts here say that it is...  
...the best of Bengali fiction in...  
...decades.

# RAVI SHANKAR BACK WITH RAGA PROGRAM

Ravi Shankar's impact on...  
...American music making has...  
...probably been more profound...  
...in the last decade than that...  
...of any other non-Western...  
...musician. As the first Indian...  
...concert artist to attract a...  
...substantial audience here, he...  
...both spearheaded and benefited...  
...from the discovery of things...  
...Eastern that characterized the...  
...sixties.  
...A number of American composers...  
...had fundamental aspects of...  
...their work altered by the...  
...Indian music that Mr. Shankar...  
...introduced. So did John...  
...Coltrane, the most influential...  
...figure of the 1960's. So did...  
...the besties and, with them, the...  
...rest of the rock world.  
...At the Bottom Line on Sunday...  
...Mr. Shankar explored an...  
...evening raga at extensive...  
...satisfying length, building to a...  
...coursing conclusion. He then...  
...offered a garland of ragas to...  
...the lighter thumri style.  
...Although his numerical...  
...exposures are sometimes...  
...lacking in depth, Mr. Shankar...  
...is a master of the faster, more...  
...exuberant aspects of raga...  
...improvisation. His darting...  
...mercurial playing mesmerized...  
...the crowd at the Bottom Line...  
...which refrained from smoking...  
...and drinking during the set, at...  
...his request.  
...ROBERT PALMER

# Art: Organ Recital

## Allegretto Performs a Program Which Does Not Equal Its Parts.

...presented an...  
...of organ...  
...right at Alice...  
...sum did...  
...arts. The...  
...program from...  
...the 17th...  
...of Scheidt's...  
...with "Wald...  
...the 18th...  
...o. 4 in E...  
...Ozart Fantasy...  
...four works...  
...century...  
...id, the chair...  
...program at...  
...in Ravel...  
...is a highly...  
...organist, quite...  
...Tully Hall's...  
...He handled...  
...les with ease...  
...Back playing...  
...over-sided.  
...century works...  
...ed 1870, were...  
...The best of...  
...Vidler's "Xenia"...  
...id percussion

Walter  
Ronde  
Theatres

TAKING OFF  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

THE RIVER NIGER  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

FINE ARTS/5th St. Int. Pk. Bldg.

THE SAILOR WHO  
FELL FROM GRACE  
WITH THE SEA  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

CORONET/3rd Ave. at 59th St.

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER  
ONE FLEW OVER  
THE CUCKOO'S NEST  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20

FESTIVAL/57th St. at 5th Ave.

MOSES  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

ZIEGFELD/6th Ave. at 54th St.

MEAN STREETS  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

BARONET/3rd Ave. at 59th St.

12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

34th St. EAST/ Near 2nd Ave.

TAXI DRIVER  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

NEW YORKER/8th Ave. at 88th St.

WAVERTY/6th Ave. at 3rd St.

## THE STORY OF ADELPH

A NEW WORLD PICTURES RELEASE

2nd WEEK

WESTCHESTER CENTRAL PLAZA CINEMA 1

## Golden Boys of the S.S.

Lincoln Art

6th RECORD BREAKING WEEK  
J. BRIAN'S

WATCH OUT NEW YORK  
THE FRENCH are Coming

## THE FELINES

Previews start Tomorrow

## "MAGNIFICENT!"

INGMAR BERGMAN'S  
"FACE TO FACE"

LIV ULLMANN

BECKMAN

6th St. at 2nd Ave. • RE 7-7822

LAST DAY  
KEN RUSSELL'S  
"MATTER"

ST. MARK'S CINEMA  
133 2nd Ave. • 777-1965

SHERLOCK HOLMES  
SHARPER BROTHER

## "THE RIVER NIGER is GUTSY"

ON THE WEST SIDE  
LOEW'S STATE 1

ON THE EAST SIDE  
THE FINE ARTS

UAEAST  
12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

FROM THE CREATORS  
AND STARS OF  
"TAXI DRIVER"

## MEAN STREETS

"A TRIUMPH  
OF PERSONAL  
FILMMAKING."

—Pauline Kael, The New Yorker

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT  
HUMAN SPECTACLE EVER FILMED!

SIR LEW GRIFFITH PRESENTS  
BARRY LANCASTER • MOSES

THE "FELICES"

Misty Beethoven

Joey Hoop

Hi Lady

Shogun

Allegretto

AND CABARET

# Chess: Geller Nose Larsen Out To Take Las Palmas Honors

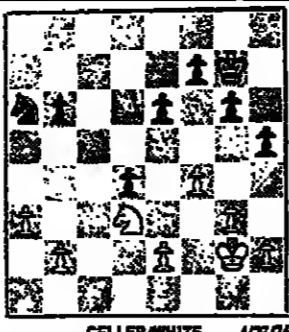
By ROBERT BYRNE

spelled to The New York Times

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, April 25—Efim Geller came from behind in the last round to win the fifth Las Palmas International Tournament here in the Santa Catalina Hotel with a score of 10½-4½. The Russian grandmaster took advantage of weak play by Gudmundur Sigurjonsson of Iceland to win a pawn and the point on the black side of a Ruy Lopez.

The Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen had started his last game with a half-point edge over Geller, but he went down to defeat against stroop positional play by Robert Hübner of West Germany. He was thus relegated to second place, tallying 10-5.

Hübner and I shared third prize with 9½-5½, half a point ahead of Lajos Portisch of Hungary, Florio Georgiu



Position after 34 P-B4

Player	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Geller	7	1	11	10½
Hübner	6	2	12	10
Larsen	5	4	11	9½
Portisch	4	5	11	9½
Sigurjonsson	3	6	11	9
Georgiu	2	7	11	8½
Van der Vliet	2	7	11	8½
Georgiu	1	8	11	8
Portisch	1	8	11	8
Larsen	1	8	11	8
Geller	0	9	11	7½
Portisch	0	9	11	7½
Hübner	0	9	11	7½
Sigurjonsson	0	9	11	7½
Georgiu	0	9	11	7½
Van der Vliet	0	9	11	7½
Georgiu	0	9	11	7½
Portisch	0	9	11	7½
Larsen	0	9	11	7½
Geller	0	9	11	7½

# Bridge: Championship Lost by Nose After 2 Victories by One

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

Winoing, and losing, by a nose is a not uncommon event at the Belmont race track. But until this weekend no horse has been involved in four such finishes within three days.

The horse, competing in the Long Island regional knockout team championship, was ridden by Warren Rosner of Hartsdale, N.Y. The four legs supporting him were Jim Rosenbloom of Scarsdale, N.Y.; Dao Zirkor of White Plains, and Mike Radin and Alan Schwartz of New York City.

The Rosner horse won its first race Thursday night by the smallest possible margin, one international match point. On Friday night a race against a horse ridden by Sam Stayman produced a dead heat. A rerun over a furlong—equivalent to eight deals—produced another dead heat, and, after a second rerun by two exhausted horses over half a furlong, Rosner won his second victory by a nose, or one point, at 3 A.M.

**Victory by 2 Noses**

In its third race, the Rosner horse won by two noses, or two points. A comfortable semifinal victory took it into the final Sunday against a powerful New York team.

Rosner was 23 points down at the halfway post, but then raced past the rival entrant in the third quarter to lead by 13 points. But he was overtaken in the stretch, and this time lost by a nose, just one point, to Peter Weichsel, Alan Sontag, Alan Groebner, Jim Cavanaugh, Paul and Sandy Trent, all of New York.

While these two horses were running their private race, 246 teams were entered in the Swiss teams event. The result was a victory for a pickup foursome that almost missed the starter's gun: Tom Maloney of Latham, Md.; Kerry Lloyd of Gaithersburg, Md.; Carl Berenbaum of Philadelphia, and Will Rogers of Voorhees, N.J.

The Weichsel sextet overwhelmed all its opponents in the earlier rounds. In the diagrammed deal from the semifinal stage, West's heart spots, apparently trivial, played a key role in the post-mortem.

**Strong Club Suit**

Sontag's opening bid as South showed a strong club suit, normally of six or more cards, since he was using the Precision System with one club as the strong opening bid. West passed surprisingly. North bid two diamonds to ask South to clarify his hand, and East jumped preemptively to three hearts.

After West's three-spade bid, North cue-bid hearts, scenting a minor-suit slam, South cue-bid in his turn, showing a spade control, and used a special device at his next turn. Four no-trumps, by partnership agreement, was not Blackwood, but was a general slam suggestion. Five no-trump asked South to choose between the minor suits, and South chose clubs.

Notice that if South had held one more diamond and one less heart, six diamonds would have been a good spot.

Looking at the two hands, one would be happy to be in six no-trump, which would be impregnable to view of the normal club break. And seven no-trump would be a highly desirable contract, since it would succeed almost

**WEST**  
 ♠ KQ98764  
 ♥ 87  
 ♦ 5  
 ♣ 965

**EAST**  
 ♠ KQJ1093  
 ♥ 108732  
 ♦ J3  
 ♣ K10874

**SOUTH (D)**  
 ♠ A3  
 ♥ 642  
 ♦ KJ  
 ♣ KQ10874

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 2♣ Pass 2♦ 3♥  
 Pass 3♣ 4♦ Pass  
 4♦ Dbl. Pass Pass  
 4 N.T. Pass 5 N.T. Pass  
 6♣ Pass Pass Dbl.  
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the diamond five.

as often as six no-trump. But the "almost," in the shape of a terrible diamond split, would apply here.

East doubled six clubs for no particular reason, an action he later had cause to regret. West thought this was a Lightner double, calling for an abnormal lead. Spades and hearts both seemed normal choices, so he led his singleton diamond. As the heart ace was still available as an entry to dummy after drawing trumps, Sontag had no trouble.

If West had led a spade East would have ruffed and returned the heart king, driving out dummy's ace. This would have beat the contract, because West can keep his remaining heart and save his partner from being squeezed in the red suits.

If West had selected a heart lead, it might seem that South was headed for defeat. But he can still succeed against the best defense if he wins with the heart ace and runs all his trumps. Before the last trump is NORTH  
 ♠ J10  
 ♥ A964

**WEST**  
 ♠ KQ987  
 ♥ 7  
 ♦ 5  
 ♣ —

**EAST**  
 ♠ KQ3  
 ♥ 10873  
 ♦ —

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ A3  
 ♥ 64  
 ♦ KJ  
 ♣ 3

On the last club, West throws a spade and dummy does the same. East must keep all his diamonds and throw a heart. If he throws the heart three, the lead of the spade ace will force him to give up another heart. Then South will cash his high diamonds and play a heart, an example of the "stepping-stone" squeeze.

East does best to throw a spade and, South can then lead a heart himself. East cannot overtake, so the ace of spades subsequently squeezes East in the red suits and the slam is made.

**Steelworkers End Strike**

PROVIDENCE, April 26 (AP)—Steelworkers at Tectron's Gorham Division plant have accepted a 28-month contract, ending a seven-and-a-half-month-old strike. The settlement calls for a 40-cent-an-hour increase the first year, 30 cents the next, and 25 cents in the third. The contract also includes an increase in fringe benefits.

# Some Expatriates Get the Message

By LESLIE MAITLAND

The executives of Kenyon & Eckhardt Advertising met yesterday with nine journalists from abroad to explain why the relationship between the medium and the message is so important in the United States.

This was because most of the visitors to the agency's offices were Soviet expatriates, who asserted that many consumer goods were sufficiently lacking in their native country to make advertising unnecessary.

"Advertising is the lubricant for the free-enterprise system," said Leo-Arthur Keimenson, president of the agency.

"System is system, but people is people," said Vladimir Rif, a film director who said he had made 43 commercials in the Soviet Union. "Advertising does not need system. It needs people. This work is not new for me."

According to Mr. Rif—who left the Soviet Union nine months ago and settled in Irvington, N.J.—the government there pays for advertising to create an image that its citizens can get what they want or need.

"It's not real, it's only politics, only prestige, only image," he said. But then he added that that was what advertising was all about.

Malcolm Bybee, a vice president of Kenyon & Eckhardt, had a different view. "Advertising," he said, "is any paid form of impersonal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor." Its role, he added, "is to inform, persuade and motivate."

Yesterday's meeting at the agency's offices at 200 Park Avenue, apparently succeeded in doing all three well, because most of the journalists and artists who had been invited said that advertising was a field

## A MODERN DAY "MIRACLE WORKER"

Kaufman's story of accomplishing the impossible is engrossing and moving. All the love and care paid off, as entranced readers will learn. This valuable book is not only fascinating on its own, but a source of encouragement to others.

—Publishers Weekly

"An engrossing story, one the reader will long remember"

—Pittsburgh Press

"SON-RISE will tear at your heart."

—CBS Radio

# SON RISE

Barry Neil Kaufman

Harper & Row A Book-of-the-Month Club Alternate  
 10 E. 53rd St., New York 10022 2nd printing \$6.95 at Book Stores

"Sharp, tense action... all old-fashioned thriller."

—PAUL D. ZIMMERMAN, Newsweek

"One of the most robust and exciting Mafia novels in a long while."

—Publishers Weekly

# The Sweetheart Deal

By ROBERT ROSENBLUM

A Literary Guild Alternate  
 Coming as a Major Motion Picture  
 Produced by David Niven, Jr.  
 Just Published / \$5.95

PUTNAM

Is this the novel that reveals the true story behind the Yom Kippur War?

# The Secret List of Heinrich Roehm

"A diabolical plot that will keep you dangling."

—GEROLD FRANK

"Glistens with espionage savor. Careens to a desperate climax."

—Publishers Weekly

"Fascinating. It's the spy thriller's equivalent of 'The Sting'."

—LADISLAV FARAGO

\$6.95 A Novel of Super Suspense by Michael Barak

WILLIAM MORROW

## NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGES IN TELEPHONE RATE SCHEDULES

Notice is hereby given that the following proposed telephone rate schedule has been filed with the Public Service Commission to be effective May 16, 1976.

Introduction of rates and charges for the TRANSACTION telephone. This telephone is equipped with ivory TRIMLINE® handset and blue facelplate with standard instructions for the performance of financial transactions.

TRANSACTION telephone, TOUCH-TONE® or rotary dial, each (TTVC, TTCVC)	Monthly Rate	Installation Charge
	\$26.00	\$50.00*

\*An additional charge of \$8.00 applies for the initial installation, if the subscriber requests a blue facelplate without instructions or any of the following color facelplates, with or without instructions: black, brown, gold, orange, red, teal, walnut, or avocado.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

# "The most ingenious blend of fact and fiction since Day of the Jackal."

—BARBARA A. BANNON, Publishers Weekly

# THE DAY BEFORE SUNRISE

A NOVEL BY Thomas Wiseman

Holt, Rinehart & Winston

We're in love, we're in love. We're in love, we're in love. We're in love with a wonderful star.

Mary Martin My Heart Belongs

She flew through the air in Patar Pan. Washed her hair in South Pacific. Held audiences in the palm of her hand night after night, year after year. In one smash hit after another. And now, Mary Martin tells how it happened.

It's a marvelous story. A magical book.

\$8.95 65 photos FIFTH BIG PRINTING

WILLIAM MORROW

# LILLIAN HELLMAN Scoundrel Time

Scoundrel Time—Lillian Hellman's memoir of the witch-hunting, blacklisting years of the 1950's, and her involvement with them. The new work by the author of *An Unfinished Woman* and *Pentecost*. With an introduction by Garry Wills. A Featured Alternate of The Literary Guild. Illustrated with photographs, \$7.95

LITTLE, BROWN

The best way to find yourself may not be through change.

# FREE TO BE GOOD OR BAD

An Anti Self-Improvement Book by HERBERT HOLT, M.D. (A psychiatrist with a sense of humor)

At bookstores • \$6.95

EVANS

## 5-DAY SEPARATIONS

for particular ad agencies, publishers and printers. Exceptional quality, exceptional prices. Press-proofed twice.

If your budget is minimal, and if you can spare 10 working days, we have a special service that can't be beat, either.

Call 889-3241

SCHOOL OF DANCE

## When it comes to dancing—

# WE'RE THE TOP!

Introductory offer for new students only

### 1 Month "WE-CAN-PROVE-IT" SPECIAL

10 lessons just \$10

This includes:

- 1 FREE LESSON before you pay anything, just to see if you want to continue.

At Fred Astaire's, dancing is made easy, invigorating, exciting, congenial and more fun than you've ever had in your life!

come in, call, open to 10 P.M.

Fred Astaire DANCE STUDIOS  
 Hotel Gotham, Fifth Ave. & 55th St. (2nd Floor) Tel: 541-5440  
 Forest Hills, 70-50 Austin St. Tel: 283-1764  
 Hempstead, 286 Fulton Ave. Tel: 516-483-6733  
 Flushing, 40-42 Mala St. Tel: 539-2525

We honor BankAmericard & Master Charge

## PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on May 11, 1976, the agreement between the First Haven Nursing Home, 225 E. 34th Street, Bronx, New York, 10470, and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is terminated.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has determined that the First Haven Nursing Home no longer qualifies for participation in the Medicare program for the reason stated below.

The First Haven Nursing Home is not in compliance with the Conditions of Participation and has failed to implement an acceptable plan for the correction of deficiencies.

Payment for resident skilled nursing services rendered to beneficiaries admitted prior to May 11, 1976, will not be made for inpatient stays subsequent to June 11, 1976.

Alan J. Saparito  
 Director  
 Office of Long Term Care

## You can have COLOR in your garden all summer long.

It just takes a bit of planning... and planting. Follow the informative articles on the Garden Pages of the Sunday New York Times for advice written by experts. They'll tell you what to plant, how to plant and when... to insure a beautiful garden until the first hard frost in autumn. The Garden Pages, Section 2, Sundays in The New York Times

## PUBLIC NOTICE

On April 9, 1976, there was an application regarding the application of the National Labor Relations Act to the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY) and the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY) and the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY).

The officers, directors of NBNY are:

- President—Mrs. John M. ...
- Vice-President—Mr. ...
- Secretary—Mrs. ...
- Treasurer—Mrs. ...
- Director—Mr. ...

## PUBLIC NOTICE

On April 9, 1976, there was an application regarding the application of the National Labor Relations Act to the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY) and the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY) and the Broadcasters of New York, Inc. (NBNY).

The officers, directors of NBNY are:

- President—Mrs. John M. ...
- Vice-President—Mr. ...
- Secretary—Mrs. ...
- Treasurer—Mrs. ...
- Director—Mr. ...

New York Times

Section 2, Sundays in The New York Times

1. ...

2. ...

3. ...

4. ...

5. ...

6. ...

7. ...

8. ...

9. ...

10. ...

11. ...

12. ...

13. ...

14. ...

15. ...

16. ...

17. ...

18. ...

19. ...

20. ...

21. ...

22. ...

23. ...

24. ...

25. ...

26. ...

27. ...

28. ...

29. ...

30. ...

31. ...

32. ...

33. ...

34. ...

35. ...

36. ...

37. ...

38. ...

39. ...

40. ...

41. ...

42. ...

43. ...

44. ...

45. ...

46. ...

47. ...

48. ...

49. ...

50. ...

51. ...

52. ...

53. ...

54. ...



1976

Books of The Times

New Journalist as Antihero

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-HAUPT

HEROES. By Joe McGinniss. 176 pages. Viking. \$7.95.

So much goes on beneath the apparently calm surface of Joe McGinniss's "Heroes" that you are almost persuaded that this exercise in self-definition is a profound book. First, Mr. McGinniss seems to be proving the theory that prompted him to write the book in the first place—namely, that "America no longer had national heroes as it once did because the traditional sources of heroes had dried up." For in a series of skillfully crafted scenes that are by turns funny, pathetic and outrageous, Mr. McGinniss reveals several candidates for contemporary heroism as having whole lower extremities of clay.

George McGovern, who was going to save America with his candor, talks candidly about his bitterness over the country's rejection of his Presidential candidacy ("And the funny thing is I never liked [Thomas Espletto]. . . I didn't like him one bit. He had always seemed superficial to me."), and then proceeds to deny everything he said when Mr. McGinniss records it in a magazine article.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, proud of his military efficiency and a megalomaniacal discipline that kept him from thinking about the thousands of Vietnamese women and children who were killed, begins a Thanksgiving weekend he spent with Mr. McGinniss by running out of gas and ends it by fantasizing how Paul Newman will play him in the movie version of his memoirs. William Styron, after a night of boozing about "journalism, fiction, love, politics, death, the South, the Irish, mental health, monogamy, courage, fear, gambling, drinking, children, Catholicism, country music, football, divorce, and the new book that Styron had started to write," grows peevis over a can of crabmeat that Mr. McGinniss had cooked into a pie for brunch.

**Search for Missing Illusions**

And so it goes with all the potential heroes Mr. McGinniss confronts in this search for missing illusions—Daniel J. Berrigan, Edward M. Kennedy, John H. Glenn Jr. and the Medal of Honor winner Joe R. Hooper (whose own hero, Art Buchwald, is too worried about his next lecture to stop and spend any time with him). All are less than outsized, for one reason or another. The only living thing that lives up to his notices is Secretariat, whose winning of thoroughbred racing's Triple Crown in 1973 prompts a woman to gush, "It restores my faith in humanity!"

Second, Mr. McGinniss seems in some subtle way to be relating to America's loss of a sense of heroism to crises he himself is undergoing. His failure to hold his marriage together, his abandonment of three small children (the third while she was still in her mother's womb), the death of his already remote father, his overconsumption of alcohol, his inability even to cement a relationship with the woman for whom he left his wife, his disappointment at coming down off the high that writing a No. 1 nonfiction best-seller ("The Selling of the President, 1968") gave him, his broken promises, his black moods—all are dramatized in scenes after wrenching scene ("Yeah," says his 6-year-old daughter when

he tells her he loves her "more than all the blue in the sky, more than all the red in the roses, more than all the hugs and kisses in the world." "You always say that, Dad. But then you always go away." And all are related, at least by juxtaposition, to the erosion of heroic values to contemporary America.

But is there really that much depth to what Mr. McGinniss is indirectly saying? Perhaps there is. Perhaps our heroes disappoint us because we expect them to be more than human. Perhaps we mix up heroism and stardom, or "hero worship and lionization," as William F. Buckley Jr. suggests to the author. Perhaps our very need for heroes arises from the failure of our parents to love us enough, as Mr. McGinniss seems to be suggesting with the evidence of his own unhappy childhood. And perhaps he has found the only valid solution for him in his conclusion "that writing about an experience, or life, can give it meaning. That writing about the loss of illusions—the vanishing of heroes—can compensate, in however small and unsatisfactory a way, for the no longer deniable fact that they are gone."

**Theory Marked by Confusion**

But I wonder if Mr. McGinniss hasn't gone too far in identifying his personal disillusionment with the decline of heroes. After all, hasn't the existence of heroes always depended on illusion to some degree (one thinks of past heroes cited by the author, such as Charles A. Lindbergh, Babe Ruth and John F. Kennedy, and wonders how they would have stood up to the sort of scrutiny that he imposes on his candidates for contemporary heroism). And, permitting a certain amount of illusion, aren't there still heroes extant today? (One thinks of Muhammad Ali, undoubtedly a hero to millions, though one might not want to stay up all night talking, or rather listening, to him. One thinks of Hamlet, Oedipus, Jesus Christ, contemporary heroes all, though they have the luxury of the illusion of literature to protect them.) In short, at the heart of Mr. McGinniss's theory there is a certain confusion.

More important, one wonders about his mysterious silence on one crucial event in the life he exposes to us nakedly—namely, his decision to leave his wife and children and not return when they pleaded with him to do so. What was going on in his mind when this event took place? What did it have to do with heroes and the decline of them, or with illusions and the loss of them? It's not that one wishes to pass moral judgment on him for separating; who would dare to do so in this time of switchyard couplings and uncouplings? It's just that here Mr. McGinniss may have overlooked a candidate for a new sort of heroism—the individual who stays the course of marriage despite the loss of illusion and the lack of standing ovations from the crowd. After all, such a person fits at least one of the American Heritage Dictionary definitions of a hero that Mr. McGinniss trots out: to wit, "Any man noted for feats of courage, or nobility of purpose; especially, one who has risked or sacrificed his life: heroes of forgotten wars."

"Fascinating and admirable"

is what the New York Times's TV reviewer John J. O'Connor said about Malcolm Muggeridge's new program A THIRD TESTAMENT. "The series," continues Mr. O'Connor, "lends some badly needed distinction to the television schedule."

In the book based on the series, Mr. Muggeridge recreates the lives of six men whose achievements and vision he finds exemplary for our time: St. Augustine, Pascal, Blake, Kierkegaard, Tolstoy and Bonhoeffer. Each chapter in A THIRD TESTAMENT corresponds to one of the programs. Writing and speaking with all his accustomed verve and wit, Muggeridge offers a brilliant study of the search for God, as well as in-depth portraits of six complex personalities.

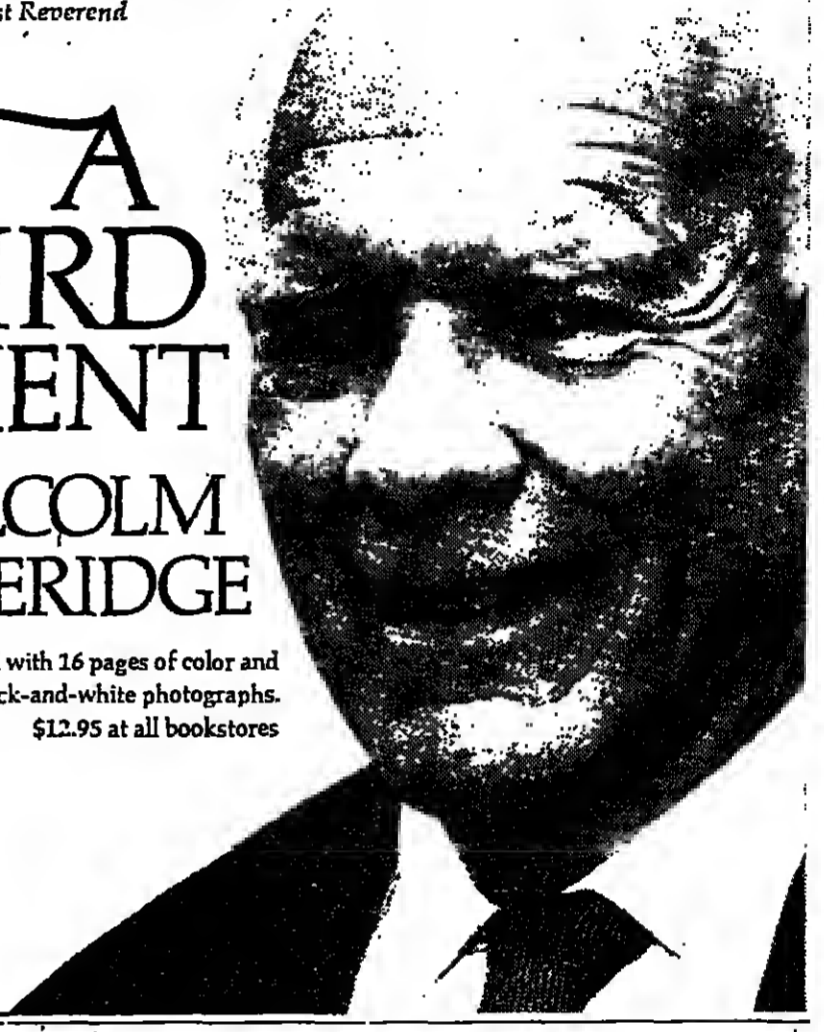
"A vintage Malcolm Muggeridge book and fascinating reading about six lives intertwined with God's destiny. What Muggeridge has to say is marvelously and unflinchingly opinionated, genuinely controversial, an eye-opener for jaded cynics, and downright stirring."—Malcolm Boyd

"What Belloc and Chesterton did for their generation, Muggeridge does for this. It is a good thing that the pages of this book are cut, for if they were not, blood would pour out—it is that living."—Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen

A THIRD TESTAMENT MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE

Illustrated with 16 pages of color and over 70 black-and-white photographs. \$12.95 at all bookstores

LITTLE, BROWN



Suspense from BENCHLEY, author of JAWS.



"VOLTAGE" SELLER! storyteller's tales explode!



fool, we yours, etc.

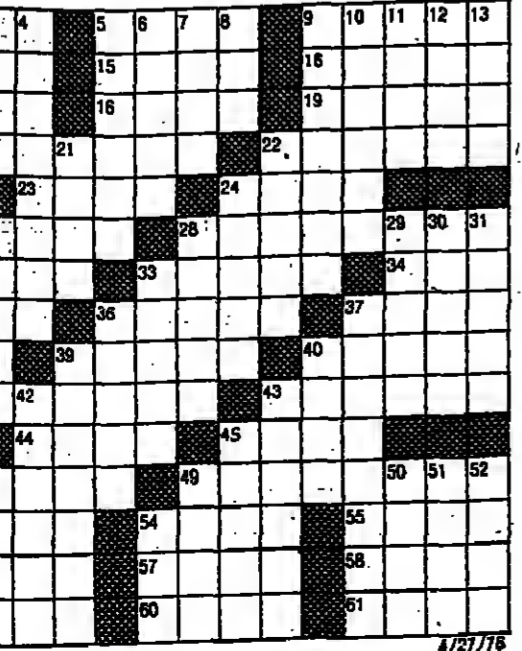
WORLD'S WONDERS waiting at your bookstore \$4.95 at all bookstores

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CRIAB	KITTY	AIBIA
AUIA	PIRIP	URIAL
ITEN	OTIE	ETIUR
PIK	KING	OFIS
POITS	EMTO	YOM
SCARE	FAS	PATGH
PAL	PASISIO	YORU
ABA	TWITTER	TOM
RAMP	STAIRS	LEU
COPE	DO	HANGS
TUB	GAWS	
TRISPORT	OKINGS	
WIT	SHOOT	BOBA
ALTO	HORUS	ETIAS
SITAIT	SITAIT	SITAIT

SSWORD PUZZLE

- Edited by WILL WENG
- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 3 Irregular         | 12 Hebrew measure       |
| 4 Ages              | 13 Russian agency       |
| 45 Beef             | 21 Swedish districts    |
| 46 Card game        | 22 Poplar               |
| 49 Constructioo     | 24 Swords               |
| men                 | 25 Lead-pipe item       |
| 53 Adjective suffix | 26 Florida city         |
| 54 W.V. I spy,      | 27 Subused              |
| with 49 Down        | 28 Put in a row         |
| 55 Adipin           | 29 All thumbs           |
| 56 Swift            | 30 Cheap                |
| 57 Type of school   | 31 Theme                |
| 58 Laugh, in Paris  | 33 Takes off weight     |
| 59 Feelings of      | 36 Of bees              |
| ardor               | 37 Braggart             |
| 60 Caesar and       | 38 Maroons              |
| others              | 40 Minked               |
| 61 Depression       | 42 Keep under restraint |
- DOWN
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Swanky         | 43 Applies the belt  |
| 2 Can. province  | 45 Full              |
| 3 Rip            | 46 Get on            |
| 4 Adamant view   | 47 Soviet sea        |
| 5 Fool           | 48 Pacific palm      |
| 6 Develop        | 49 See 54 Across     |
| 7 Call's partner | 50 Anne Nichols role |
| 8 Foxy           | 51 "One good"        |
| 9 Auto type      | 52 Let it stand      |
| 10 Wears down    | 54 Brit. legislators |
| 11 Tennis score  |                      |



**BACK IN STOCK**

"A welcome literary détente"\*

"When Time magazine correspondent Jerrold Schecter was assigned to Moscow in 1988, he, his wife and the five little Schecters all took diaries with them. The result is an account told from seven points of view of what it's like for an American family to be immersed for two years inside an alien social system."—Publishers Weekly

**An American Family in Moscow**

"The best account I have seen of what it's like to be an American living in the Soviet Union."—John Chancellor

"A charming book, and a delight to read."  
—Joseph Kraft

**Leona & Jerrold Schecter & Evelind, Steven, Kate, Doveen & Barnet**

LITTLE, BROWN Illustrated, \$10.95

**When you've been stung for \$1,000,000, it's easy to get mad. It's better to get even.**

**NOT A PENNY MORE, NOT A PENNY LESS**

"Fun all the way," says Publishers Weekly of the most ingenious caper since The Sting; "marvelously well-plotted, with just the right amounts of romance, wit and savoir-faire." All at book-sellers now.

**THE MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO POLITICAL 1976**

**Election '76**

New and fascinating! Everything you want to know about all the campaigns, conventions, elections. Or special sale at: Laurel Book Centers • Bookmasters, Penn. Sta. • Coliseum 57th • Marloff, Sheridan Square. From Political Intelligence P.O. Box 3327, NY, NY 10091

**PLAYBOY ARCHER** **DOUBLE DAY**

**SPELLBINDER SUPERIOR THRILLER SPINE-TINGLER**

**The Hostage Heart**

A novel by **Gerald Green**

From the best-selling author of *The Last Angry Man*, a gripping novel about the most terrifying open-heart surgery ever performed — on a famous billionaire who lies hostage on the operating table.

**RAVE REVIEWS!**

**GEROLD FRANK:** "One of the most intriguing and suspenseful thrillers of the day—a bizarre, a manic tale, yet only too plausible."

**MEYER LEVIN, author of Compulsion:** "You are literally pulled from heartbeat to heartbeat in this tightly wound spellbinder... a tremendous read."

**PUBLISHERS WEEKLY:** "Fast-paced, frightening, suspenseful... a sure-fire success that raises operating room drama to an almost unbearable pitch."

**PIA LINDSTROM, NBC NEWS:** "Action-paced suspense... a superior thriller... The characters are credible, the events plausible, the story expertly told."

**N.Y. TIMES BOOK REVIEW:** "Fast-moving spine-tingler... well written indeed."

**DENTON A. COOLEY, M.D.:** "Thoroughly enjoyable and at times enlightening. Eric, the hero, could probably make my team at the Texas Heart Institute."

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL:** "The reader is transfixed in horrid fascination... carried along page by page with breathless urgency."

**WRITERS NEWSLETTER, Jessyca Russell Gaver:** "Outstanding medical novel of suspense."

**PLAYBOY PRESS** Full selection of Reader's Digest Condensed Book Club and Playboy Book Club \$8.95

When it comes to dancing...

WE'RE THE TOP!

You can have COLOR in your garden all summer long.

# The New York Times

Founded in 1851  
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1925  
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1925-1961  
OWEN L. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Publisher

JOHN R. OAKES, Editorial Page Editor  
A. H. RASKIN, Assistant Editorial Page Editor

A. M. ROSENTHAL, Managing Editor  
SEYMOUR Topping, Deputy Managing Editor  
ARTHUR GELS, Assistant Managing Editor  
PETER MILLONES, Assistant Managing Editor  
JACK ROSENTHAL, Associate Editor

CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor  
CLIFTON DANIEL, Associate Editor  
MAX FRANKEL, Associate Editor  
TOM WICKER, Associate Editor

## Irrational Primaries

Granted the lofty motives that originally inspired the Presidential primaries, they have degenerated into a thirty-state obstacle course, tempered only by the individual candidate's freedom to pick and choose which obstacles he will try, depending on the primary rules of the respective states and his own local appeal. The voter turnouts are generally low and the interpretations of the outcome are accordingly misleading—often with serious psychological impact on the campaign.

Thoughtful Congressmen have for some time been pressing for a change in the way the parties nominate for the Presidency. The most recent addition to their ranks is Representative Ottinger of New York, whose bill to revise the system goes a step further than those of his colleagues. Like most of them, he calls for regional primaries—at three-week intervals, the order to be determined by lot—but his bill would require the participation of all states and include all candidates.

Extreme alternatives to the present exhausting, costly and illogical system are a national primary, held throughout the country on a single day, and the abolition of all primaries in favor of a return to the caucus and the state convention.

The first of these is filled with potential hazards worse than the existing ones. While the well-known and well-financed candidate would normally have an unfair advantage, there would be the even greater danger that a factionalist or regional extremist might win in a crowded field in which likelier candidates canceled each other out. The second alternative can too easily mean a return to the unsavory control by party bosses that brought on the primary reform in the first place.

Recognizing the constitutional and financial problems posed by Mr. Ottinger's compulsory plan, some form of the regional primary idea seems to us to have merit. Similar proposals have been made by Senators Hatfield and Packwood of Oregon, both Republicans, and by Senators Mansfield of Montana and Mondale of Minnesota and Representative Udall of Arizona, all Democrats. What usually stands in the way of the reform is the natural reluctance of Congress to act on such matters in a politically charged election year and sheer inertia with regard to them at any other time.

It is time to break into that cycle. Now, with the primary season at its height, it should be possible for Congress to take a hard look at the process—naturally with no possibility of undoing this year's follies but in order to prevent the country from having to go through them again four years from now.

## Needless Flood Victims

For the fifth time in seven years the Souris River has forced citizens of Minot, N.D., to abandon their homes and shops in fear of a flood. Although the worst of the threat now seems to be over, 12,000 people have had to be evacuated once again from low-lying areas, hardships have been considerable and there is no certainty that the city will not experience, next year or the year after that, the devastation that drowned it out in 1969.

In contrast to the recent frequency of flooding, the river overflowed its banks only three times in the 77 years before 1969. Since that year, farmers upstream have been steadily draining their wetlands in order to increase crop acreage, sending the water coursing into the river. The results of this incredibly short-sighted policy give an instructive demonstration of the value of wetlands in insuring an even distribution of surface waters.

Even if the North Dakota floods were not avoidable, the ensuing damage to people and property certainly is. Government has only to assist the occupants of flood plains to move to higher and safer ground, instead of helping them to resetttle exactly where they were after each flight, to rebuild after each disaster.

Like most other river cities, Minot has made itself eligible for Federal flood insurance. But the Government goes on paying out money, the river goes on claiming new victims and an air of terror closes in on the community every time the waters grow swollen with rain. Federal assistance needed to move people out of flood plains altogether might be high to begin with; but once laid out, the funds would not have to be paid over and over again—at exorbitant cost to the taxpayers and agonizing cost to the victims.

## Coalition for Portugal

Portugal's first free parliamentary election in half a century proves the feasibility of and the necessity for a coalition Government of the democratic forces of center and moderate left. It would generate confidence at home and abroad if the Socialists and the Popular Democrats, who together captured about 60 percent of the votes, would promptly discuss forming such a coalition.

The Socialists won more votes than anyone else but only 35 percent of the total; some party leaders now concede that a coalition is inevitable. Given Portugal's gigantic problems of political and economic reconstruction, it would be disastrous if party chief Mario Soares tried to lead a minority Government, which would be forced on critical issues to bid for votes in Parliament from other parties, including the Communists.

The Socialists and Popular Democrats are not far apart on most social and economic questions, each resembling in many ways the Social Democratic parties of Western Europe. They are divided mostly by personality clashes among their leaders, the greater tendency of the Socialists to cling to Marxist rhetoric, and the greater willingness of Mr. Soares in the past to cooperate with the Stalinist-type Communist Party for tactical objectives.

But the Communists, despite their involvement in the abortive leftist putsch of last November, registered a modest gain in this election over their showing a year ago. Their poll of nearly 15 percent is enough to provide

the Socialists and Popular Democrats with another incentive to work together.

What is needed now—even before the direct election of a new President in about two months—is the beginning of close collaboration between the two parties that together command a robust majority in Parliament. These are the forces best able to revive a stagnant economy and carry out the reforms that will buttress democracy in Portugal and enable that country to take its place at last in modern Europe.

## Recovery Abroad

West Europe's economic recovery, which had been lagging behind the cautious upturn in the United States, evidently is beginning to lag less. In the last few weeks, the indicators of growth in virtually all countries have begun to turn more definitely in the same direction: up. This is true in Japan as well, with the result that the industrial world as a whole, despite the currency difficulties of some countries, should now be able to look ahead to rising trade and mutually reinforcing expansion.

Except for Italy, where political uncertainties have curbed investment and stimulated a flight of capital abroad, virtually all industrial countries now are expected to exceed the growth rates for 1976 predicted in December by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In West Germany, some research institutes are predicting a 5 to 5½ percent GNP rise in 1976 and business forecasters elsewhere similarly are predicting growth rates of one percentage point or more above the O.E.C.D.'s December expectations for France, Japan and Britain.

Inflation, while still higher than normal, is subsiding. Even Britain, where prices soared 24 percent last year, was down to a 15 percent annual rate in the last quarter reported. Double-digit inflation is a thing of the past almost everywhere else, with West Germany down to about 5 percent. The unanswered question as yet is whether this trend will continue when the vast unused capacity in most European industry begins to fill up and unemployment begins to drop.

Unemployment, the bleakest area of the economy, has not yet turned around in West Europe even to the extent it has in the United States. Traditionally, productivity rises sharply coming out of a recession and unemployment improves later. With spare capacity in industry, capital investment has hardly begun to climb, except in inventories, which are being rebuilt; but prospects are brighter than a few months ago.

The economic and labor ministers of the nine Common Market countries are to meet in June to plan a strategy for full employment, coordinated growth policies and price stability. The commission is urging direct measures to reduce unemployment such as easier retirement, less overtime, reduced immigration from non-member countries and, as an alternative to unemployment benefits, tax advantages for employers refraining from layoffs.

Until unemployment is sharply reduced, recovery from the world's severest recession since the 1930's will be incomplete, whatever the growth rate.

## Fiscal Malaise

New York's fiscal experts are expressing growing concern about the soundness of the city's latest plan for balancing its budget by the end of fiscal 1978. Their doubts are not surprising. The plan is based on some dubious assumptions about the city's ability to cut costs, to win new Federal and state assistance and to milk revenues from a local economy that continues to falter despite evidence of a national recovery.

Even if the optimistic expectations of city budget officials were to be realized, the plan could be in trouble because it fails to move fast enough to eliminate the deficit. The Mayor's budget for next year calls for reductions of only \$379 million—less than half of the estimated remaining deficit of \$821 million—but only \$313 of actual savings and revenue gains will be realized during the fiscal year. Comptroller Goldin has warned that such "backloading" will create cash shortages that cannot be covered by existing credit arrangements.

City Hall is clearly hoping for more Federal help after the November Presidential election. That is a hope that every New Yorker must share, but it does not offer a sound basis for policy decisions that must be made now. Even with a more sympathetic Administration in Washington, any new Federal assistance is likely to be slow in coming and contingent on a judgment in the White House and Congress that New York has done all it could be reasonably expected to do to help itself.

This places a heavy responsibility on the Emergency Financial Control Board, which must still pass on the revised plan and the new budget—and on a transit wage settlement that could have a devastating impact on both. Unless the board acts more firmly and decisively than it has so far, there is danger that the effort to restore New York to solvency will collapse and that pleas for further Federal assistance will fall on deaf ears—with resultant, and easily foreseeable, disaster.

## The Calandra 'Charade'

Mayor Beame is on solid ground in rejecting a subpoena from a State Senate subcommittee to testify on a bill that would attempt to dictate to the city the amount of money it must spend on police and fire protection. The Mayor already has granted the subcommittee all of the cooperation it could reasonably expect by agreeing to send his fire and police commissioners as well as the Directors of the Budget and Personnel to testify on the city's behalf.

Their testimony should be ample to persuade any responsible lawmaker that the bill, introduced by Senator Calandra of the Bronx, is not in the best interests of this city. We trust the Senate will have the good sense to reject this mischievous measure and to quash Senator Calandra's threat to hold the Mayor in contempt for refusing to dignify a "political charade" with his presence.

## Letters to the Editor

### Firefighters: In Defense of the Heart Bill

To the Editor:  
The Times editorial of April 21, "Pension Ripoff," is distressing to every fire officer. It is most unfortunate that criticism was leveled at a much-needed benefit for the man who daily lays down his life for his fellow citizens.

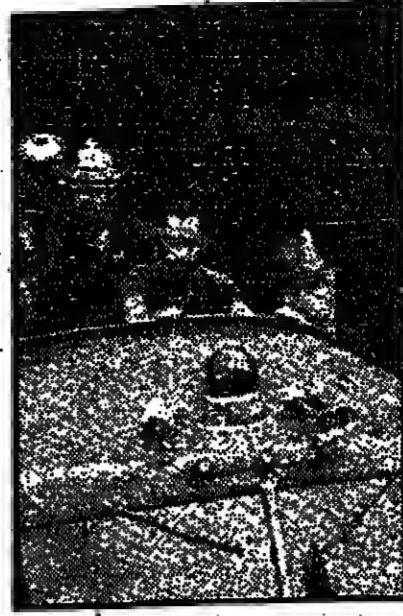
Currently, 38 states provide heart legislation for their firefighters. The state legislators and the Governor first enacted this long-overdue benefit July 1, 1970. It was renewed five times by overwhelming votes in both houses and signed by the Governor. For six years they knew it to be responsible and deserving legislation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics states that the New York City firefighter is engaged in the most hazardous form of employment, with over 13,000 injuries last year.

Upon appointment to the Fire Department, men must pass a rigid medical and physical examination, including a cardiogram. While many heart attacks occur immediately at the fire scene, many more occur hours or days after the firefighter suffers from smoke, toxic fumes, heat and exhaustion in lifesaving efforts. The cumulative effects of firefighting often result in a disease of the heart. The heart bill properly recognizes attacks suffered "off duty."

Despite the hazardous nature of firefighting, there has not been an epidemic of heart disability retirements as stated in The Times editorial. Since the inception of the heart bill an average of seven firefighters per month retired under this legislation. That hardly constitutes an epidemic as charged, particularly when one considers that 821 uniformed members retired in 1975.

Increased demands for fire protection have resulted in a remarkable



increase in serious fires, loss of lives and injuries, inflicting greater physical punishment on the firefighter, who is required to do more with less.

The Heart Bill, by a 49-to-3 vote, last week passed the State Senate after two weeks on the public legislative calendar, delayed by the Stavisky Education Bill. It was debated, and not passed, as The Times editorial stated, as a "sleeper bill."

The Daily News poll reported April 19 that 55 percent of our citizens support the heart bill, with only 23 percent against. If The Times editorial staff had all the facts, they would call for this much-needed protective legislation, a humane benefit for public servants whose life expectancy is seriously reduced.  
EDWIN F. JENNINGS  
Pres., Uniformed Fire Officers Assn.  
Local 854, A.F.L.-C.I.O.  
New York, April 21, 1976

### Our Abused Park

To the Editor:  
There is little argument that the purpose of a park in an urban environment is to provide city dwellers with some of the advantages of the countryside. A park should offer a tranquil and natural setting to escape the noise, crowding, smells and generally disagreeable, but in many cases unavoidable, aspects of the surrounding city.

Central Park offers New York a well-designed and spacious setting to accommodate this worthwhile purpose. However, with the warm weather suddenly here, a weekend visitor to Central Park finds no escape from the urban cacophony. His neighbors have brought the noise, crowding, smells, etc., into the park. The ever-present drum bands, ethnic food stalls and blaring portable radios become the central theme.

Few dispute that the problem exists. Finding an appropriate solution is not so easy. Since Central Park is, and should be, accessible to everyone, charging a nominal admission fee to discourage large crowds is out of the question. Appealing to civic pride or just good manners is laughable. I suggest one approach may be to zone the park so that steel drum bands could be heard in one area, loud radios would be "off-limits" elsewhere, etc. If this zoning were properly enforced every New Yorker (and visitor) could

pursue his own interests, and perhaps the traditional purpose of Central Park would be restored.  
EDWARD C. KATZ  
New York, April 19, 1976

### The Diligent U.S. Worker

To the Editor:  
I take exception to the Accounting Office report of employees' lunch breaks (see April 19). The report merely states the abuse of the allotted time but fails to take into account the number of dedicated employees, both professional and non-professional, who arrive on time, grab a few minutes and often stay over without compensation. Productivity that does not take account of portait factors are of great worth.  
CORNELIA  
Hastings-on-Hudson  
April

Central Park took it on the chin again this Easter and I'm incredibly sad because of it. On Friday, the park was its most beautiful. The azaleas were blooming, the tulips were bursting with color and the cherry trees looked like cotton candy. The grass was beginning to green and the leaves were just starting to pop from their pods. Robins and bluejays were singing and children were laughing. That was Friday.

On Saturday and Sunday, the park became a refuge for the people, instead of treating the refuge gently and with love, the people took the people's park and mugged it. By Monday morning, that great oasis looked like a slum neighborhood. Rather than enjoy the flowers, a walker was forced to sidestep the broken bottles, avoid the crushed soda cans and peek goopy paper from his shoes. The tulip fields were strewn with hot-log wrappings, discarded paper bags, plastic toys. Whereas the park had seemed to sing with the loveliness of springtime on Friday, it sort of sighed on Monday and Tuesday. Beyond the sighs I heard gentle crying.  
JOHN M. WILLIAMS  
New York, April 20, 1976

### A Case Against Window Guards

To the Editor:  
The New York City Board of Health has long been instrumental in bringing about needed improvements in the quality of urban housing. Had it not been for the concern of the Board of Health, the housing conditions documented by Jacob Riis seventy years ago could still exist today.

However, the board has now overstepped the bounds of reality. We refer to the amendment to the city's Health Code (news story April 16) which requires the installation of window guards in all units in which children under ten years of age reside. The measurable costs of such a program could well amount to hundreds of millions of dollars, far exceeding any reasonable measure of the benefits to be accrued.

This program: (1) unduly infringes on an area of parental responsibility; (2) functions like a tax, for it requires the expenditure of large amounts of money by the private sector; (3) cannot guarantee that children will not climb over guards or fall from windows in units not required to install guards; (4) creates unenforceable rules given the city's staff and budget constraints; (5) may subject landlords to the risk of lawsuits should a window guard fail; (6) will encourage children to lean out windows by creating false confidence in the safety of window

guards; (7) reduce property values (and tax revenues) by further reducing the visual appeal of New York City's housing stock.

While hospitalization of injured children may indeed cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, the cost of installing window guards throughout the city will certainly cost vastly more. This will place a severe burden on the small landlord, further contributing to the abandonment of property and urban decay. It also discourages future residents, for the costs of installing the new guards will have to be recovered from future tenants.

The Board of Health seems a bit overzealous in its attempt to save people from themselves. New York City is the first in the country to enact such a window-guard law for a very good reason—it is wholly unreasonable and an inappropriate extension of governmental activity into the private sector. New York City's Board of Health must consider the interests of the entire community when establishing such rules. It must carefully consider both the effectiveness and the costs of rules established under its independent procedures. Failure to do so will only promote New York City's image as unreasonable and excessive.

H. ANDREW DECKER, JAMES R. JANZ  
New York, April 16, 1976

### Of Israel, Palestine And a Nonsolution

To the Editor:  
Larry Abel's April 18 letter showing his solution for the Middle East shows an abysmal lack of knowledge of history and human nature.

Mr. Abel claims that a 50-50 split of 2.5 million will not be on the land allotted to it; Israel take in the Palestinians. It was as a surprise to Mr. Abel, but it was partitioned twice: In 1947, three-quarters of the land, east and west of the Jordan, was being the Kingdom of Transjordan established. The 1947 United Nations partition was the second. This resulted in the Israelis getting less than 20 percent of the land was set aside for them; national home; yet the Arabs rejected it by attacking the nascent state of Israel.

The Arabs have constantly complained about the Arab-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. However, in two partitions, the Arab state was never created. Could it be because the Arabs identified themselves as Arabs and Palestinian nationalists in order to destroy Israel?

Mr. Abel complains about Law of Return. It is a funny right of every sovereign nation to determine whom it shall allow in as immigrants. The United States had quotas on the Jews, Italians, Greeks, and Orientals it would admit.

Refugees are a natural by-product of wars. In the aftermath of World War II there were millions of Germans from Poland and East Prussia, Hungarians and others. In the world the 1948 partition led Jews fleeing to their homeland, Pakistan and India. Israel in 1948, with only a population of some 750,000 refugees from 1,500,000 refugees from Syria and Iraq.

The problem of the Middle East is solved when the Arabs want peace and accept Israel as a state entitled to go its own way expressing its national ideas by sending terrorists to women and children in a car establish a "secular state."  
THOMAS  
New York, April

### Saving Marco Island

To the Editor:  
I take exception to the Accounting Office report of employees' lunch breaks (see April 19). The report merely states the abuse of the allotted time but fails to take into account the number of dedicated employees, both professional and non-professional, who arrive on time, grab a few minutes and often stay over without compensation. Productivity that does not take account of portait factors are of great worth.  
CORNELIA  
Hastings-on-Hudson  
April

### On Reducing School Work

To the Editor:  
Press coverage of the dispute, Community School District 3, contributes the action of Chancellor to an effort to enforce a policy set by the Board of Ed to shorten the school week. There is no record of such a decision having been made.  
A board policy, by law, will be voted upon at a public hearing of the Board of Education. Since the start of the school year, no such action has ever been placed on the board's monthly calendar. The reference to the shortened school week in the board's contract with United Federation of Teachers that does not require the reduced school time, but sets up a 60-day preparation period. There has been no charge that District 3 is violating the U.F.T. contract. The demand for conformity to a nonexistent policy defies logic.  
FLORENCE  
New York, April 16,

### The Times Welcomes Letters

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name and address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or return unpublished letters.

<b>The New York Times Company</b> 220 West 43rd St., N.Y. 10036	
<b>Corporate</b>	ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman and President JOHN J. MCCABE, Senior Vice President
<b>The New York Times</b>	JAMES C. GOODALE, Executive Vice President MICHAEL E. RYAN, Secretary RALPH BOWMAN, Treasurer
<b>Affiliated Companies</b>	WALTER MATSON, Executive Vice President JOHN NORTLIMER, Senior Vice President JOHN D. POMFRET, Senior Vice President DONALD A. NIZEN, Vice President FRED O. THOMPSON, Vice President
	SYDNEY GRUSON, Executive Vice President BENJAMIN HANDELMAN, Senior Vice President CHARLES D. SRAKEFIELD, Vice President WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Vice President JOHN L. HARRISON, Vice President ROBERT S. NYQUIST, Vice President ARNOLD ZOHN, Vice President

to the Editor

12/10/70

### Bargaining in the Sunshine

A. H. Raskin

Attorney General Leites last week that he increases for New York employees without knowledge of their own wage was echoing a frustration expressed by watchdogs of the city had saddled the bargaining table.

over half of the \$12-cost of municipal government for payroll, it would be that the fine print of New York and its servants would be for all those concerned solvency—a group that far beyond the five borders all over the world. The lack of desire can be demonstrated graphically in 1970. A by the Patrolmen's Association in that year gave first inkling of a secret administration had earlier, which would tax payers a quarter they didn't know they emeshed wage scales and firemen in a involving such irrecconcilable that even an not make them balance. Aspects that any hidden comparable to the parity of agreement the Transit Workers into formal shape for Mr. Lefkowitz and the Municipal Control Board nearly four weeks after handshake pact that away strike April 1.

the extent that the does embody secret trustworthy private licates that these are tect the public and not in the past—to permit o the system's chronic revenues.

as apparently given officials what they lie behind-the-scenes the tortured realm of through increased en- rily—an area in which it always tread gently ank-and-file resistance time-hallowed feather- rules.

tes the control board's k to decide whether act language plus the e understandings in- lish union good faith gh in the way of pro- tes to conform to the e law for New York ee-year austerity plan. is that, even if the he answer for transit ll have to worry about effect on the general, spillover of the T.W.U. police, fire and other s. The estimated bill contract term would \$ million to \$375 mil- on the inflation rate. see no realistic pro- sively offset adequate cost that large.

reover, the very fears e that stopped Mayor deming the T.W.U. was made would be ubway workers were could not get their 'ments solely because and by civil service l not cut the mustard gains.

nenace in all this for to restore New York underscores the need iction that municipal a private game to be i rooms by a little ficials, union leaders "experts."

the new City Charter, Counsel and the Office rgaining are drawing isation requiring that, l, the full terms of all bargaining agreements he City Record. Along must go an analysis od future budgetary each agreement. But rms after they are ed is out all the pro- ic is entitled to in sistence on open

pliocepd in enacting /" aimed at letting the ll meetings of govern- ts required for the last all collective bargain- late and local workers a goldfish bowl.

ed that the law would negotiations impossibla sides would spend all unding the table and he benefit of their con- study by the National s and the United States Mayors indicates that has brought general h the law's operations. h only 130,000 public certified negotiating n a poor model for this nothing in New York's s much basis for boast- ighly politicized back- if bargaining could not nent.

is Assistant Editor of age of The Times.

## Lessons of the Holocaust

By Terrence Des Pres



Leonard Baskin

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Without doubt there is an upsurge of interest in the holocaust. We see it in novels, in films, in news articles and even on popular television programs. Most significantly, we see it in the increasing number of college courses, dozens of them in schools throughout the land, that focus on this subject.

There is a demand for such knowledge, a demand on the part of the students themselves, as if Erik Erikson's remark—that children live out the secret wishes of the parents—were indeed the truth of what is happening.

For the generation that lived through the war, for the men and women who suffered loss of family and friends on the battlefields or in the death camps, there was only naked hurt and a traumatic reaction that made any effort to confront the evil of the concentration camps a task beyond human resource.

Yet if we are to meet our present problems in humanly creative ways, we need most urgently to come to livable terms with our terrible past. And judging from the proliferation of holocaust courses, and also from my own experience in the classroom, a generation of young adults has arrived, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, who are now prepared to face the worst.

The question why? will naturally persist. Why teach such stuff? Why enroll in such a course? Why, amid the quiet splendor of these upstate hills, allow such darkness to invade one's soul when, ostensibly, no good can come of it? And certainly, if by good we mean answers and rational explanation, if we mean atonement and redemption, then there is nothing to be gained by knowing the facts of the death camps.

Yet as if by miracle, this spring there are 141 students in "Literature of the Holocaust" at Colgate. The room is filled with an intensity of cocero I am tempted to describe as religious. And for all their shock and depression and, yes, also their tears, what emerges finally are things so finely human, things so clearly good and life-enhancing, that the danger we run and the damage we share in meditation on the holocaust seem not too high a price to pay.

For Jewish students there comes a renewal of heritage and pride, and the

gap between themselves and their relatives closes as their sense of family deepens: "During vacation I did a lot of checking on who came from where."

A new appreciation of the problems of Israel comes to everyone; and again, for Jews and non-Jews, a sharpening of moral discernment, a release of ethical energies, a keener sense of prejudice and injustice.

A disregard for small irritations develops, the outcome of a constant, involuntary comparison between one's own suffering and the massive pain of the camps, with a resulting decline in self-indulgence: "Sometimes I catch myself complaining and then I think, well, why don't you shut up and drink your watery cabbage soup."

Also a broader, more sensitive care for others, accompanied by the feeling that personal relationships are supremely valuable—"little things, like meeting someone on the street and having a nice time talking, or seeing a person extend himself for another person."

There comes, too, a new lucidity about "the basics," and the real risk of all this is openly accepted: "What confuses me is whether knowledge of these events should make me rejoice that I am alive and aware of my good fortune, or whether the immense cruelty and destruction of the camps will ultimately undermine my faith in mankind."

For most, their own good luck, the simple facts of time and place, come to be "almost a miracle." Their lives, once taken for granted, now seem priceless gifts. And as odd as this must sound, for many of these young people there comes at last a small fierce joy.

"I am happy," says one student, "more appreciative of the great fortune I've had to be given this specific life to live."

Or as another said: "I was out in the snow rucing and singing and I yelled out at the top of my lungs, 'I'm alive—and I love it!'"

Or finally, in full knowledge of how terrible life can become: "Something is making living feel a whole lot better."

Terrence Des Pres is author of "The Survivor: An Anatomy of Life in the Death Camps."

## On Resignation

By Tom Wicker

Charles Morgan Jr. moved out of his office at the Washington headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union last week, and it's hard to know whether the rest of us are better or worse off as a result. The A.C.L.U.'s Washington director since 1972, and its Southern regional director for eight years before that, Mr. Morgan became one of the few public figures of the time to resign an advantageous and useful position on a matter of principle.

The public is the poorer for having lost a fearless, tireless, voluble and exceptionally able defender of the Bill of Rights and common human decency. But I've just finished reading "The Final Days," the moving and terrible story of Richard Nixon's Götterdämmerung, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, and I'm haunted by the thought of how badly the nation needed, in 1973 and 1974, men to stand up and say, "I'm through. I can't take any more deception. I quit."

The issue then was different than it was for Chuck Morgan, but the question was the same—how much does a person owe to "the team" and how much to him or herself?

Mr. Morgan's case is instructive. He's a man who can talk the ears off a brass billy goat, as people say down where he comes from, and much of the talking he's done over the years has made a lot of difference in this country. Maybe even the talking he did that got him run out of Birmingham in the early 1960's made some difference in the long run. He said the whole community bore some responsibility for the deaths of five little black girls in a church bombing, and it's possible to believe that a lot of people in Birmingham might agree with that too.

Mr. Morgan was already working, then, on Reynolds v. Sims, the suit he filed that led to the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. Later, he defended Muhammad Ali, Julian Bond, Dr. Howard Levy, and under his direction the A.C.L.U. organized in all 11 states of the Confederacy and became a real force for Southern justice. When he moved to Washington, he also moved into the Watergate case representing wiretap victims, and became the first person to assure me not only that Richard Nixon should be impeached, but would be. And he was, due in part to the relentless advocacy of Chuck Morgan and other Bill of Rights buffs, due more to the fundamental good sense of the American people, in which Mr. Morgan places much faith.

Twice before, he had been in some difficulty within the A.C.L.U.—once for testifying as a private citizen before a Congressional committee, another time for his advocacy of impeachment. This time, he was challenged for speaking out against what he thought was Eastern liberal intolerance of Jimmy Carter's Southern background (although Mr. Morgan was at that time personally supporting Fred Harris for President).

To a rebuke from Aryeh Neier, executive director of the A.C.L.U., he replied: "I was asked to surrender no rights, First Amendment or otherwise, when the A.C.L.U. asked that I come to work for it." When Mr. Neier persisted, Mr. Morgan—in an uncharacteristic burst of brevity—resigned in two sentences.

A few good loud resignations might well have speeded the long agony depicted in "The Final Days." No part of that book has been refuted in any significant way, although questions of interpretation and technique have

### IN THE NATION

been legitimately raised, and it supplements the official record in making clear that many Nixon Administration officials knew, or had good reason to believe, that Mr. Nixon, after the spring of 1973, was lying not only to the country but directly to trusted associates and members of his family; or that, at the least, he was not telling them all that he knew, and was therefore allowing others to misstate and distort the record without knowing they were doing so. Once, to J. Fred Buzhardt, Mr. Nixon even suggested the fabrication of evidence.

Yet, men who fundamentally doubted Mr. Nixon's integrity, or knew him to be lying on certain matters, kept silent. Some of these stayed with him out of high personal loyalty, and willingly risked going down with his ship; others tried to protect themselves and their positions; still others looked the other way and would not let themselves see the obvious.

Why was that, particularly in the cases of men whose motives were high? "It is not after confrontation and debate that most Americans are deprived of their liberty," Charles Morgan wrote to members of the A.C.L.U.'s executive committee last week. "That usually arises from day-to-day decisions made within private corporate bureaucracies." Or any other organization, he might have said, where for whatever reasons the individual sacrifices his own integrity for the supposed good of the whole.

## Greening of the Press

By Russell Baker

Now that Barbara Walters has broken the million-dollar-a-year salary barrier which has kept journalists economically depressed for so long, there should be better days ahead for Republicans.

Republicans have coastantly complained of a Democratic bias among journalists, without showing much understanding of why such a bias was to be naturally anticipated. It should have been obvious to them all along that in a craft in which everyone was making less than a million dollars a year, there would be no great outpouring of sympathy for Republican economics.

Nothing does so much to promote Republicanism, however, as a check for \$19,230.77 at the pay widow every Friday night. Now that Miss Walters has broken through to that sweet green Elysium, it will doubtless be but a short time before dozens, then hundreds, then thousands of other journalists pour through, just as basketball players, hockey-puck slappers and football performers followed Joe Namath into the vale of higher capitalism.

In anticipation of the great day, I have already begun to practice thinking like a Republican. It suddenly occurs to me, for example, that my million-a-year is not going to make me as happy as I once thought it would.

In the first place, an agent will take ten percent off the top leaving me only \$900,000. Federal taxes will take maybe half of this, paring me down to \$450,000. Heaven only knows what the State of New York and the City of New York will carve out, but I shall probably be lucky if I am left with \$365,000 after those vicious exponents of big government finish.

Merely thinking about it is enough to make a person despise Democrats with their constant demands for more taxes, bigger government and hand-outs. Why should a hard-working journalist have his million cut down to \$365,000 while shiftless idlers snuffle at the public trough?



Mort Gerber

A press of millionaire journalists will be quite different from the press of threadbare entrepreneurs struggling for a \$10 raise, which is the press of American mythology. Imagine how different "The Front Page" would have been if Hildy Johnson had been a million-dollar-a-year man.

I see the drama opening with Hildy's arrival at the Chicago jail after a dinner at the White House during which he had advised the President about new legislation for the stock market. He would wear custom-made spats and a homburg, be accompanied by his personal barber and arrive at the jail in a limousine provided by his boss as part of his contract.

The cops would mob Hildy to get his autograph. The Mayor and the hangman would pose for ows photos with him. Hildy would urge the Mayor to get the hanging over with early so

### OBSERVER

he could make a midnight talk-show appearance with Zsa Zsa Gabor and Xavier Cugat and get back to New York next day in time for a luncheon at "21" with his tax lawyers.

I can't believe Hildy would be anything but horrified by the news that the innocent anarchist scheduled to hang at midnight has escaped. I would be surprised if Hildy—who was never long on morality—didn't agree with the authorities that anarchists deserved to be hanged whether they were innocent or not.

I strongly suspect that instead of hiding the poor fellow in his roll-top desk, Hildy would triumphantly hand him over to the warden and stay over in Chicago another day to receive a medal from the Mayor and a citation from the Chamber of Commerce.

This is the sort of thing we can probably anticipate in the coming age of journalistic millionaires. There was a slight hint of it in the wind, in fact, during the 1972 Presidential campaign of Senator McGovern. People who aided Mr. McGovern in that campaign were started at the time by the vehemence with which the press criticized his famous proposal to "give everybody \$1,000," a crude shorthand description of a negative income-tax plan.

After the debacle, one McGovern aide observed that what they had overlooked was the fact that the press by 1972—when \$30,000 a year was not an uncommon salary for Washington reporters—had become part of the higher-income group which resents having its salary egregiously redistributed by government.

Thirty-thousand a year is still a far cry from Miss Walters's millions. When we all cross over into that palmy bracket the Republicans should be very close to realizing their ancient dream of a journalism that truly appreciates the oil corporations of the world.

# Times may get worse. Times may get better.

## Right now they're uncertain. And in uncertain times, DC-10s are flying.

Even in the economic environment surrounding airlines today, not one DC-10 has been mothballed. In fact, more DC-10s fly U.S. air routes than any other 3 or 4 engine wide-cabin passenger jet. Why? Simple economics.

The DC-10's fuel and operating costs are less than any other 3 or 4 engine wide-cabin jetliner. Important, considering today's fuel costs.

The luxurious DC-10 can serve small as well as large airports and it flies efficiently on both medium and long-range routes. This kind of flexibility helps airlines cope with seasonal route changes and fluctuating passenger loads.

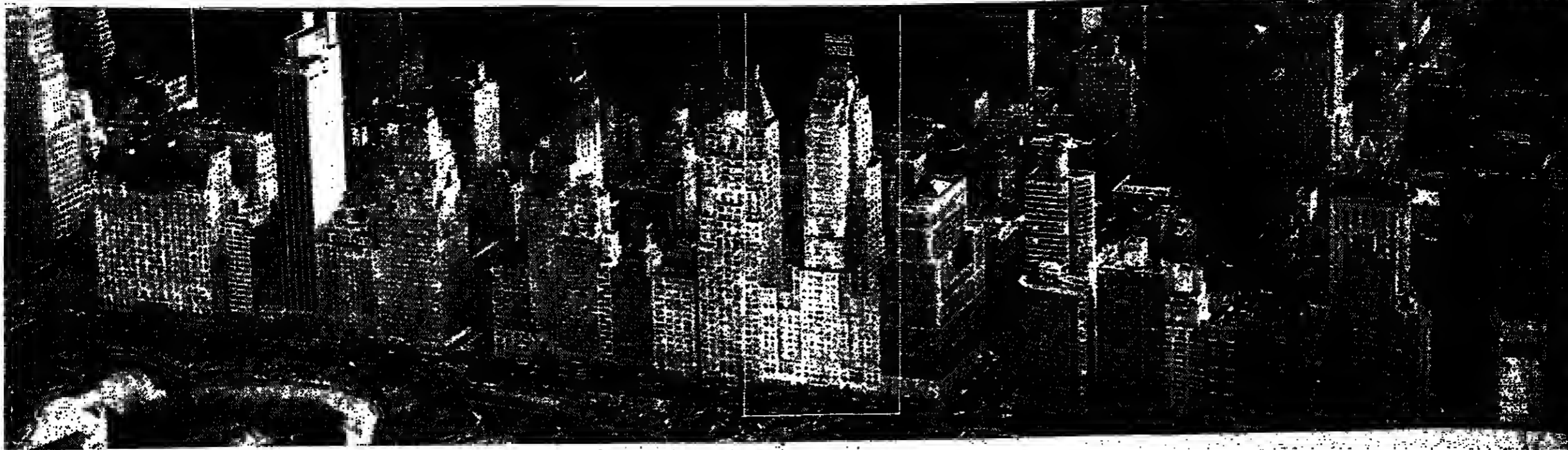
Other reasons why DC-10s are flying? Passengers love them because they're comfortable, reliable, and the quietest jetliners in the air.

The next time you fly, ask your travel agent to book you aboard a DC-10. There are plenty of them flying.



# The DC-10

MCDONNELL DOUGLAS



# "Owning a condominium apartment atop our grand hotel on Central Park South can be one of the most creative financial decisions you'll make for your company. Or yourself."



J. W. Marriott, Jr.  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Marriott Corporation

**"Essex Towers is the only condominium in New York with every business, social and service asset a company might require."**

The location is also unique. Essex Towers stands at the center of Central Park South, the city's most attractive international boulevard.

Central Park spreads out to the north. To the south, the city's corporate, social and cultural resources. Lincoln Center is a short stroll away. The New York Athletic Club, one of the city's finest private clubs, is next door.

As a condominium, Essex Towers enables companies and individuals to secure important financial and tax advantages. As a hotel, levels of service, comfort, security and convenience are provided that have earned the highest accolades for nearly half a century.

Essex Towers is solidly backed by the Marriott name. Synonymous with international hospitality, it is also the name of a major, blue-chip corporation, owned by some 40,000 stockholders and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Major blue-chip corporations, with combined sales of over \$20,000,000,000 have already established their New York homes here. If this sounds like the sort of company your company should be keeping, please read on.

**"We maintain an exceptionally experienced and dedicated staff of 570 people to provide services for our hotel and our 200 condominium apartments."**

Numbers alone are not as important as the *calibre* of our people. It has taken forty-five years to assemble a staff that functions with the precision and resourcefulness that make us one of the nation's few grand hotels. Many of our staff members have over a decade of service with us. Together, they speak sixteen languages and they love their work.

We even have a separate security staff of fifteen that works around the clock, but never in uniform. And being a hotel, we enjoy another decided security advantage. The constant presence of nice people is the safest environment we know!

**"Essex Towers is the only condominium in New York that exists within one of the city's great hotels!"**

In an effort to attract corporate tenants, some of New York's fine apartment buildings now advertise "hotel-like" services. An admirable ambition, but if you require extraordinary services, banquet and meeting rooms, excellent dining facilities, room service, a flower shop, a barber and a beautician, a physician, temporary secretarial help, valet service, laundry service, etcetera, etcetera, etcetera, doesn't it make sense to look where this is all a matter of fact instead of an advertising promise?

**"If you locate your corporate apartment in an ordinary apartment building, be prepared for certain inconveniences!"**

At Essex Towers, we are prepared to set up and serve a formal dinner party in your apartment. White gloves, silver service, flowers, music, bisque to nuts.

While you are away, your apartment is kept spotlessly clean. We employ a supervisor for every six chambermaids. One of the supervisor's jobs is to conduct white glove inspections. Your refrigerator is also inspected. For a small charge, beverages, cheeses and snacks are replenished or replaced on a prearranged schedule.

These services are simply not available at ordinary apartment buildings.

**"Maintaining a corporate apartment in New York is often a good deal less costly than renting hotel rooms!"**

Since we're the last people you expected those words from, let us explain. The money saved is important if you or your company plan to use the suite as little as a third of the year.

For example, take one of our luxury suites that has a posted tariff of \$150 per day. This very same suite can be purchased as a condominium. Assuming a 50% tax bracket and a 25% cash down payment with the balance mortgaged for 25 years at 9 1/2% interest: your company's net cash outlay, after taxes and depreciation, would be only about \$22 per day during the first year of ownership!

At \$22 per day, a luxury suite overlooking Central Park could prove to be the least expensive, most efficient business asset your company has ever owned.

**"Of course, having a hotel room at hand is a good deal more sensible than maintaining an extra guest room!"**

Don't forget that we are New York's only condominium hotel apartment. And that our hotel is one of the best in town.

So when you need an extra room now and then or a hundred extra rooms for a special occasion, you'll have them. Without having to buy them. Or take pot luck at a hotel where they don't know you.

**"We think your accounting people will appreciate the way we can tailor the financial arrangements to their bookkeeping and cost accounting procedures!"**

Our standard billing procedures are simple, classic and painless. But we know they are not universal. For example, some of our

corporate owner-residents prefer to amortize the maintenance of their apartments by having us split the bills among several company divisions on a use basis. This is unheard of in standard apartment building circles, but it's second nature with us. We've made our fine name on personal service.

**"I believe we're also the only condominium in New York that can offer your company custom-built residential accommodations ranging in size from 700 square feet to 6800 square feet!"**

Thanks to solid engineering, the structural elements and load factors in our building do not include a forest of interior columns. So we are able to offer a custom apartment that precisely matches your corporate image and requirements.

Duplexes, triplexes, penthouses, terrace apartments, entire floors, adjoining private apartments, apartments with adjoining private bed chambers. These are a few of your options.

The extra time it takes to create a custom-built corporate apartment will result in a genuine original, unavailable elsewhere.

**"Immediate occupancy? Of course, but that's a rather hasty phrase to describe the Marriott standard of luxury!"**

Marriott's long standing relationship with the American business community has taught us a great deal about what it takes to make an

executive feel completely at home. Over the years we have developed and perfected a style of living we call "the Marriott standard of luxury." This standard has resulted in rooms and suites that are unabashedly conservative; always tasteful, substantial, comfortable, complete.

We have appointed a number of one and two bedroom apartments in this handsome fashion. Each has a large living room, bunder's pantry or kitchen, and closets that lock. These apartments



are available for immediate sale and occupancy. And are especially appealing to those who are accustomed to having their decisions instantly implemented.

**"By all means, dispense with the preliminaries and give us a call!"** There are probably only about 6,000 people in the world who are in a position to become one of our 200 owners. If you are among them, we want to hear from you as soon as possible to offer you the best selection and terms. We'll be pleased to arrange a most pleasant and private tour of our model apartments.

Please contact me or my Vice President, Arthur J. Brossong, at Essex Towers. Our telephone number is (212) 581-9180. Or Telex: 125-203. Or ask your secretary to fill out and mail in the coupon.

Marriott's Essex Towers  
160 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Marriott:  
 Tell me more about Essex Towers Condominium.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



## Marriott's. ESSEX TOWERS New York's Grand Condominium atop Essex House.

Sponsor: Essex House Condominium Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Marriott Corporation. This advertisement is not an offering, which can be made only by formal prospectus N.Y. 513.

al Leagu  
Expansio  
The Series  
Overtime  
Continued on Page 44, Colu

55

# National League Expansion

**By LEONARD KOPPELT**  
Special to The New York Times

April 26—The league again re-opened today. It is a proposal to add and Toronto and a league to 14

five votes were brief meeting approval by the as needed for

who cleared the American League with its intention into as its 14th Seattle became

er this year. Decision severely chance that which has not league baseball could get a team mediate future.

Bowie Kuhn baseball officials seated promises al would get a as possible.

if possible to plan to have play games in t was also con- by 1977 an ex- night want to

move there. But there were no immediate indications of such a solution.

The National League was deeply split on expansion. A few weeks ago it voted, 10-2, in favor of the move with Cincinnati and Philadelphia opposed. It then asked Kuhn to intervene. His position was that the American League plan concerning Toronto could not be carried out for two weeks, giving the Na- in favor of the move, with

But the reconsideration today resulted in closing the books on National expansion for the immediate future.

The league also voted to rescind its request for Kuhn's intervention. It will remain with 12 teams while the American goes to 14, an unbalanced situation similar to the one that existed in 1961, when the National stayed at eight and the American expanded to 10. The next year, however, the National added two teams (the New York Mets and Houston), and in

Continued on Page 44, Column 5



Mickey Lolich pitching against the Braves yesterday

# Lolich Wins First for Mets, 3-1, Fanning 9 Braves in Five-Hitter

**By MURRAY CHASS**

Mickey Lolich reached two milestones yesterday as the Mets defeated the Atlanta Braves, 3-1. He needed 463 starts and 3,386 innings to reach the first and only four ataris and 23 innings to achieve the second. Yet the second had to be more meaningful.

The first milestone was the 2,700th strikeout of Lolich's 14-year major league career. The second was the first victory of his three-week National League career.

"It feels super," the 35-year-old left-hander said of his initial triumph after three defeats. "I just wish it had come sooner. I might have been pressing a little bit. I was asking myself should I change this, should I change that?"

Lolich didn't change anything he was doing except he did what he was doing better than he had been doing it. He was wild, walking six Braves, but he allowed only five hits, all singles, and he struck out nine.

"That," said Manager Joe Frazier, "was the Mickey Lolich I traded for."

The only run the Braves scored was unearned, the result of Ron Hodges's passed ball and a high infield bounce. However, Hodges singled home two runs, enough for the margin of victory.

Lolich, who won 207 games for Detroit in 13 American League seasons, lost to Montreal, Pittsburgh and St. Louis in his first three starts with the Mets. He had pitched only 14 innings in those three efforts and had compiled a 5.14 earned run average.

Against Atlanta, though, he pitched all nine innings and even struck out all three

Braves he faced in the ninth. Vic Correll, the second batter in the ninth, was Lolich's strikeout victim No. 2,700.

Lolich already is baseball's No. 1 left-handed strikeout pitcher, having surpassed Warren Spahn last season—he has 22 in 23 innings—he creeps closer to Cy Young (2,818) and Jim Bunning (2,855). When he passes those right-handers, he'll have only Bob Gibson (3,117) and Walter Johnson (3,508) ahead of him.

By the time Lolich recorded his 2,701st strikeout, the temperature at Shea Stadium had dipped to near 40. The weather, however, didn't bother the pitcher, he said, because he had prepared for it all those years in Detroit.

"But," he said, "there was one time the wind moved me a little bit and that takes some doing."

It took a bit of luck to get

Continued on Page 45, Column 1

# Mets Tie Series, Win in Overtime

Md., April 26

Hayes scored during a key overtime, as too

Bullets' victory over Cavaliers to their National Association quarters at three

and deciding Tuesday

ed, Ohio, bullets' leading playoff ser-

rbounds and rd with eight

ts squandered r lead before in overtime.

a backcourt- 4 points for

ick Weath- Wes Unseld scored only 6

ributed 17 re- sits.

ed the Cava- points. Jim

umpy Russell

oo time had

ended in an 88-88 tie, the

Bullets scored the first 6

points in overtime—baskets

by Jimmy Jones, Chenier and

Unseld. The Cavaliers were

held scoreless during the first

three minutes, but two quick

baskets by Chones pulled

them within 2.

Weatherspoon put the Bul-

lets ahead, 96-92, and with

2 minutes 5 seconds remain-

ing, the clubs traded misses.

Then Carr hit a layup with

1:17 remaining to again close

the gap.

Hayes clinched the victory

with 1:02 remaining with a

turnaround jump shot. He

was fouled by the Cavaliers'

Nate Thurmond and sank the

foul shot to put the Bullets

up 99-94.

The game went into over-

time when the Cavs' Jim

Clemons, who missed his

first 13 shots, sank a 15-foot

jump shot with 2:02 remain-

ing and neither team could

score in the rest of regulation

time.

Clemons missed two shots

Continued on Page 45, Column 5

# Dave Anderson Fans and Owners

In his tour of the National League as a symbol of baseball's nouveau riche, Andy Messersmith will discover his popularity rating in New York when he starts for the Atlanta Braves against the Mets tomorrow. He already knows where he stands in Philadelphia and San Diego.

"The fans there," he said, "were less than courteous." Being less than courteous has included obscene insults, a thrown bottle that bounced off his legs and a punch on a right arm, the same right arm worth more than \$1 million in his Braves contract. "But," he said, "the fans in Atlanta have been fantastic." Especially an Atlanta heat-cooling executive named Larry Foster who was the catalyst in Andy Messersmith joining the Braves when it appeared that the Braves and all the other major league teams had decided that a pitcher who had won 39 games in the last two seasons was not worth what he was asking, even though more than half of the 24 teams never really bothered to ask what he was asking. On the weekend when the season opened, Larry Foster was traveling to Los Angeles on a business trip.

"When he got there," Messersmith recalled yesterday, "he phoned my agent, Herb Osmond, and told Herb that he had talked to Ted Turner about reopening negotiations and Ted had told him to go ahead."

Where Were the Phillies?

Larry Foster visited Osmond at the agent's Newport Beach, Calif., office. Soon the agent and Ted Turner, the Braves' new owner, were hammering out the contract that Messersmith signed. For his intercession, Larry Foster was rewarded by Ted Turner with two season tickets and an autographed baseball.

In the Braves clubhouse at Shea Stadium yesterday, Andy Messersmith put aside the crossword puzzle he had been doing and talked about the conspiracy of the major league owners in virtually ignoring his availability. Ever since Abner Doubleday measured off 60 feet 6 inches as the distance from the mound to home plate, baseball people have been saying, "You can never have enough pitching." But when a pitcher named Andy Messersmith was a free agent, a proven pitcher at what should be his peak seasons, suddenly baseball people were saying they had enough pitching.

"Was it because," he was asked, "some owners don't want to win as much as they want to make a profit?"

"I'm sure of that," Andy Messersmith said. "How about the Phillies—here they have a shot to win their division with another pitcher, but I overheard from them. If everything was on the up-and-up, they had to talk to me, but they never did."

Andy Messersmith is not the noisy, swaggering type. He speaks politely and softly, so softly that he sometimes has to repeat himself.

"You don't know how close I came to not playing this season," he said. "There was only one guy left, Ted Turner, who had been the first guy to talk to me when I officially became a free agent. I didn't sign with the Braves then because I wanted to talk to the other teams. But in the end, it came down to Ted Turner and he seemed to be honest, the only one who was until Bill Vecek told me that the White Sox offer still stood and that if he had a team that was a challenger, he would be right in there bidding. I appreciated that."

Andy Messersmith was disillusioned by the New York Yankees' attempt to alter the terms of their offer. And after the Yankees withdrew their offer, he was disillusioned by the California Angels' withdrawal of their offer that he had accepted.

Two Different Things

"We had a concrete deal. I told them what I wanted and they agreed that the money was all right. Gene Autry was even in the meeting," he said, alluding to the Angels' president. "It took us two hours to pound it out and then I went down to meet my teammates, I took my physical, I even got my red shoes. But the next day Harry Dalton, the general manager, told me the deal was off, that it was just too much money, that Gene figured we had talked long enough, that everything is off the table. I'll never understand that. The day before Gene had told me it was nice to have me back, in the years I was with the Angels it had always been 'Gene' and 'Andy' and when the offer was withdrawn, I couldn't understand it. I believed in a man. I trusted a man. To take a man I trusted and that they knew I trusted and make him go back on his word, I couldn't understand that. Whatever they did to change him, I'd like to know. When the deal was off, I saw him walking down the hall, but he took a right and went out without talking to me. And he was only 25 feet from me."

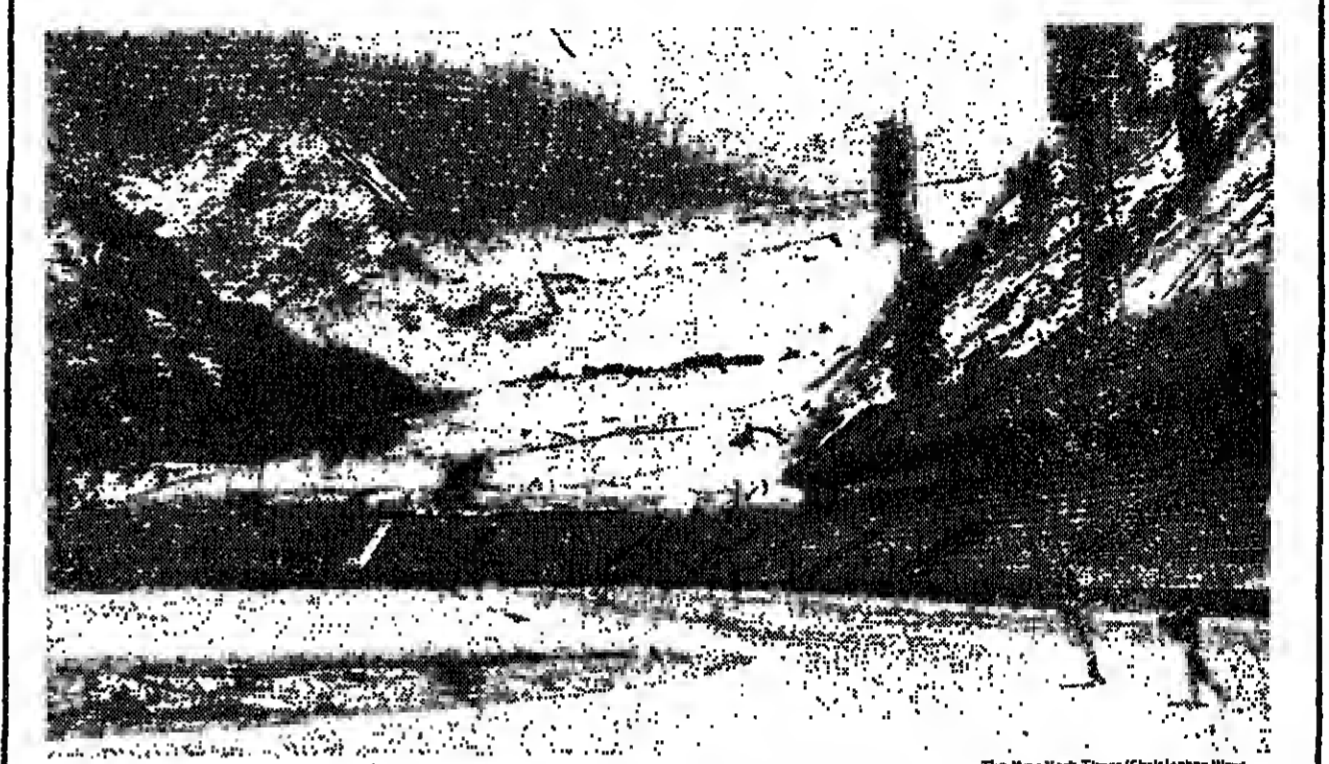
After that, Andy Messersmith talked briefly to Ray Kroc, the owner of the San Diego Padres and the biggest burger in the McDonald's fast-food chain.

"I wanted a four-year no-cut contract," Messersmith recalled, "but Mr. Kroc told me only God can guarantee a no-cut and that the president of McDonald's only had a one-day contract. That was it. The next day he was quoted as saying that Andy Messersmith was the most arrogant person he'd ever met and that as far as he was concerned, I could get a job in a car wash."

If it hadn't been for Larry Foster, perhaps Andy Messersmith would have needed that job.

"I'm glad I'm with the Braves. I really like Ted Turner," he said. "Ted told me he wants to put the fun back in baseball. I love the game. The game and what I went through are two different things."

Three of Andy Messersmith's teammates are unsigned—Phil Niekro, Darrell Evans and Marty Pérez—but none appear to resent him as a symbol of baseball's nouveau riche. Their attitude is that Andy Messersmith will mean 15 to 20 more victories for the Braves and that "you make money by winning." If more club owners had felt that way, Andy Messersmith wouldn't have needed Larry Foster's intercession.



Speed skaters practicing at Medeo Sports Center ice track at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan

# Soviet Track Generates Speed

**Special to The New York Times**

ALMA ATA, U.S.S.R. — A file of blue-suited speed skaters glided in synchronized slow-motion around the Medeo Sports Center's clean ice track, still firm despite the late morning sunshine.

On the side, other sportsmen bounced and stretched in western jogging shoes, warmup suits and bright woolen caps that are the status symbols of a Soviet athlete who has competed abroad. Several young women watched admiringly, finding in their heroes the sort of rakish romanticism that American downhill ski racers might enjoy at home.

Elsewhere in the world, competitors might be hanging up their skates for the season. But the Medeo rink, set a mile high in the Tien Shan mountains of central Asia, was still busy with athletes taking advantage of the rink's unusual location to cram in a last month of speed skating.

Medeo, which will be the site of a final official competition Wednesday, is considered to have the best ice in the Soviet Union. But Soviet athletes also insist that the pure mountain air and water makes the ice the fastest in the world. "It's certainly the best I've ever skated on," observed Yevgeny Kulikov, an Olympic gold medal winner at 500 meters, who set a world record of 37 seconds for that distance at Medeo.

The proof of the claim, according to Yelkin Asvenov, is that 11 or 14 world records established last season were set at Medeo. Others were at Inzell, West Germany; and Davos, Switzerland. Asvenov, the deputy chairman of Kazakhstan's sports committee, said that seven records had been broken so far this year at Medeo, though final results will only be announced in June.

The sports center's director, Abrek Sakayonov, detailed Medeo's advantages. "The air at lower-altitude skating rinks is not as clean as here. The ice is also made here from clear mountain water without salt or other impurities," he explained.

Sakayonov conceded that pure water could be produced at other artificial rinks. In fact, he said, Nor-

Continued on Page 46, Column 5



Dearly Precious in racing home in first race at Aqueduct. He was second and Screen Door John third.

# Dearly Precious Wins 10th in Row

**By MICHAEL STRAUSS**

It was small wonder. Dearly Precious, during her short career, has compiled mighty credentials. Defeated in her opening outing at Aqueduct last April, she had come on to triumph in a maiden race and then won eight straight stakes.

Developments in the sprint proved that those trainers who had declined, undoubtedly had used sound judgment. In gaining her ninth straight stakes success, Dearly Precious finished in 1:05 4/5, a clocking only two-fifths of a second over the stakes record.

Dearly Precious' victory was her first without Mike Hala in the saddle. The 35-year-old English-born jockey, who was found dead last Thursday in his automobile was buried yesterday in Montkoto, Md.

Assigned to replace Hala by Steve DiMauro, the trainer, was Braulio Baeza. The phlegmatic Panamanian

Continued on Page 44, Column 1

# Islanders Rested for Next Round

**By ROBIN HERMAN**

The National Hockey League's best goaltenders, best defense, best power-play unit and best penalty-killers will all be on the Montreal Forum ice tonight when the New York Islanders open their four-of-seven-game Stanley Cup semifinal series against the Montreal Canadiens.

The Canadiens have not played a game in nine days after sweeping the Chicago Black Hawks out of the quarterfinals in four games. The Islanders and Ed Westfall welcomed a four-day rest after defeating the Buffalo Sabres in six games. Westfall, the team captain and chief cog in the team's penalty-killing, had broken a bone in his right foot and had been playing with the foot numbed by Novacain.

The first two games of the semifinals, tonight and Thursday, are in Montreal while the third and fourth games will be Saturday and next Thursday in Nassau Coliseum.

The other semifinal series begins tonight with the Boston Bruins facing the Philadelphia Flyers in the Spectrum. On Sunday the Flyers ousted the Toronto Maple Leafs from the playoffs with a 7-3 rout. The Flyers victory included five second-period goals after the Leafs had taken a 2-1 lead after one period.

The Canadiens and the Islanders ave high respect for

Continued on Page 44, Column 4

Look at it this way: You think your wife's extravagant? Well, that little bluefish you caught last summer cost about \$150.00. And you're still drinking ordinary scotch?

Pacha 12 Year Old Scotch

86 PROOF BLEND OF SCOTCH WHISKY - REMFIELD IMPORTERS, LTD., N.Y.









Victor Nassar

Copy 10120

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commissions. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Table of foreign securities including companies like Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, Anglo-Siam, etc. with columns for bid, ask, and volume.

BANKS AND S&L's

Table of banks and savings and loan associations including AmBank, AmBank, AmBank, etc. with columns for bid, ask, and volume.

INSURANCE

Table of insurance companies including AmBank, AmBank, AmBank, etc. with columns for bid, ask, and volume.

Main table of over-the-counter quotations for various companies including AmBank, AmBank, AmBank, etc. with columns for bid, ask, and volume.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of authority bonds including various municipal and state bonds.

United States Government and Agency Bonds

Table of United States Government and Agency Bonds including Treasury bills and notes.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MUTUALS

Table of Federal National Mutuals including various mutual funds.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual funds including various investment funds.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of supplementary over-the-counter quotations including various companies and bonds.

Advertisement for 'The best book you can get on how to play soccer like a champ.' Includes 'LAS VEGAS' and 'ALL ABOUT' text.

# A Ride in the Country, But Not for the Scenery

Continued From Page 37

Talk to veteran ralliers and they will say that drivers tend to be aggressive, while navigators tend to be precise. Often a driver has competed in other sports, while a navigator has abstained from athletics and has concentrated on pursuits like mathematics.

"I've been doing this for years," said Fred Cochran, a 38-year old professional rallier from Plainfield, N.J., "and all the navigators I've known have been things like bookkeepers, computer programmers, accountants. Like that. They all have a head for numbers."

And as soon as they get their instructions, they begin computing those numbers. Some, running in the "equipped" class, use calculators. Others, running "un-equipped," use simply pencil and paper. But they huddle at the registration center before the race with their drivers, plotting the course and talking their strategies as if the safety of the world were at stake. They are serious, if they want to win. They are flippant, only if they do not care.

### Not Playing Chicken

"Once you decide to win," Cochran said, "it's no longer any fun. That's something you just have to accept."

Most of these people are here for an outing. Rallying traditionally gets more popular in the spring, even more so now that the energy crisis is over.

They are probably not prepared, as rally master Chet Lehmann of Staten Island says, "to stuff your car into a tree."

No way. "Not me," said the man from Delaware in a Dodge Colt. "I'm not playing chicken with an eight-wheel truck. If he wants the road, it's his."

This rally had a lunch break. Almost all rallies over 70 miles long have some kind of lunch or dinner break. And most rallies are well over 70 miles long. There are many rallies that go 300 miles, some that even go 1,500 miles. The 23-year-old "MG 1,000" runs over four days for 1,600 miles through the Northeast and Canada. There used to be the legendary London-to-Mexico rally that sent its competitors through Africa and across to South America by boat.

This one is far less exotic, though there are wild animals on the route. Well, cows, dogs and horses, anyway.

This rally advertised itself as giving the competitors—both men and women, and often husband-and-wife teams—a view of the most

scenic routes in Central Jersey. Only the navigators never saw it, because their heads were down, buried in their computations. And the drivers never saw it, because they were too busy following the instructions.

"Cows? There were cows out there?" asked Bob Wolnitz of Staten Island, who competed in a Mazda. "Look, I was looking for a street sign. The only way I'd see a cow, is if he was sitting on it."

Almost all the ralliers used the family or second car. Small cars are usually used because they handle better, and they are easier to turn around after a driver gets lost. This can be a very expensive, custom-built rally car. But on this level, a rallier can compete in rallies all year long for about \$200 to \$300 per year if he uses the same car he rides to work. Entry fees for most rallies locally are between \$5 to \$10, and the only additional cost is the gas you use up. That is, unless you park your car in a tree.

Over all, it's a relatively safe sport, since the speeds are minimal and few people try to damage their cars by pushing them beyond their limits. Very rarely do drivers get hurt or killed, almost never in these tame T.S.D. rallies. On the pro circuit—where the prizes are no more than \$2,000 per rally in the United States, as compared to about \$25,000 per rally in Europe—it is different. On the pro circuit, drivers are expected to push their cars beyond their limits in a "stage" rally that is actually a race. They often wreck them. But on this level, the main rule is for the rally master to design a course that will not damage the property, the driver's or anyone else's; there are only trophies at stake, not prize money.

On this rally there was only one accident, and it was minor. Doty Dentzer of Madison, N. J., slid her Fiat into a mailbox, according to her navigator, Linda Kazzyak, also of Madison, who said the damage was minimum—mostly pride.

"God, that was embarrassing," Miss Kazzyak said during the lunch break as she paid her check and prepared to continue the rally.

Chet Lehmann avoided an embarrassing situation after lunch. As rally master he was following the field, making sure there were no stragglers, when a large dog approached his MG and stuck its head into the window.

"It was big and black," Lehmann said, "and I thought it was going to bite my stopwatch off my neck." What kind of breed was it, he was asked. "I didn't think to ask him," he said.

## GROUP BACKS RULING ON PUBLIC HOUSING

CHICAGO, April 26 (UPI)—A group of prominent urban scholars has formed a national coalition to implement a recent Supreme Court decision extending public housing to suburban areas.

The group, tentatively called People at Home With Each Other, organized officially last night and will promote a concept of public housing as single-family dwellings within suburban communities.

Among the founders of the new group is St. Clair Drake, a professor of anthropology at Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif., and co-author of the classic 1945 study "Black Metropolis."

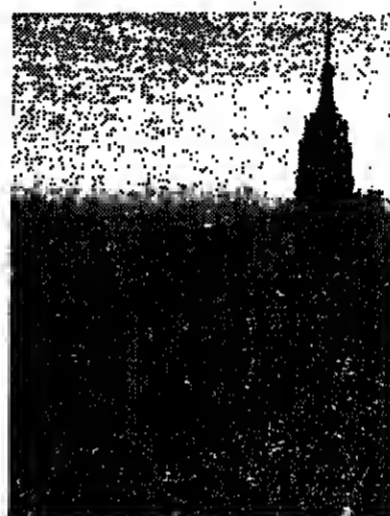
The group believes that last week's Supreme Court ruling that Federal courts can order construction of public housing in the suburbs opens the door to a new relationship between urban poor and more affluent suburbanites.

Besides Professor Drake, other members of the new group include Etta Moten Barnett of Chicago, widow of Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press Service; Min Keare, a suburban Highland Park lawyer, and Ethel Uotermeyer of Deerfield, who has been active in the fields of conservation and education of deaf children.

H.E.W. Rights Chief Named WASHINGTON, April 26 (UPI)—The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, F. David Mathews, today named Martin H. Gerry, 33-year-old lawyer, as the department's new civil rights chief. Mr. Gerry had been rights acting director since last Nov. 28.

Fireman Killed at Diner PHILADELPHIA, April 26 (AP)—A suburban Bucks County fireman was killed and two others injured early today in an explosion and fire at the St. George Diner and Restaurant in Levittown. The dead fireman was identified as Garry von Hoffman, 21 years old, of Fairless Hills.

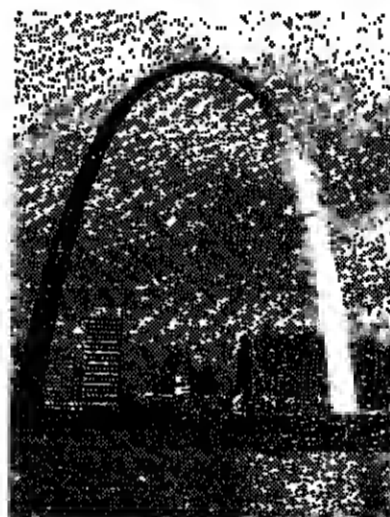
# Guess where FMC moved its Chemical Group headquarters:



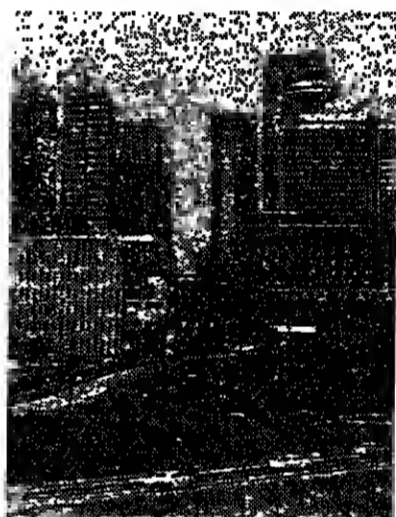
New York, N.Y.



Fairfield, Ct.



St. Louis, Mo.



Atlanta, Ga.



Philadelphia, Pa.

FMC didn't guess! After thoroughly investigating the above cities, FMC's Chemical Group decided to move its headquarters to Philadelphia, where it found the quality of life superb. Commuting good. People happier. And happier people, says FMC, are more productive. Now the entire group is centrally located in modern Philadelphia office space.

The FMC story is The New Philadelphia Story. Today, with productivity more than ever the essence of business success, shouldn't you consider Philadelphia? We have some of the most attractive office space anywhere. To get the complete story on the quality of life your people can find in Philadelphia — and the advantages of locating your business here — mail

the coupon below for our specially prepared, full-color reports. We think they'll move you.

The New Philadelphia Story Suite 1705, One East Penn Square, Phila., Pa. 19107. 215-LO-8-4448. NY14268

I'd like reports on  Industrial Land  Financing  Office Space  The City

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Next trip to Syracuse, get both room and car for only \$29.95 daily.



Hotel Syracuse  
Twin Keys to  
Central New York:

and your single room, (Double room, \$38.95)  
Deluxe room,  
Free underground parking,  
Free check in the Library/Discotheque.

Hotel Syracuse

MOTEL SYRACUSE SQUARE AT MONY PLAZA ONE CALL DOES IT ALL (315) 422-6121  
Next New York City Inn, stay at the Barclay Plaza,  
Midtown Manhattan across the Street from Central Park

Profits Score  
Goodyear Ne  
P. & G. Re  
Insiders A  
Stock-Opti  
Toyota and Datsun trucks  
Red Sea at 1000. Most of  
Saudi Arabian  
BY ERIC PAGE

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

AINS PUSH AHEAD 2.05

tor Finishes Day '6—Profit Hopes Airline Stocks

CREDIT CITED

ls to Its Lowest ce April 15 at 11 million Shares

LAS W. CRAY prices recovered on a weak opening of the Dow Jones industrials gained close at 1,002.76. As were active and, aided in part by earnings prospects, turned, reflect averages recently put

airline group the mixture of mostly is and losses during the day of the year. e of the first 30 ding the Dow in- ge was down 5.12 11 A.M. it had oints to 994.80, buted the initial ncertainties over n which interest moving.

Retreats industrial average ne downside until bour when it

1976 Exchange Issues 3,000 shares 2,392,650 shares

ISSUES TRADED 1,879

Down 755

54.54 + 0.07 102.43 + 2.04 1,002.76 + 0.15

in New York Times

to close up a 579 issues trad- and of these ver, 714 moved were unchanged.

15.52 million from 17 mil- st. Friday. This lightest trading when turnover o shares. rading in all the New York was 17.91 mil- wn from 19.93 ay.

activity, as re- trades, was be- red. There were 10,000 or more sed yesterday e 53, Column 4

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

Profits Scoreboard

(Some of Major Corporations Reporting Yesterday)

Table with columns: CORPORATION, JAN-MARCH EARNINGS 1976, PERCENT CHANGE FROM 1975. Includes American Express, American Standard, Borden, Goodyear, Kennecott, LTV, McDonnell Douglas, Pan Am, Procter & Gamble, Revlon, Shell Oil, Tenneco.

\*1976 earnings after extraordinary gain. \*\*1976 earnings restated for accounting changes. \*\*\*1976 earnings after tax credit. \*\*\*\*1975 earnings restated for acquisitions.

The New York Times/April 27, 1976

Goodyear Net Up 97.7%; P. & G. Reports Record

By CLARE M. RECKERT The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reported yesterday a first quarter net income of \$43.7 million, or 60 cents a share, up 97.7 percent from \$22.1 million, or 31 cents a share, a year ago, tire sales were down because of the poor auto market.

Procter & Gamble The nation's largest maker of synthetic detergents and soaps, continued to report yesterday a record first quarter net income of \$39.67 million, or \$1.82 a share on sales of \$2.141 billion.

Insiders Again Showing Stock-Option Enthusiasm

By RICHARD PHALON About the only interest corporate insiders—officers and directors—are showing in the stock market these days involves their long-dormant stock options.

After a few years in the doldrums, the options have taken on new value because of the upsurge in stock prices generally.

Prices have climbed so far so fast that many insiders have been tempted to sell into a rise they are apparently convinced will not continue forever.

Since the beginning of this year, in fact, a study of New York Stock Exchange trading figures shows, insiders have sold more than three times as much stock as they have bought in the companies whose fortunes they control.

Those insiders who are buying have been operating almost exclusively from behind the sand bags of low-priced options that provide at least some protection against market reversals.

Since the beginning of this year, according to the Big Board's weekly reports, insiders have bought 650,000 shares in the companies they manage, acquiring all but 100,000 via options.

The action in the Mohawk Data Sciences Corporation stock helps demonstrate some of the reasons options are back in vogue. Six years ago, the Parsippany, N.J., producer of data-processing equipment was thought to be a hot technology issue.

Mohawk was earning \$1.02 a share, sold for as much as \$87 a share and appeared to have an extraordinarily bright future. Those bright prospects evaporated into a string of deficit years.

DRESSER SUGGESTS DEAL WITH SIGNAL

Stock Worth \$448.7 Million Would Be Exchanged—No Formal Offer Yet

By HERBERT KOSHEITZ The Signal Companies Inc. announced yesterday that it had received an unsolicited letter from Dresser Industries Inc. expressing a desire to combine the two companies through an exchange of stock valued at about \$448.7 million.

Dresser said that the basis of combining the two companies would be an exchange of 0.3 of a share of Dresser for each of the 19,748,536 common shares of Signal outstanding. Dresser said also that it would issue preferred stock with equivalent dividends and convertible into Dresser common shares to holders of Signal's convertible preferred.

The value of Dresser common to be exchanged is based on its closing price of 75 1/2 on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday.

The Signal Companies closed yesterday at 20 1/2 on the Big Board. Opening of the stock was delayed until 11:01 A.M. and trading was suspended again at 2:40 P.M.

The Signal Companies, based in Beverly Hills, Calif., is the parent of Mack Trucks, the Garrett Corporation, a manufacturer of aircraft engines and UOP Inc. formerly known as Universal Oil Products Company, and is engaged in other activities.

On April 12, Gulf and Western Industries commenced a tender offer to purchase a total of 3.9 million shares of Signal common stock at \$20 a share.

At yesterday's closing price, the Dresser offer would be worth \$22.725 a share.

Sanyo Electric to Acquire Control of Warwick The Sanyo Electric Company Ltd. of Osaka, Japan said yesterday that it would acquire the controlling interest in Warwick Electronics Inc., an electronics manufacturer that is 57 percent owned by the Whirlpool Corporation of Benton Harbor, Mich.

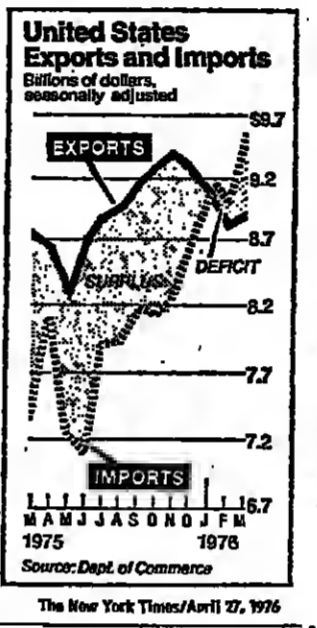
Warwick, it was said, will organize a subsidiary, whose stock will be spun off to Warwick stockholders, after which Sanyo will acquire Whirlpool's stock in the subsidiary for \$11 million, or \$4.43 a share.



Lumber from the Pacific Northwest being loaded aboard a freighter for shipment to Japan. U.S. imports were reported to exceed exports for third month in a row.

U.S. Trade Deficit Biggest in 18 Months

WASHINGTON, April 26 (Reuters) — The United States recorded its biggest monthly trade deficit in more than 18 months in March, when imports exceeded exports by more than \$650 million, the Commerce Department reported today.



This was the third consecutive month in which United States trade accounts were in the red and brought the total deficit for the first quarter of 1976 to more than \$864 million. Led by petroleum and transportation equipment, imports surged 7.4 percent to \$9,607 billion. Exports increased only 1.8 percent to \$8,956 billion.

Trade experts said export growth had been slowed by the failure of most trading partners of the United States to pull out of the worldwide recession as quickly as the American economy.

Over the first three months, exports have been virtually unchanged, rising only 0.2 percent to \$26.859 billion.

The Commerce Department said that if present trends con-

Accord Is Near on Issue Of Foreign Banks in U.S.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 26 (Special to The New York Times) A leading foreign banking official and American bankers came close to agreement today on proposed new United States legislation in the area of rapidly expanding foreign banking operations in the United States.

The issue of United States legislation on foreign banks was a major one at the annual meeting here of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade, which is made up of American banks but includes foreign banks as associate nonvoting members. All participants appear ready for a compromise on a bill that the House Banking Committee is on the verge of "marking up" in advance of floor consideration. It is part of general financial institutions reform legislation whose chances of eventual passage remain in doubt.

I.B.M. Discloses \$53,000 Payments Made by Employees

PHOENIX, April 26—The International Business Machines Corporation said today that its employees had made four questionable payments totaling \$53,000 in the last seven years. None was made to obtain business for I.B.M., Frank T. Cary, I.B.M. board chairman, told an audience of 1,000 at the company's annual stockholder meeting.

Mr. Cary said I.B.M. was "off to a good start" in 1976 with increased new orders and other promising economic signs. He expressed concern about Government sponsored competition from Japan.

Later Monday the I.B.M. Board of Directors met and declared the company's regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75. In disclosing the payments Mr. Cary said that two persons were dismissed and a third person was demoted for violating I.B.M.'s business conduct policies and guidelines.

One case had to do with "minimizing" and I.B.M. tax assessment, one with obtaining a delay on a tax payment and one with a payment to prevent the closing of an I.B.M. facility. Mr. Cary said in response to questions from reporters after the meeting.

The fourth involved a payment of less than \$6,000 under unusual circumstances to

U.S. Aide Expected To Lead Food Body By ISADORE BARMASH Robert O. Aders, Under Secretary of Labor, is expected shortly to be elected president and chief executive officer of the soon-to-be merged National Association of Food Chains and the Super Market Institute.

Tentative approval of the merger of both groups into one association of about 800 major supermarket chains is expected this weekend at meetings in Dallas and the appointment of Mr. Aders reportedly will follow soon after.

Mr. Aders, who is 49 years old, is a former chairman of the Kroger Company, Cincinnati, one of the country's major food chains, and was appointed to the Labor post last July by President Ford.

Saudi Arabian Fund Declines to Finance G.M. Truck Assembly Plant

JDDA, Saudi Arabia — A major Saudi Government financial institution, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, has declined to provide financing for a proposed General Motors truck assembly plant here, Arab and Western business informants have reported, and the outlook for the project is unclear.

World Bank study was completed. What G.M. and some prominent Saudi associates had envisaged, the informant reported, was a \$50 million enterprise here for assembling more than 15,000 medium-weight and heavy trucks a year.

The fund, which has so far committed funds for 50 projects, provides up to half the funds for a project. Although one of G.M.'s associates in the project was Prince Abdullah, an influential son of the late King Faisal, the fund's board last month rejected the loan application outright, the sources said—and for a second time. It first reportedly rejected it last December.

Light Japanese pickup trucks, painted white to ward off the sun, have captured much of the truck market here. The G.M. plant would concentrate on heavier vehicles.

With more than \$25 billion a year in oil revenues, the Saudi Government can easily afford to make the loan, but the sources reported that the fund had decided against it at least partly because massive tariff protection was considered necessary for the project's success.

In New York, a spokesman for the General Motors Corporation said that a decision on the financing was "not resolved."

The spokesman said that the question of financing had been referred to the Saudi Council of Ministers, that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, on behalf of the council, was "making a study of the cost and value of a vehicle assembly program in Saudi Arabia," and that G.M. expected to hear from the Saudi Government after the

COMMODITY PLAN WILL BE STUDIED

Futures Trading Commission to Weigh Insurance for Speculator Protection

CONFIDENCE RISE A GOAL

Coverage Could Be Included With That Provided by U.S. Stock Protection Unit

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY JR. WASHINGTON, April 26 — The Commodities Futures Trading Commission will shortly consider a recommendation that an insurance mechanism be provided to protect the accounts of speculators against the possible bankruptcy of their brokers.

A commission source disclosed today that an advisory committee had endorsed the plan and had asked that a detailed study be conducted to determine how best to protect commodity market customers and thereby increase public confidence in commodity trading.

Several possibilities are being considered, among them wrapping coverage for commodities into the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, a quasi-governmental agency set up in late 1970 to guarantee investors' stock and bond accounts.

The Protection Corporation, which is building a \$150 million fund and has authority to borrow an additional \$1 billion from the Treasury, does not now cover commodity accounts even though most of the biggest brokerage houses deal in both securities and commodities futures contracts.

'Some Real Problems'

A Protection Corporation official, however, declared in response to an inquiry that "we see some real problems" with combining the insurance coverage. One of these, which he said might not be insurmountable, is the fact that some firms deal only in securities while some deal only in commodities.

The Futures Commission source suggested that since the failure of commodity firms was rare and because of structural differences in the market, a commodities fund of perhaps \$10 million with a backup credit of \$50 million would be sufficient.

In the commodities market, a clearing house is interposed between the exchange and the broker and settlements are conducted daily. These tend to minimize the risk that losses to a firm would get out of hand.

The commodities market, moreover, is much smaller than securities markets despite huge increases in trading volume during the last few years.

An insurance fund was originally part of the legislation setting up the futures commission, now one year old, but it was dropped and the commission was directed to study the question.

Among the questions now facing it are deciding how to fund the program, who should be covered and what form it should take?

Royal-Globe Insurance

Boiler & Machinery Insurance. We gear coverage to your needs.

20% YIELD NEW YORK CITY 3% Coupon Approx Price \$654 CALL (212) 747-9215 DONALD SHELDON & CO. INC. One Wall Street New York, N.Y. 10005

Advertisement for KEMPT E, featuring a small Federal seal and contact information for New York.

Advertisement for IS, featuring a large 'AT' and '10?' and contact information for a company in New York.

Advertisement for Atlanta, Ga., featuring a large 'Atlanta, Ga.' and contact information for a company in Atlanta.

Advertisement for Airfield, Ct., featuring a large 'Airfield, Ct.' and contact information for a company in Airfield.

Advertisement for a group, featuring a large 'Group' and contact information for a company.

Advertisement for a group, featuring a large 'Group' and contact information for a company.

After C.D.'s and Treasury Bills... Then What?

Many investors have been staying short-term, safe and liquid...rolling over their money in Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit, etc. But yields on these have dropped considerably from their recent highs. Where should your extra cash go from here?

At Kidder Peabody we've selected a number of common stocks and quality fixed-income securities whose yields can return 3%, 4%, even 5% more than today's money market instruments.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. INCORPORATED

NEW YORK: 20 Hanover Square • 532 Fifth Ave. • 460 Park Ave. WEST: 1100 White Plains Road • NEWARK: 21 Commerce St. BOSTON: 100 State St. CHICAGO: 111 W. Lake St. LOS ANGELES: 1100 Wilshire Blvd.

Send me information on high yielding stocks, bonds, preferreds

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Should You Exchange

NYC RAN's and BAN's for BIG MAC 8's?

Call or write Cary Anderson, Sr. VP for our opinion

UMIC INVESTMENT BANKERS

100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 • (212) 425-9800

Bonds Common Stocks Preferred Stocks State and Municipal Bonds

Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated Established 1868

Special Situations Investment Advisory Service

David J. Greene and Co. 30 Wall St. • New York, N.Y. 10005

WE OWN AND OFFER SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE THE FOLLOWING TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

Oil Embargo It's Effect on Commodities: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

Call or mail the coupon below for your free copy of our special report "Oil Embargo - Commodity Effect"

Mail to: Shearson Hayden Stone Dept. CE-2 Attn: James Moore, VP

Please send me your special report "Oil Embargo - Commodity Effect"

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Client of Shearson Hayden Stone: Please state which branch and Investment Executive handles your account.

SHEARSON HAYDEN STONE INC. 1976 Shearson Hayden Stone Inc

Market Place

New Pep for Aluminum Stocks

By ROBERT J. COLE

The aluminum industry, following the lead of the Reynolds Metals Company, took only three business days to decide that the time had come to increase prices.

Reynolds called the turn last Wednesday when it announced increases of 3 cents a pound. By yesterday, all of the majors except the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation had taken similar action.

Kaiser, however, reacting to the Reynolds announcement, said Wednesday that 3 cents a pound more "won't cover cost increases." By yesterday Kaiser said it was "still studying" the situation.

To be sure, profits of Alcoa, Reynolds, Kaiser and Alcan were all dismal in the first quarter.

could display still further gains. "We're recommending all the aluminum stocks as attractive," said Stewart Spector, vice president and aluminum analyst for Oppenheimer and Company.

Another leading securities analyst, who declined to be identified, said that he had been "quite skeptical" until about a month ago because of poor earnings but that his firm was recommending Reynolds, Kaiser and Alcoa for purchase for about a month.

He noted that Alcoa had been dropped from Oppenheimer's "recommended" list around last August, after Alcoa profits dropped much more than had been anticipated.

William B. Renner, president of Alcoa, in a statement before the annual meeting two weeks ago, attributed improvement in the industry to strong consumer markets—autos, packaging and consumer durables.

N.Y.S.E. Index

Table with 5 columns: Index, Industrial, Transport, Utility, Finance. Values: 2454, 2427, 2422, 2427, 2427.

S&P Averages

Table with 5 columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Values: 112.62, 112.62, 112.22, +.16.

Up-Down Volume

Table with 4 columns: NYSE, AMEX, 481, 226, 528, 124.

Amex Index

Table with 4 columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Values: 103.36, 103.36, 103.36, +.27.

NASDAQ Index

Table with 4 columns: Index, Close, Chg., Vol. Values: 105.57, 105.57, +.03, 105.57.

Odd Lot Trading

Table with 4 columns: Composite, Shares, Vol., Pct. Values: 90.57, 90.57, 90.57, 90.57.

The Dow Jones Stock Averages

Table with 5 columns: 30 Industrials, 20 Transport, 15 Utilities, 15 Bonds, 15 Other.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Large table with multiple columns: Name, Last, Chg., Pct., Volume. Includes sections for Ups, Downs, O.T.C. Most Active, O.T.C. Market Diary, Volume by Exchanges, Dollar Leaders.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table with multiple columns: 1976 High, 1976 Low, 1976 Close, 1976 Volume. Includes sections for New York Stock Exchange Composite Index, New York Exchange Volume, 12-Month Trend Weekly Close.

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC. 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

PUTS

Subject to Prior Sale or Price Change

Table with 4 columns: Symbol, Price, Bid, Ask. Values: 48 1/2, 48 1/2, 48 1/2, 48 1/2.

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. (212) 239-1729

Continued on Page 51

Market Indicators

APR 26 1976

# Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

Continued From Page 58				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales				1976 Stocks and Div. Sales			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	120 1/2	+1/4	100	IBM	120 1/2	+1/4	100	IBM	120 1/2	+1/4	100
GE	40 1/4	+1/8	50	GE	40 1/4	+1/8	50	GE	40 1/4	+1/8	50
AT&T	55 3/4	+1/4	75	AT&T	55 3/4	+1/4	75	AT&T	55 3/4	+1/4	75
... (thousands of shares) ...											

## Highs and Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	121 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/2	120 1/2
GE	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
AT&T	56 1/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4
... (other symbols) ...				

## Amex and O-T-C Changes Are Minor

The American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter market finished with minor price changes yesterday in slower trading.

The Amex market-value index was up 0.27 to 103.36 while declines issues outnumbered advances by 342 to 291. The average price of a share rose 3 cents. Volume contracted to 1.88 million shares from 2.03 million Friday.

Trading in Amex issues, including transactions on regional exchanges and the counter market, fell to 1.86 million shares from 2.23 million Friday.

In counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial index slipped 0.08 to 98.15 while the composite index lost 0.03 to 90.57. A total of 440 issues fell while 382 rose. Turnover dropped to 5.33 million shares from 6.72 million on Friday.

Options Volume Up

Options on the Amex expanded to 30,725 contracts from 26,489 Friday. Open interest totaled 727,738 unexpired or exercised contracts. On the Chicago Board Options Exchange, 51,430 contracts traded against 58,938 Friday. Open interest amounted to 1,123,689 contracts.

One of the best gains on the Amex was posted by Rison Manufacturing, which climbed 1 1/2 to 19. The Anchor Hoisting Corporation announced that it might propose "some sort of friendly merger" with Rison. The Edo Corporation tacked on 1 1/2 to 10 1/2 in brisk trading. The company announced it was holding preliminary talks with the Plessey Company that could result in Plessey acquiring Edo. Tasty Baking Company A stock advanced 1 1/2 to 19 1/2. Last week Tasty reported first-quarter profits of 63 cents a share compared with 45 cents a share in the period last year.

This announcement is not an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell these securities. The offer is made only by the Offer to Purchase and is not being made, nor will tenders be accepted from, holders of \$6 Preferred Stock in any state in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such state.

### Notice of Offer to Purchase

## All Shares of \$6 Preferred Stock of

# TELEDYNE, INC.

### at \$100 per share cash

This Offer Expires May 14, 1976

Teledyne, Inc. is mailing an Offer to Purchase all shares tendered of its Preferred Stock, \$6 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Series ("\$6 Preferred Stock") for \$100 per share cash, subject to the terms and conditions of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal. The Offer to Purchase expires at 3:00 P.M. Pacific Time on May 14, 1976, and in no event will shares of \$6 Preferred Stock tendered after that time be purchased unless the Offer to Purchase is extended.

To accept the Offer to Purchase, holders of \$6 Preferred Stock should mail their stock certificates, accompanied by the prescribed Letter of Transmittal, properly filled out and signed, to:

**Depository:** BANK OF AMERICA N.T. & S.A., Corporate Agency Service Center, Post Office Box 37002, San Francisco, California 94137

**Forwarding Agent:** UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, Corporate Trust and Agency Services, 130 John Street, 3rd Floor, New York, New York 10038

Copies of the Offer to Purchase and the Letter of Transmittal may be obtained from and questions may be directed to Bank of America N.T. & S.A., United States Trust Company, or GEORGESON & CO.

606 South Olive St. Los Angeles, California 90014 (213) 489-7000

100 Wall Street New York, New York 10005 (212) 422-1470

150 S. Wacker Dr., #750 Chicago, Illinois 60606 (312) 246-7161

**GOOD DOOR TO OPEN FOR A GOOD START IN CANADA**

Open the cover on "Doing Business in Canada" — over 60 pages of fast-reading hard-core facts about the Canadian business world. You'll find the answers to key questions we've been asked for well over a century.

Here — quite literally — you'll find the inside story on such things as the kinds of companies you can form, on organizing and planning, on international trade agreements, fees, taxes and current labor legislation. Also facts, figures and information on important aspects of developing your operations in Canada.

If you'd like one copy — or several for your staff — simply mail a request on your company letterhead. Just address Dept. T-4.

**CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE**

Over 1650 Branches and Over \$23 Billion in Assets  
Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto, Canada M5L 1A2  
New York Agency: 22 William St., N.Y. 10005 - (212) 825-7000

Offices in Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Zurich, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Tokyo, São Paulo-Brazil, Sydney-Australia, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Portland-Oregon, San Francisco, Seattle. Branches and Trust services throughout the Caribbean.

Listing of Prices for Contracts in Futures of Commodities

Monday, April 26, 1976

Table of commodity prices including WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEANS, COCOA, GOLD, ICEB BROILERS, and various oil products.

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Iss

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1976

Table of stock market data including 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, High/Low/Last prices, and P/E ratios.

Table of Dividends Announced, listing company names, dividend amounts, and dates.

Advertisement for THE LEHMAN CORPORATION, a diversified investment company, featuring a large image of a globe and contact information.

Table of LONDON METAL MARKET prices for various metals like COPPER, WIRE BARS, and ZINC.

Large advertisement for Bell System with the headline 'Come On Over' and the text 'Wherever in the world you have family and friends, wherever in the world you do business, an international telephone call is the next best thing to being there.'



Table of stock market data including 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, High/Low/Last prices, and P/E ratios.

# New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1976

World Bank	U.S. Govt.	Other Dom.	Foreign	Total All
Sales in \$100 High Low Last Chgs	Day's Sales	Bonds	Bonds	Bonds
0 101.16 101.16 101.3 -1	1,200,000	47,000,000	21,000,000	70,000,000
4 104.16 104.16 104 -1.12	1,200,000	47,000,000	21,000,000	70,000,000
5 104.15 104.15 104 -1.16	1,200,000	47,000,000	21,000,000	70,000,000
5 101.16 101.15 101.3 +1.16	1,200,000	47,000,000	21,000,000	70,000,000

BOND ISSUES TRADED				
Issues	Advances	Declines	New	High
April 24	891	271	69	10
April 23	264	196	10	5
April 22	224	315		

CURRENT SALES IN \$100 HIGH LOW LAST CHGS				
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14

CURRENT SALES IN \$100 HIGH LOW LAST CHGS				
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14

CURRENT SALES IN \$100 HIGH LOW LAST CHGS				
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14

CURRENT SALES IN \$100 HIGH LOW LAST CHGS				
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BOND TRADING				
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14
3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14	3 101 101 101 14

## AGREEMENT NEAR ON FOREIGN BANKS

Continued From Page 49

curities operations, which are denied to United States banks but which the foreign banks have been allowed under existing law.

The policy statement of the United States bankers group assembled here is expected to accept this "grandfather" principle, according to officials of the association.

Representative Fernand St. Germain, Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the House banking subcommittee that is dealing with the whole range of banking reform issues, said in his address that "the committee to reserve judgment" on this issue and others involved in the foreign banking question. He indicated that the committee, when it tackles the bill in detail, could move toward easier or tougher rules regarding foreign banks.

**Questions Are Raised**

Mr. St. Germain troubled the bankers here by raising questions about a broad range of issues regarding international operations of United States banks — the risks involved, whether credit needed at home was flowing abroad, and whether the "cream" of the business was being taken by the larger banks. But he gave no indication that Congress was about to act in this area, saying only that "the role of Congress for the time being will be to push the (bank) regulators hard."

Mr. St. Germain, speaking of the many-sided banking legislation before the committee that has been split into three separate bills of which one involves the foreign banks, said he was "perfectly willing to accept the reality or the possibility of a default in financial reform this year" — a possibility that has previously been reported. Legislation on foreign banks, now a separate bill, might pass on its own.

Mr. Volcker in his speech and a subsequent news conference touched briefly on the problem of the rising debts of the less-developed countries. He said, "These developments do not alarm me in terms of their impact on the banking system," but he stressed that from now on "increased official financing" — by governments of the industrialized countries, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other such agencies — would have to meet the continuing balance-of-payments deficit of the poorer countries.

## HIGH OIL LEASE BIDS ACCEPTED IN SALE

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI) — The Interior Department said today that it had accepted high bonus bids totaling \$558.8 million for offshore oil and gas drilling leases in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

The department rejected high bids totaling \$12.03 million on five tracts, because they were too low.

The department desires a fair value on tracts, and accepts only high bids which are at that level or above.

The bids accepted were for 76 tracts totaling 437,253 acres offshore Alaska on the outer continental shelf. The high bid for a single tract was \$69.6 million submitted by the Group comprised of Texaco, the Allied Chemical Corporation, the Diamond Shamrock Corporation, and the Champlain Petroleum Company.

## Open Interest

Symbol	Contract	Open Interest	Volume
Oil	Oil	1,250	15,200
Gold	Gold	1,500	12,000
Ag	Ag	1,000	8,000
Wheat	Wheat	1,200	10,000
Grain	Grain	1,100	9,000
Stocks	Stocks	1,300	11,000
Options	Options	1,400	12,000

## FOR SALE OR LEASE

TELEX...  
NEW \$1450.00  
REBUILT 1050.00

TWX/DDO...  
NEW \$1985.00  
REBUILT 1485.00

● EQUITABLE AVAILABLE WITH \$1.00 BUY-OUT

## NATIONAL TELETYPEWRITER CORP.

207 NEWTOWN ROAD  
PLAINFIELD, N.J. 07063  
516-293-0444

## Notice of Adjustment in Conversion Price

Effective as of April 3, 1976 the conversion price for the 6% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due 1988 issued by Marriott Corporation has been adjusted to \$20.84 to reflect a 2.5% stock dividend to be paid by Marriott Corporation to stockholders of record on April 2, 1976. This adjusted conversion price does not reflect the public sale through underwriters on February 26, 1976 of 1,550,000 shares of common stock. A prior notice announcing an adjustment in the latter situation was in error.

## A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.


has acquired the soybean processing facilities of

## Swift & Company

a subsidiary of

## Esmark, Inc.

The undersigned initiated and acted as representative of Esmark, Inc. and as advisor to A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co. in this transaction.



## The Chicago Corporation

208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604  
New York Columbus, Ohio Indianapolis, Ind. Harbor Springs, Mich.

Member: New York, Midwest, American, Pacific, PWS Stock Exchanges, Chicago Board Options Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

We are pleased to announce that

Charles M. Cohn  
Jane P. Cohn  
Sylvester B. Gardiner  
Gabor T. de Hellebranth  
Richard Lee Rotnem  
Registered Representatives

have joined our office at

245 Park Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10017  
(212) 687-3800

## Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Incorporated


We note with deep sorrow and regret the passing of our long time friend and partner

## STANLEY LEE

Our condolences to Jane, Stanley, Jr., Antoinette and Laurie Ann.

## NEUBERGER & BERMAN

Members of New York Stock Exchange



PETER I. LOTRUGLIO  
Member of Gold Circle Cabinet  
Membership in Connecticut General Life Insurance Company's Gold Circle is a lustrious honor indeed. It's the highest award for group sales representatives of the company. Not only is Peter a member of this select group, he also has the added distinction of serving on the Gold Circle Cabinet, the advisory board for all Gold Circle members.

This achievement recognizes Peter's superior business productivity and continuing excellence of service to the key group accounts in the New York area for which he is responsible.

A National Account Executive, he is located in the company's New York Group Office, 633 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

Notice of Proposed Acquisition of Shares by Bank Holding Company of going concern engaged in nonbanking activities

Pursuant to §4(c)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act and regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, notice is given that Manufacturers Hanover Corporation, New York, New York, a bank holding company, proposes to acquire the shares of a de novo subsidiary Manufacturers Hanover Capital Corporation, New York, New York and thereby to engage in the following activities:

Leasing real and personal property on a full payout basis and acting as agent, broker or advisor in leasing such property and making and acquiring for its own account, or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit with respect to such property and servicing such loans, loans or other extensions of credit; arranging, making or acquiring for its own account or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit such as would be made by a mortgage banking company and servicing such loans and other extensions of credit; and making or acquiring for its own account, or for the account of others, loans and other extensions of credit such as would be made by a finance company.

Such activities will be conducted at the office of Manufacturers Hanover Capital Corporation located at 330 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Persons wishing to comment on this proposal should submit their views in writing within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice to:

Federal Reserve Bank of New York  
33 Liberty Street  
New York, New York 10045

Manufacturers Hanover Corporation  
By Paul J. Hanna  
Executive Vice President

Dated: April 23, 1976





Money  
This is money

### CONTINUE POUND AND LIRA

o Bolster Sterling  
o Stern Decline

April 26 (UPI)—The pound fell again today as efforts to buoy it were weakened by a critical and economic dropped almost one percent.

hit its previous low when it dropped to a low of 1.8230.

European currencies on the pound. Its rate since December measured against currencies, rose to 1.8230 before leveling off.

which has been Italy's unsettled economic condition.

of gold rose 50 percent to close at 1.8230.

Plans Reforms  
The New York Times

April 26 — Egypt reform of its item that Western

larger piece of the country.

OF PAN AM  
IN QUARTER

World Airways yesterday a net quarter of \$51.1

any said the two not completely because of a variety charges and

the company said to participate to tent in the Caribbean during the 1975 season, as it had years, because a portion of its

NOW Available Immediately

COMET

## People and Business A New World Body In Accounting Urged

Michael Chetkovich, managing partner of Haskins & Sells, the accounting firm, called yesterday for the development of a new international organization for "coordinating worldwide professional accounting standards."



Black Star/Deeds Arch  
Robert C. Holland  
To head Committee for Economic Development.

Mr. Chetkovich, who is also vice chairman of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, said that "we are closer to a truly world economy than most observers would have anticipated even a few years ago."

When Mr. Holland resigned from the Fed he said that his \$42,000 salary was not adequate to meet his family needs.

Robert C. Holland, who recently resigned as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday was named president, effective July 1, of the Committee for Economic Development.

Robert F. Dee yesterday was elected chairman of the board of SmithKline Corporation and Henry Wendt was elected president of the company.

Governors of the Fed in 1973. Earlier he spent a year as an instructor in money and banking at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

When Mr. Holland resigned from the Fed he said that his \$42,000 salary was not adequate to meet his family needs.

Robert F. Dee yesterday was elected chairman of the board of SmithKline Corporation and Henry Wendt was elected president of the company.

## LATE GAINS PUSH DOW AHEAD 2.05

Continued From Page 49

compared with 139 traded last Friday.

"The market," said Newton D. Zinder, vice president, E. F. Hutton & Company, "is temporarily affected by an old nemesis, fears of a tighter credit policy by the Federal Reserve Board."

Frank Bormen, president of Eastern Airlines, told an airlines analyst's meeting in New York that the carrier would report today record first-quarter profits.

It was joined by Tiger International, an all-cargo carrier up 3/8 at 15 1/2; Continental Air Lines, up a point to 9 1/2; Pan Am, up 1/4 at 6 1/2; and Braniff International, up 1/2 at 11 1/2.

One airline analyst observed that a broad earnings recovery was expected in the industry for the current quarter.

Signal Companies Inc., a diversified manufacturing concern and the parent company of Mack Trucks, the Garret Corporation and UOP Inc., was up 3/4 at 20 1/2 in active trading.

As chairman, Mr. Dee succeeds Dr. Lewis E. Harris who has retired after 37 years of service with the company.

## Insiders Again Showing Interest in Stock Options

Continued From Page 49

the beleaguered company around.

Mr. O'Brien exercised options on 10,000 of those shares last year and followed that move last Jan. 26 with another block of 50,000 shares.

"The price at which the stock was selling at the time I exercised the option," he said in an interview last Friday, "made it attractive for me financially."

confidence in the long-term future of the company," Mr. O'Brien added.

Confidence in the long haul—and the protective spread between option prices and market prices—are cited by other executives who have also been buying lately.

Mead Corporation stock, for example, traded as low as \$13.12 a share last year and has climbed to a high of \$31.25 a share this year.

Insider reports show that James W. McSwiney, chairman of the producer of paperboard and corrugated containers, exercised options on 65,000 shares of the company in January at prices

ranging from \$14.375 to \$16 a share for an instant paper profit of more than \$900,000.

Options Exercised  
So far this year more than a dozen other Mead officers and directors have exercised options covering a total of 78,500 shares at prices ranging from \$14.375 to \$16.25 a share.

As Mr. McSwiney noted, Mead—like the paper industry generally, which is extremely sensitive to turns in the economy—has had a "couple of poor performing years."

Without that resurgence of interest in Mead's stock, Mr. McSwiney continued, "we would have been in no position to exercise the option; there would have been no gain on our part."

During the 1973-75 bear market there was so little to be gained from executive options that many companies, despite some complaints from minority stockholders who felt their equity was being diluted, lowered the option price.

Mohawk Data was among them. The company told shareholders that the sharp drop in the price of Mohawk stock reduced the options to "little value."

# Hard soap.

No New Craze  
Mary Hartman  
This week



When not fretting over the "waxy yellow buildup" on the floor of her squeaky-clean kitchen, she can be grappling with the horrors of marijuana and masturbation, venereal disease, fraudulent faith healers, open marriages or a neighborhood mass murder.

Her promiscuous younger sister is hung up on a lecherous cop, her 12-year old daughter wants to drop out of school to join an all-girl rock band, and her grandfather is known to police as the "Fernwood Flasher."

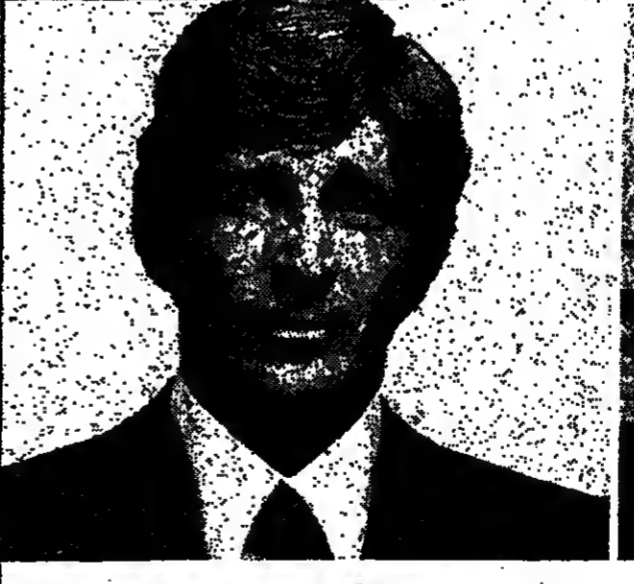
Love it or loathe it, "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman" is the nation's latest pop culture craze. "MH 2" as it is known in the industry, is the most talked about new TV series since America met Archie Bunker.

This week in Newsweek, a visit with "MH 2" star Louise Lasser, the former Mrs. Woody Allen, who has undergone fifteen years of psychoanalysis to lose her own Mary-like malaise.

Covering "MH 2," Newsweek once again treats the news with the kind of liveliness that continues to attract more than 19 million readers week after week and, as it has for the past eight years, more advertising pages than any other newsweekly.

## Newsweek

The world's most quoted newsweekly.



Going to Asia?  
Take a good passenger  
airline.



Shipping airfreight?  
Use Flying Tigers...the  
airfreight airline.

Why?  
Our specialty is shipping airfreight to Asia: Tokyo, Hong Kong, Taipei, Seoul, Osaka, Manila, Okinawa, and Kaohsiung. Our giant 747 and "stretched" DC-8 jet freighters fly schedules designed to dovetail with business hours in the major U.S. and Asian markets.

At Flying Tigers' Asian terminals and service offices almost all of our people are natives. As local citizens they know the language, the way things are done, and how to get the best and fastest service for your shipments.

Flying Tigers' people also have that special airfreight expertise that minimizes delays and other potential problems that might slow your shipment on some other airline.

For more information on airfreight schedules, rates and other services, contact your IATA Cargo Agent or Flying Tigers.



THE AIRFREIGHT AIRLINE  
An affiliate of Tiger International

## STATE OF BAHRAIN MINISTRY OF WORKS, POWER AND WATER BAHRAIN SEWERAGE PROJECT

The ministry of works, power and water will shortly invite tenders from prequalified civil engineering contractors and pump and machinery manufacturers for work on this project as described below. All contracts are expected to commence before January 1977.

**Contract No. 5 — Manama Interceptor and Trunk Sewers**  
The construction of main sewers for Manama and Greater Manama including 29 kilometers of sewer in pipe sizes ranging from 300MM to 2000MM diameter, associated manholes and connecting chambers, and 20 pumping stations.

**Contract No. 6 — Muharraq Interceptor and Trunk Sewers**  
The construction of main sewers to serve the Island of Muharraq including 17 kilometers of sewer in pipe sizes ranging from 200MM to 1200MM diameter, associated manholes and connecting chambers and 10 pumping stations.

**Contract No. 8 — Screw Pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of screw pumps associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for ten major pumping stations with capacities in the range 300 to 2000 litres per second.

**Contract No. 9 — Submersible Pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation and commissioning of submersible pumps, associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for twenty pumping stations with capacities in the range 20—200 litres per second.

**Contract No. 10 — Centrifugal pumps**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of centrifugal sewage pumps associated control switchboards and ancillary equipment for Muharraq causeway pumping station. The capacity of the pumping station is 700 litres per second.

**Contract No. 11 — Tubli Water Pollution Control Centre**  
The construction of the first stage of a water pollution control centre to serve Manama, Muharraq, and Isa Town for a population of 316,000.

**Contract No. 12 — Machinery For Tubli W.P.C.C.**  
The supply, supervision of installation, and commissioning of machinery for Tubli water pollution control centre including preliminary treatment machinery, settling tank scrapers, rotating filter distributors, rapid gravity sand filtration plant, sludge treatment plant pumps and control switchboards.

### Qualifications and Requirements

For contract Nos. 5, 6 and 11 applicants should be contracting firms experienced in major sewerage and sewage treatment works and in the control of ground water. Such applicants should also be capable of installing machinery including pumps, and associated switchgear, under the supervision of the manufacturers.

For contract Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 12 applicants should have extensive experience of the manufacture and installation of equipment of the type described.

Applicants, who must be registered in member territories of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, may obtain prequalification questionnaires from the Bahrain office of the consulting engineers, J D and D M Watson, F.F.I.C.E., P.O. Box 5150, Manama, Bahrain (TEL: 8751. TELEX: 8423 Cuhvt GJ) They must state clearly the contract reference and description for which they are making an application.

Applications must be submitted to the Ministry of Works, power and water, P.O. Box 5, Manama, Bahrain, Marked "For the Attention of The Projects and Research Directorate" by 22nd May 1976.

# STEEL PRICE RISE OF 8% DUE JUNE 1

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

oil country tubular products by 6 percent, effective May 1. To be "competitive" with others.

"The price increases will be extended to cover all carbon, mechanical tubing products, effective May 1."

Dante C. Fabiani, president of the Crane Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting yesterday that the CF&I Steel Corporation, a subsidiary, was raising prices on rail and tubular goods by 4 to 8 percent on May 1 "in order to meet competition."

In another development yesterday, the Alcan Aluminum Corporation, the United States subsidiary of Alcan Aluminum Ltd., the giant Canadian producer, were followed by Canadian producers, which in Aluminum Inc. announced that

they were joining other producers in raising the price of primary ingot by 3 cents, to 69.25 cents a pound, effective June 1.

Martin Marietta said that "selected semi-fabricated product prices will be raised approximately 6 percent." Alcan said that "appropriate adjustments" for other ingot and mill products would also be made at the same time.

Followed by Canadians

These latest increases to steel and aluminum prices follow price rises in other metals, notably copper. On April 12, the Phelps Dodge Corporation, the Newmont Mining Corporation, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Cities Service Company, the Anaconda Sales Company and the Kennecott Sales Corporation raised the price of copper by 3 cents, to 66 cents a pound. Subsequently, nearly all of the other producers raised their prices by a similar amount and then were followed by Canadian producers, which in creased prices as much as 3.5

cents, to 69.25 cents a pound. As a direct consequence, major brass producers have raised their prices by roughly 4 cents, to 70 cents a pound. Lead has generally risen by 2 cents, to 23 cents a pound, with a resultant increase in lead antiknock compounds.

The weekly Bureau of Labor Statistics commodity spot market price index reached 204.8 in the week ended April 20 against 202.2 a year earlier, a rise of 1.3 percent. By contrast, the metals component of that index stood at 218.5 for the April 20 week against 197.7 a year earlier, up 10.5 percent. The index is based on 1967 as 100 and includes in the total increases the company's total revenues by about 5.4 percent.

There is a precedent for Wheeling-Pittsburgh's leading the steel industry in raising prices. That occurred in the spring of 1963 when the company announced higher prices after "jawboning" by then President John F. Kennedy but forced U.S. Steel to delay its action in a direct confrontation with Roger M. Blough, then head of U.S. Steel.

inventory conditions and the manufacturing cycles.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh's Mr. Lauterbach said that the fact that 85 percent of the company's product mix was in flat-rolled products had had a severe effect on operations.

Commenting on the price increases, the Wheeling-Pittsburgh chief executive said: "The increases are now more than justified to partially cover the inflated costs absorbed in recent months and are vital to provide added revenues, and cash flow to meet the capital needs required to efficiently manage our business. The price adjustments would increase the company's total revenues by about 5.4 percent."

There is a precedent for Wheeling-Pittsburgh's leading the steel industry in raising prices. That occurred in the spring of 1963 when the company announced higher prices after "jawboning" by then President John F. Kennedy but forced U.S. Steel to delay its action in a direct confrontation with Roger M. Blough, then head of U.S. Steel.

# Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Monday, April 26, 1976

MIDWEST				PACIFIC			
Stock	High	Low	Close	Stock	High	Low	Close
4000 Genl. Inv.	19 1/4	19 1/8	19 1/4	1000 Metfield Co.	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4
7000 Genl. Inv.	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/4	14000 Homestead	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/4
10000 Genl. Inv.	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	2000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
15000 Genl. Inv.	20 1/4	20 1/8	20 1/4	4000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
20000 Genl. Inv.	25 1/4	25 1/8	25 1/4	6000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
25000 Genl. Inv.	30 1/4	30 1/8	30 1/4	8000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
30000 Genl. Inv.	35 1/4	35 1/8	35 1/4	10000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
35000 Genl. Inv.	40 1/4	40 1/8	40 1/4	12000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
40000 Genl. Inv.	45 1/4	45 1/8	45 1/4	14000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
45000 Genl. Inv.	50 1/4	50 1/8	50 1/4	16000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
50000 Genl. Inv.	55 1/4	55 1/8	55 1/4	18000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
55000 Genl. Inv.	60 1/4	60 1/8	60 1/4	20000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
60000 Genl. Inv.	65 1/4	65 1/8	65 1/4	22000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
65000 Genl. Inv.	70 1/4	70 1/8	70 1/4	24000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
70000 Genl. Inv.	75 1/4	75 1/8	75 1/4	26000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
75000 Genl. Inv.	80 1/4	80 1/8	80 1/4	28000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
80000 Genl. Inv.	85 1/4	85 1/8	85 1/4	30000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
85000 Genl. Inv.	90 1/4	90 1/8	90 1/4	32000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
90000 Genl. Inv.	95 1/4	95 1/8	95 1/4	34000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
95000 Genl. Inv.	100 1/4	100 1/8	100 1/4	36000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
100000 Genl. Inv.	105 1/4	105 1/8	105 1/4	38000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
105000 Genl. Inv.	110 1/4	110 1/8	110 1/4	40000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
110000 Genl. Inv.	115 1/4	115 1/8	115 1/4	42000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
115000 Genl. Inv.	120 1/4	120 1/8	120 1/4	44000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
120000 Genl. Inv.	125 1/4	125 1/8	125 1/4	46000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
125000 Genl. Inv.	130 1/4	130 1/8	130 1/4	48000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
130000 Genl. Inv.	135 1/4	135 1/8	135 1/4	50000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
135000 Genl. Inv.	140 1/4	140 1/8	140 1/4	52000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
140000 Genl. Inv.	145 1/4	145 1/8	145 1/4	54000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
145000 Genl. Inv.	150 1/4	150 1/8	150 1/4	56000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
150000 Genl. Inv.	155 1/4	155 1/8	155 1/4	58000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
155000 Genl. Inv.	160 1/4	160 1/8	160 1/4	60000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
160000 Genl. Inv.	165 1/4	165 1/8	165 1/4	62000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
165000 Genl. Inv.	170 1/4	170 1/8	170 1/4	64000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
170000 Genl. Inv.	175 1/4	175 1/8	175 1/4	66000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
175000 Genl. Inv.	180 1/4	180 1/8	180 1/4	68000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
180000 Genl. Inv.	185 1/4	185 1/8	185 1/4	70000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
185000 Genl. Inv.	190 1/4	190 1/8	190 1/4	72000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
190000 Genl. Inv.	195 1/4	195 1/8	195 1/4	74000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
195000 Genl. Inv.	200 1/4	200 1/8	200 1/4	76000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
200000 Genl. Inv.	205 1/4	205 1/8	205 1/4	78000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
205000 Genl. Inv.	210 1/4	210 1/8	210 1/4	80000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
210000 Genl. Inv.	215 1/4	215 1/8	215 1/4	82000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
215000 Genl. Inv.	220 1/4	220 1/8	220 1/4	84000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
220000 Genl. Inv.	225 1/4	225 1/8	225 1/4	86000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
225000 Genl. Inv.	230 1/4	230 1/8	230 1/4	88000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
230000 Genl. Inv.	235 1/4	235 1/8	235 1/4	90000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
235000 Genl. Inv.	240 1/4	240 1/8	240 1/4	92000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
240000 Genl. Inv.	245 1/4	245 1/8	245 1/4	94000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
245000 Genl. Inv.	250 1/4	250 1/8	250 1/4	96000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
250000 Genl. Inv.	255 1/4	255 1/8	255 1/4	98000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
255000 Genl. Inv.	260 1/4	260 1/8	260 1/4	100000 Alcoa	17 1/4	17 1/8	17 1/4
260000 Genl. Inv.	265 1/4	265 1/8	265 1/4				
265000 Genl. Inv.	270 1/4	270 1/8	270 1/4				
270000 Genl. Inv.	275 1/4	275 1/8	275 1/4				
275000 Genl. Inv.	280 1/4	280 1/8	280 1/4				
280000 Genl. Inv.	285 1/4	285 1/8	285 1/4				
285000 Genl. Inv.	290 1/4	290 1/8	290 1/4				
290000 Genl. Inv.	295 1/4	295 1/8	295 1/4				
295000 Genl. Inv.	300 1/4	300 1/8	300 1/4				
300000 Genl. Inv.	305 1/4	305 1/8	305 1/4				
305000 Genl. Inv.	310 1/4	310 1/8	310 1/4				
310000 Genl. Inv.	315 1/4	315 1/8	315 1/4				
315000 Genl. Inv.	320 1/4	320 1/8	320 1/4				
320000 Genl. Inv.	325 1/4	325 1/8	325 1/4				
325000 Genl. Inv.	330 1/4	330 1/8	330 1/4				
330000 Genl. Inv.	335 1/4	335 1/8	335 1/4				
335000 Genl. Inv.	340 1/4	340 1/8	340 1/4				
340000 Genl. Inv.	345 1/4	345 1/8	345 1/4				
345000 Genl. Inv.	350 1/4	350 1/8	350 1/4				
350000 Genl. Inv.	355 1/4	355 1/8	355 1/4				
355000 Genl. Inv.	360 1/4	360 1/8	360 1/4				
360000 Genl. Inv.	365 1/4	365 1/8	365 1/4				
365000 Genl. Inv.	370 1/4	370 1/8	370 1/4				
370000 Genl. Inv.	375 1/4	375 1/8	375 1/4				
375000 Genl. Inv.	380 1/4	380 1/8	380 1/4				
380000 Genl. Inv.	385 1/4	385 1/8	385 1/4				
385000 Genl. Inv.	390 1/4	390 1/8	390 1/4				
390000 Genl. Inv.	395 1/4	395 1/8	395 1/4				
395000 Genl. Inv.	400 1/4	400 1/8	400 1/4				
400000 Genl. Inv.	405 1/4	405 1/8	405 1/4				
405000 Genl. Inv.	410 1/4	410 1/8	410 1/4				
410000 Genl. Inv.	415 1/4	415 1/8	415 1/4				
415000 Genl. Inv.	420 1/4	420 1/8	420 1/4				
420000 Genl. Inv.	425 1/4	425 1/8	425 1/4				
425000 Genl. Inv.	430 1/4	430 1/8	430 1/4				
430000 Genl. Inv.	435 1/4	435 1/8	435 1/4				
435000 Genl. Inv.	440 1/4	440 1/8	440 1/4				
440000 Genl. Inv.	445 1/4	445 1/8	445 1/4				
445000 Genl. Inv.	450 1/4	450 1/8	450 1/4				
450000 Genl. Inv.	455 1/4	455 1/8	455 1/4				
455000 Genl. Inv.	460 1/4	460 1/8	460 1/4				
460000 Genl. Inv.	465 1/4	465 1/8	465 1/4				
465000 Genl. Inv.	470 1/4	470 1/8	470 1/4				
470000 Genl. Inv.	475 1/4	475 1/8	475 1/4				
475000 Genl. Inv.	480 1/4	480 1/8	480 1/4				
480000 Genl. Inv.	485 1/4	485 1/8	485 1/4				
485000 Genl. Inv.	490 1/4	490 1/8	490 1/4				
490000 Genl. Inv.	495 1/4	495 1/8	495 1/4				
495000 Genl. Inv.	500 1/4	500 1/8	500 1/4				
500000 Genl. Inv.	505 1/4	505 1/8	505 1/4				
505000 Genl. Inv.	510 1/4	510 1/8	510 1/4				
510000 Genl. Inv.	515 1/4	515 1/8	515 1/4				
515000 Genl. Inv.	520 1/4	520 1/8	520 1/4				
520000 Genl. Inv.	525 1/4	525 1/8	525 1/4				
525000 Genl. Inv.	530 1/4	530 1/8	530 1/4				
530000 Genl. Inv.	535 1/4	535 1/8	535 1/4				
535000 Genl. Inv.	540 1/4	540 1/8	540 1/4				
540000 Genl. Inv.	545 1/4	545 1/8	545 1/4				
545000 Genl. Inv.	550 1/4	550 1/8	550 1/4				
550000 Genl. Inv.	555 1/4	555 1/8	555 1/4				
555000 Genl. Inv.	560 1/4	560 1/8	560 1/4				
560000 Genl. Inv.	565 1/4	565 1/8	565 1/4				
565000 Genl. Inv.	570 1/4	570 1/8	570 1/4				
570000 Genl. Inv.	575 1/4	575 1/8	575 1/4				
575000 Genl. Inv.	580 1/4	580 1/8	580 1/4				
580000 Genl. Inv.	585 1/4	585 1/8	585 1/4				
585000 Genl. Inv.	590 1/4	590 1/8	590 1/4				
590000 Genl. Inv							

# ern Bell Debentures Drop oints in Secondary Market

By JOHN H. ALLAN  
s that new triple-A bonds would yield 8.25 percent evaporated from the Southern Bell company debentures Tuesday after they were permitted to trade in the secondary market. The issue dropped from 8.25 percent in the corporate market to 8.20 percent in the secondary market. The drop in the Dow Jones average in the — was the most credit in the credit.

Against this background of uncertainty over monetary policy, the Salomon Brothers-led syndicate that has been offering \$450 million of Southern Bell Telephone debentures decided to dis-

These debentures were originally marketed as 8 1/4 percent to yield 8.293 percent to maturity in 2016, and are estimated to be 95 percent sold late last week. In the afternoon trading firms quoted the Southern Bell bonds at 97 1/4 bid, 9 1/4 asked, where they yield 8.47 percent. The steep drop led some experienced bond leaders to estimate that perhaps as much as 20 percent of the issue was still unsold early yesterday.

Three new taxable bond issues were priced late yesterday for sale today. In the largest, the Sohio Pipe Line Company's \$250 million of notes guaranteed by the Standard Oil Company (Ohio), were given an 8 1/2 percent interest rate and priced at 99 1/2 to yield 8.80 percent. The offering, managed by Morgan Stanley & Company, is rated A by Moody's and AA by Standard & Poor's. The money will be used to help pay Sohio's portion of the construction costs of the \$7 billion Trans-Alaska Pipeline System—estimated at \$375 million this year.

A syndicate led jointly by J.P. Morgan, Peabody & Company, and Goldman, Sachs & Company expects to offer today \$35 million of Central Maine Power Company 8 1/2 percent 30-year bonds at a price of 100. The issue is rated Baa and BBB, and its 8.285 percent yield compares with a 8.60 percent return on Baa-rated 30-year bonds marketed by the Appalachian Power Company last Thursday.

Rate	Yield
1 1/8	8.25
1 1/4	8.50
1 3/8	8.75
1 1/2	9.00
1 5/8	9.25
1 3/4	9.50
1 7/8	9.75
2	10.00

**CAREER MARKETPLACE**  
**AGEMENT CONSULTANTS**  
\$32,500 Range  
In-house consulting group seeks several strengths in distribution, financial and systems.  
Preference for individuals who by education and experience are financially and quantitatively oriented.  
Degrees and two to five years substantial and/or consulting experience.  
Reply in confidence. Please include education, career experiences, and compensation history.

**ISFORMER ENGINEER**  
A top flight person with good theoretical and practical experience in power and audio design. Degree in electrical engineering and switching cores desirable.  
A very highly paid number one man in a rapidly expanding New York area company, if you are a self-starter type who can take on a bill. Only a shirt-sleeve type who knows how to get things done and can relate well to customers. Our employees know of this ad and may reply in complete confidence to:  
Y 7186 TIMES

**ational Sales Manager**  
To spot with quality food processing company in the Midwest. Candidate MUST have previous experience in food business, institutional and with food products. Minimum 5 years on Sales. NOT applicable. Minimum 5 years on Sales. 2 years sales.  
A very highly paid number one man in a rapidly expanding New York area company, if you are a self-starter type who can take on a bill. Only a shirt-sleeve type who knows how to get things done and can relate well to customers. Our employees know of this ad and may reply in complete confidence to:  
GRETA WOODREV, PRES.  
WOODREV SERVICES  
116 Roseville Road Westport, Conn 06880

**RE EVERY TUESDAY**  
Career Marketplace columns appear in Business/Finance Pages every Tuesday a selection of top jobs for you to consider. If you would like more information on the special Sunday-Tuesday career or wish to reserve space for recruitment advertising in Career Marketplace, call (212) 556-7226.

# CAREER MARKETPLACE

To answer box number advertisements: Address your reply to the box number given in the advertisement and add New York, N.Y. 10036. Please include in your reply only material that will fit into a regular business envelope.

## LET'S MAKE A DATE TO DISCUSS YOUR FUTURE AT OUR CAREER WEEKEND ON MAY 1st and 2nd

We're growing faster every day. And, the career opportunities are opening up for you. If you're looking for a secure future that offers challenge, responsibility and security... look over these exciting opportunities.

**SYSTEMS ANALYSTS**  
Immediate positions are available for individuals who have at least 4 years of experience in the systems field and preferably a degree. Specific background should include COBOL, FORTRAN, and RPG II with heavy emphasis on analysis, programming and specifications writing.

**PROGRAMMER ANALYSTS**  
To keep pace with our growth we need talented individuals with 3 years experience, who can handle cost estimates, and feasibility studies for our clients. Background should include AS/400, JCL, and ISAM preferably in a batch environment. Assembler and RPG II is a plus. Strong communication skills and ability to interact with all levels of management are essential.

**TECHNICAL WRITER**  
This is the ideal spot for a self-starter who is ready for more personal contact with users so as to develop effective procedures and standards. Excellent writing skills are essential to ensure that all technical and operating manuals are correctly thought-out for accuracy and clarity. COBOL programming background is essential and a degree preferred.

**TECHNICAL SUPPORT SPECIALISTS**  
To back-up our talented professional staff we need several dedicated individuals who have networking, DOS/VIS and very strong assembler background. Some mini computer programming or OS background would be a plus.

Our modern, highly sophisticated computer operation is conveniently located in a suburban setting just minutes from the Queens border. Those qualified will enjoy an excellent starting salary, liberal benefits and a future that offers unlimited growth potential.

For an interview appointment call **516 488-1500 Ext. 336**

**EASTERN STATES BANKCARD ASSOC.**  
LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

## JOB HUNTING

**\$18,000 - \$65,000**  
At least 80% of all good executive, administrative and professional jobs in the New York area are not advertised or listed. If you qualify for an \$18,000-\$65,000 job and want to get to the "unpublished" market or need prompt help to cover "all" your immediate job possibilities, send us your resume now. Better still, call now for an appointment. There's no cost or obligation.

**CALL (212) 421-2590**  
until 7:00 pm & Sat.  
598 Madison Ave., 8th St., New York, N.Y. 10022  
Boston (617) 261-2211/Phila. (215) 925-1188  
Wash., D.C. (202) 293-7430

**bernard Haldane**  
The most complete job counseling and career management service.  
All offices are full service, 8550 SOCIETIES

## BRANCH MANAGER MICROFILM SERVICE BUREAU

Bell & Howell's Micro Photo Division is seeking knowledgeable individual to operate Service Bureau in Woodbridge New Jersey. Must have thorough COM background.  
Requires working knowledge of silver microfilm from source document filming through distribution. Customer relations experience will be necessary.  
Send resume and present salary to: Max N. Morrison, Director of Personnel, Bell & Howell Company, Micro Photo Div, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691 216-264-6666  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

## Consumer Banking Opportunities

Due to growth, large Mid-Atlantic bank is now recruiting management level personnel for its highly successful consumer banking department. Candidates should be thoroughly familiar with some aspect of consumer finance i.e., credit, charge card, etc., and have the necessary interpersonal skills that will contribute to the management of a large and growing staff.

We offer the successful candidate:  
• An opportunity to associate and to grow with one of the country's most successful management teams.  
• An immediate management assignment that can lead to a Senior management level responsibility.  
• An excellent salary and benefit package.

If you are interested in exploring these opportunities, even casually, please submit a brief resume or letter of inquiry to:  
Y 7187 TIMES  
All inquiries will be handled in strictest confidence. Our management staff is aware of the placement of this ad.  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## DIRECT MARKETING ACCOUNT SUPERVISOR

We seek an experienced person with a strong Mail Order background to supervise a wide ranging direct marketing program for one of our fastest growing divisions. Located in Norwalk, Connecticut, we are the agency for the Garden Way Companies. We market a variety of quality products almost exclusively through direct mail and space advertising to serious gardeners and persons interested in more self-sufficient living. You will help plan overall marketing strategy and handle agency/client relationships. You will draw heavily on your specific experience with results-oriented space advertising... with field and with coordination of mailing... with copywriting and working with copywriters... and with the development of marketing forecasts, budgets, new product introductions and cooperative programs.  
This is a high potential, exciting and rewarding position involving day-to-day interaction with some very knowledgeable pros. If you are highly motivated with intelligence and specific experience that can produce in a "measurable results" climate, please write fully and in confidence to President, P.O. Box 2302, Norwalk, CT 06851.

## CORPORATE STAFF MANAGERS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS FLORIDA LOCATION

Harris, a Fortune 500 corporation, has established a new facility in Melbourne, Florida, for corporate MIS operations. This provides an outstanding opportunity for career growth and recognition for creative, proven, results oriented professionals.

We are looking for qualified individuals who will be key participants in integrating the MIS function with the long range plans of the Corporation. Broad knowledge of business operations, hardware, software, communications networks, and operations analysis is required. Candidates must be able to work with all levels of management and have potential for advancement to an executive position in MIS or Operating Management. Background with electronic or related industries is desirable.

Present openings are:

**MANAGER—MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS**  
Requires expertise in Engineering/Manufacturing systems supporting product development through product shipment. Encompasses integration of systems for computer aided design, configuration control, purchasing, computer aided manufacturing, and manufacturing systems for planning, control, and cost analysis. Technical degree desirable.

**MANAGER—FINANCIAL SYSTEMS**  
Expertise in accounting, financial, administrative, and personal information systems for planning, analysis, and control. Degree in Finance, Accounting or Business desirable.

For prompt and confidential consideration, please forward your resume to:  
R.W. Underhill  
**HARRIS**  
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION HANDLING  
P.O. Box 430  
Melbourne, Florida 32901  
An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F & Handicapped.

## NOTICE FROM THE ROYAL COMMISSION YARMOUK UNIVERSITY

THE ROYAL COMMISSION—YARMOUK UNIVERSITY REQUIRES SPECIALIZED CONSULTING SERVICES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MASTER PLAN FOR YARMOUK UNIVERSITY. LOCAL ENGINEERING CONSULTING OFFICES ON A JOINT VENTURE BASIS WITH SPECIALIZED FOREIGN ENGINEERING CONSULTING FIRMS, WHO WOULD LIKE TO ENTER INTO A TENDER FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUCH SERVICES, ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS TO THE ROYAL COMMISSION, WITH WHICH THEY ARE REQUESTED TO ATTACH THEIR EXPERIENCE DOCUMENTS FOR SIMILAR WORK AND TO SHOW THE VOLUME AND STANDARD OF THEIR TECHNICAL LOCAL AND FOREIGN STAFF.

A PRE-QUALIFICATION SHORT LIST WILL BE SELECTED FROM AMONG THE APPLICANTS, AND ONLY THESE WILL BE INVITED TO ENTER INTO TENDER FOR THE REQUIRED WORK.

APPLICATIONS SHALL BE SUBMITTED, NOT LATER THAN 31ST MAY 1978 AT YARMOUK UNIVERSITY OFFICE, OR MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:  
**THE ROYAL COMMISSION YARMOUK UNIVERSITY OFFICE P.O. BOX 20184 ANMAN—JORDAN**

THE SHORT LIST OF CONSULTANTS SHALL BE ANNOUNCED AROUND 21ST JUNE 1978.  
COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

Continued expansion creates an add to staff position for professional experienced in the design, specification and maintenance of automatic process control instrumentation. Additionally, the successful candidate must be maintenance oriented: will be involved with extensive electrical maintenance programs in the upgrading of existing electrical wiring and systems for instrumentation as well as motor control and plant process power.

B.S. in Electrical Engineering, a minimum of 5 years experience, plant operational experience as well as demonstrated supervisory ability are requirements of this position. We provide a professionally stimulating environment for the motivated individual along with an excellent remuneration package. Send resume which must include salary history and requirements to:  
**POLYCHROME CORPORATION**  
137 Alexander Street,  
Yonkers, New York 10702  
Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## ACQUISITION SPECIALIST CHEMIST \$45,000 Range

Seek Chemist with specific acquisition and out licensing experience in wide range of chemical technologies.  
Require 5 to 10 years managerial skills running divisional or corporate R & O operations. Must be people oriented R & O type with strong communications and interpersonal skills and wide industry contacts. The individual will be an aggressive self-starter, a decision maker with contacts in appropriate government agencies, and chemical & engineering society groups. New Jersey location.  
You may reply in confidence. Please include details of education, work experience and current compensation.  
Y 7198 TIMES

## FUND RAISER

Major national organization dealing with city problems seeks strong senior associate to play key role in managing the project/program development and funding process. Responsibilities include the development, analysis, writing and marketing of proposals to foundations, government and other funding agencies. Must have successful experience in broad fund raising/development activity. Headquarters in Washington D.C. Travel required. Excellent salary depending on experience.  
Send Resume to: Y 7137 TIMES.

## MOVE UP WITH THE INDUSTRY LEADER

## BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON

The world's leading helicopter manufacturer located in Fort Worth, Texas, is seeking qualified people to fill the following positions:

- SUPERVISOR OF SYSTEMS PROGRAMMING**  
Responsible for the leadership and administration of the systems software staff. Minimum of 5 years experience in software implementation with at least 2 years experience in a lead or supervisory capacity.
- SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER**  
Functions include system generation, system tuning, implementation of new facilities and extending existing facilities. Knowledge of VS and HASP internals required. Strong background in assembly language and JCL coding. Minimum of 2 years experience as software programmer.

**DEGREE REQUIRED**  
Individuals selected for these positions will become members of an aggressive Information Systems team and will be supporting a system currently running VS2/HASP, TSO, and IMS on an IBM/370/168.

**TO ARRANGE LOCAL INTERVIEW DURING MAY**  
Interested fully qualified candidates should contact Bell Helicopter Textron, Fort Worth, Texas. Call collect:  
817-280-3781 between 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM CST  
April 26 — April 28, 1976.  
OR

Please forward resume and salary history for future consideration to:  
Employment Manager  
Bell Helicopter Textron  
P.O. Box 482  
Ft. Worth, Texas 76101

## Bell Helicopter TEXTRON

Division of Textron Inc.  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

## SALES VETERINARY PHARMACEUTICAL

Norden Laboratories ethical veterinary subsidiary of SmithKline corporation seeks creative field representative to call on veterinarians in our New Jersey territory. Genuine interest in selling necessary. Sales experience helpful. Regular overnight travel. Excellent training program. Salary, bonus company car, expense allowance and the following company benefits:

- HEALTH SUPPLEMENT PLAN
  - DENTAL CARE PLAN
  - GROUP LIFE
  - TRAVEL ACCIDENT
  - LONG TERM DISABILITY INCOME PROTECTION
  - MUTUAL FUND SAVINGS PLAN WITH STOCK BONUS
  - FULLY PAID RETIREMENT
- Please call: Ted Waigel  
Newark, New Jersey  
201-355-1700  
on Tuesday, 9 to 1  
and 3 to 6 or Wednesday, 9 to 1  
Equal Opportunity Employer M/F

## ROACH SALESPERSON WANTED

If you had the New Jersey, Long Island, or upstate N.Y. territory in '75 you would have earned 15K-20K. 1978 will create much higher earnings. We're an internationally known manufacturer of transfers... machines... T-shirts... as seen in PLAYBOY... NATIONAL LAMPOON... SEVENTEEN, ETC. You must be experienced selling to retail stores... record... apparel... gift... novelty, etc. Top commissions paid. Send resume with salary history in confidence to:  
**ROACH**  
The marketing division of:  
**Perma-Trans Products**  
1285 Alum Creek Drive  
Columbus, Ohio 43209  
ATTN: DEPT. S.R.

## OVERSEAS

If you are looking for a career-change or a choice U.S. area, such as Florida, Arizona, Texas, Hawaii, California, etc.  
Resumes prep'd & directed to you. You'll like more information on our program for **EXPOSURE with IMPACT**  
GATEWAY OVERSEAS, INC. since 1970  
1501 8th Ave (at 43rd St.), NY, NY 10036  
NOT AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY  
Call Our HOT LINE NOW! (212) 239-4410  
N.J. and Conn call TOLL FREE: 800-223-5129

**Watch the Birdie**  
Camera enthusiasts catch up on the world of photography in the Arts and Leisure Section of the Sunday New York Times.  
ARTIST DESIGNERS P.O.P.  
Send resume to: Y 7137 TIMES.

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Briefs

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1970

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'A-C-D', 'E-F-G-H', 'I-K-L-M-N-O-P', and 'Q-R-S-T'.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options with columns for option type, price, and volume.

Chicago Board Options Exchange

Table of Chicago Board Options Exchange with columns for option type, price, and volume.

Unless otherwise indicated, all prices are in dollars and cents. Dividends are shown in parentheses. All prices are as of 4:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time.

Are you retired and want to supplement your pension? A temporary job may be the answer. See the Help Wanted columns in today's The New York Times

Financial Expected Market Growth... Increase Continued in Copper... Cortes Al...

Prices

of Yesterday

APRIL 27 1976

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1976

Business Briefs

Production at 1976 Peak

Production for the week ended April 24 reached the year to date of 2.68 million tons, the American Steel Institute reported yesterday.

Production for the year to date is 39,999,000 tons, which is 7.6 percent above the same period last year.

Production for the first quarter of 1976 is 11,100,000 tons, which is 7.6 percent above the same period last year.

Advertising Rises

Advertising in the country's employment picture receded in the help-wanted advertising conference Board said yesterday.

Appeal to Philippines

OMINGO, Dominican Republic, April 26 (UPI) — The Government made a second appeal to the United States to rescind a contract to sell 1.5 million tons of steel to the Philippines.

Dept. Official Expected to Lead Food Market Group

That he will be among those to be most considered, Mr. Raab added. Mr. Aders was not available for comment yesterday at his Washington offices.

Losses in Copper

Losses in copper futures continued to mount yesterday, as the price of the metal fell to a low of 77.60 cents.

Increased Industrial Activity

Increased industrial activity and a recent upsurge in auto sales have been factors in a rise of almost 20 cents a pound in copper futures prices in the last 5 months.

Cash Prices

Table listing various commodities and their cash prices, including steel, copper, and other metals.

WASHINGTON, April 26

The Securities and Exchange Commission said it filed suit today seeking to enjoin John C. Doyle, the founder of Canadian Javelin Ltd., and others from further alleged manipulations of Javelin stock on the American Stock Exchange and two Canadian exchanges.

Goodyear Net Gains 97.7%; P.&G. Reports Records; Others List Results

Main financial results table with columns for company names, 1976 and 1975 sales, and net income. Includes companies like Goodyear, P&G, and various industrial firms.

Real Estate advertisement for Empire State, featuring a large image of the building and text describing its location and features.

New York









**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Three, Four & Five Rooms 1513**

875 E. 14th St. 1 BR \$365 no fee  
Available May 1st. Elevator bldg.  
24 hour doorman. In good location.  
Call 212-352-1234

80's E Full 1 BR \$365 no fee  
Available May 1st. Elevator bldg.  
24 hour doorman. In good location.  
Call 212-352-1234

**UNIQUE**

Gracie Towne House  
401 East 89 St  
34th Floor. 1 BR. 1 Bath. 1 Kitchen.  
Unbeatable Value!  
1 Bedroom, \$399  
Call 212-352-1234

**Flex 3BR \$650**  
1 Bed \$399  
Call 212-352-1234

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Three, Four & Five Rooms 1513**

103 St, 235 West  
3 1/2 room apt. Newly decorated.  
See agent, apt 202

104 Stoff Weg 3 rms \$225  
24 hour doorman. In good location.  
Call 212-352-1234

**RIVER VILLES**  
Studios, 1, 2 & 3 BR  
From \$183 Mo  
Call 212-352-1234

**RIVERSIDE PARK**  
3133 Bway 862 441  
Call 212-352-1234

**WEST VILLAGE HOUSES**  
Luxury features at moderate rents.  
Call 212-352-1234

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Three, Four & Five Rooms 1513**

G VILL/12 St W Prestige Loc  
Fabulous Open W 2BR \$725  
Call 212-352-1234

GREENWICH VILL-Block Street  
Luxury features. In good location.  
Call 212-352-1234

**50's & Sutton Place**  
ELEGANT 3, 4 & 5  
BEDRM SUITES  
\$1250 to \$2700  
Call 212-352-1234

**3 Big BR \$825**  
Call 212-352-1234

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Six Rooms & Over 1516**

140 St Ave. 1 BR \$365 no fee  
Call 212-352-1234

**RENTCO 434-9440**  
Call 212-352-1234

**BEACH HAVEN**  
Call 212-352-1234

**SHORE HAVEN**  
Call 212-352-1234

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Starrett City is coming to Fifth Ave**  
Visit our friendly & secure  
new town on wheels at 9th  
St & Fifth Ave, April 27  
through May 1 from 10-4.  
Call 212-352-1234

**WAVE CREST GARDENS**  
Call 212-352-1234

**THE FINEST RESIDENCE**  
Call 212-352-1234

**STANTON**  
Call 212-352-1234

**LeFrak City**  
HAS EVERYTHING FOR EVERYONE  
AT A RENT YOU CAN AFFORD!  
FREE AIR-COND!  
FREE GARAGE!  
FREE TENNIS!  
Low, Low Rents!  
Studio \$167  
One Bdrm \$207  
Two Bdrm \$244  
Three Bdrm \$278  
Call 212-352-1234

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**Apartment Ads - Manhattan**

**60 EAST END AVE**  
AT EAST 82nd St.  
AN OPERATING CO-OP  
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY  
2, 3 & 4 BEDRM APTS  
Spacious, Bright, Sun-Filled  
Views, 3 Exposures, High Ceilings,  
Rooms, The Features of an  
Older Co-op Plus the Luxury of  
a New Building.  
Call 212-352-1234

**Park Regis**  
50 east 89 st  
Between Madison & Park Ave  
Walking distance to  
most private schools  
Call 212-352-1234

**THE CENTURY**  
The Century offers every innovation,  
every service and every convenience.  
There is 24-hour  
building security, you can walk  
the free-lined streets in safety.  
And the schools, both private  
and public, are the very best.  
Call 212-352-1234

**SEA RISE**  
Call 212-352-1234

**UNIQUE**  
Call 212-352-1234

**WALLGATE**  
Call 212-352-1234

**ROOMS**  
Call 212-352-1234

Cont'd From Preceding Page

PICKWICK ARMS NEW LOW RATES \$37-\$41 WEEKLY \$53-\$59.50

HOTEL DIXIE ALL AIR-CONDITIONED 20 ROOMS

HOTEL EMPIRE At Lincoln Center Weekly from \$36.50 to \$77.00

HELP WANTED ACCOUNTANCY FEE PAID PUBLIC \$15-\$25M

ACCOUNTANTS MIDWEST CPA firm requires trained quality minded individuals

ACCOUNTANTS ACCOUNTING WITH VERVE & STYLE \$15-\$40,000+ CAUBER

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

ACCOUNTANTS WESTCHESTER SENIOR-AUDIT & TAX

ACCOUNTANTS ACCNT APPRAISER Int'l valuation firm seeks exp'd acct

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES Brody Agency 274 MADISON AVE

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PERSONNEL ASST Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

PUBLICATIONS Director of P/R for prominent ad

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

Miki Fiegel 475 W 41st St

MECHANICS PERMANENT MECHANICS PERMANENT

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

AIR-CONDITIONING MECHANIC Established exp'd person

Bank Branch Operator Ass't Mgr-Branch Operations

AUDITOR Growing & L. specialist seeks exp'd

BARTENDERS Five interested in restaurant

BEAUTY SALON Fashionable sal. w/ salon building

SENIOR DVSFD OPENING TOP LIQUOR IMPORTER

RETAIL IMPORTERS 912 3rd Ave. NY

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BILLER TYPIST 1-165 Fast accurate typing essential

BUYER-HARDWARE AN-MS-NAS

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CASHIER PART TIME Experience necessary

CLERICAL NIGHT CLERK Standard preferred

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLUB ASST MGR Must have exp'd & beverage

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CLERK- TYPIST If your typing is at least 30 WPM

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit

CONTROLLER Large multi-unit











# Fiscal Commission Urges Repeal of City Estate Tax

By MICHAEL STERNE

The immediate repeal of New York City's estate tax, which takes effect on Saturday, was urged yesterday by the Temporary Commission on City Finances.

The commission, a blue-ribbon body appointed last June to help New York plan ways out of its fiscal problems, called the tax "shortsighted" and "counterproductive," and said it would cost the city and the state millions of dollars in lost sales, income and property tax revenues by forcing wealthy people to move away.

The tax was passed just last November as part of a \$200 million package of revenue measures to get the city through its fiscal crisis. Its repeal already has been approved by the State Senate. However, the Assembly has delayed repeal action until some form of substitute revenue can be found.

So far, the tax, a 50 percent surcharge on the state's tax on estates, has not produced a penny of income for the city because its effective date was delayed first to April 1 and then to May 1. When it was enacted, it was expected to produce \$35 million a year.

### Avoidance Cited

But this expectation is quite unrealistic, the commission found. In a report it submitted in May to Mayor Beame and then made public, it said "the fatal flaw of the estate tax is the relative ease with which the tax can be avoided and the substantial savings resulting from such tax avoidance."

Even a moderate amount of avoidance would cut the city's receipts from the levy in \$18.4 million after expected losses from the sales tax, the personal income tax and the real-estate tax are deducted. This would still leave the city with a net gain of \$16.6 million.

The state, by contrast, would lose \$15.7 million, with no offsetting gains, because people who move to avoid the city's estate tax are likely to move all the way out of the state, thereby cutting the state's receipts from its own sales, income and estate levies.

In recommending repeal, said Owen McGovern, the commission chairman, "we are really doing the state a bigger service than the city, since repeal will increase state revenues but decrease city revenues."

Nevertheless, said Mr. McGovern, who formerly was pre-

siding justice of the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court, "it is the commission's finding that the estate tax, by so greatly increasing the incentives of wealthy New Yorkers to leave the city, is inconsistent with the city's long-term interests."

The commission's analysis of the effect of the tax showed that an estate of \$200,000 left by a city resident would be reduced by 20.2 percent, to \$159,500, after Federal, state and city estate taxes were assessed.

But if the testator moved from the city in Westchester County, his estate after taxes would be \$300,000 larger, and if he moved out of the state to Florida, the estate would be \$7,800 larger.

For an estate of \$20 million, the savings resulting from a move out of the city would be \$1.8 million and from a move out of the state, \$2.6 million.

The commission surveyed 21 leading law firms that were active in estate matters and got a unanimous response indicating that the tax would cause many of their clients to move out of the city.

One of these firms, Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts, reported that 16 clients with a combined worth of \$104 million had consulted about the advisability of moving, and four with combined fortunes of \$12 million already had moved.

Effect on Investments  
Other firms said that it would be relatively easy for their wealthier clients to move their legal residences because most already had second homes in other states.

Because the tax applies to the real-property holdings of nonresidents, the commission said it also would inhibit investment in New York City real estate. Moreover, by encouraging corporate executives to move themselves and their companies, the commission said the tax also would further reduce the shrinking number of jobs in the city.

Sidney J. Frigand, the Mayor's press spokesman, said Mr. Beame fully agreed with the commission that "this is not the right kind of tax for New York but at the same time, he is not ready to ask for repeal until some other revenues are substituted for it."

Neither the Mayor nor the commission made any suggestion for an alternative revenue source.

# Involvement by Mafia Is Alleged In \$700 Million L.I. Sewer Job

By PRANAY GUPTA

Special to The New York Times

HAUPTPAUGE, L.I., April 26—Law enforcement authorities in Suffolk County are investigating allegations that some contractors associated with the county's controversial \$700 million Southwest Sewer District project maintained ties with Mafia figures.

Asked about the investigation late today, Henry F. O'Brien, the Suffolk District Attorney, said: "No comment."

But other sources involved in the investigation reported that one of the targets of the Suffolk prosecutor's inquiry was the Bergen Point sewer treatment plant in West Babylon, which is being built at a cost of \$74 million. Investigators are examining the possibility that the cost of the plant may have been increased improperly and that money could have been siphoned in organized crime.

The investigation of alleged Mafia involvement thus broadens the inquiry into the sewer project, which was completed in 1978, will serve 250,000 residents in Babylon and Islip Towns along Great South Bay.

Mr. O'Brien and the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York are already investigating charges that, among other things, Suffolk Republican leaders exercised improper influence by recommending and obtaining lucrative contracts for their associates.

Meanwhile, sources close to an investigation by the State Department of Environmental Conservation of charges of

which is managing the sewer project.

Investigators had reportedly complained of lack of cooperation by the county agency and had passed on their complaints to Mr. O'Brien, who then obtained subpoenas for the sewer records.

Mr. O'Brien, confirmed this afternoon that, after the subpoenas had been obtained, county environmental officials did turn over sewer project records—involving major pipelines that had already been installed—to state investigators.

John M. Flynn, Suffolk's Commissioner for Environmental Control, could not be reached for comment this evening.

Schwank Criticizes Press

In another development today, Edwin M. Schwank, the Republican county chairman, accused the press of trying to "destroy myself and the Republican Party" by publishing what he contended were "vague allegations" about him.

Mr. Schwank was referring to news stories last Saturday in The New York Times and last Sunday in Newsday, which disclosed that he had accepted free rides in private airplanes from concessionaires at the Suffolk County Airport in Westhampton. The concessionaires, Suffolk Aviation Inc., have been lobbying for a permanent contract with the county for nearly five years.

Mr. O'Brien is currently investigating charges that Suffolk Republicans accepted political contributions and free air-

# TV: 'La Traviata' and 'Baby Doe'

BBC Version of Verdi on WNET at 9 P.M.

By JOHN J. O'CONNOR

Suddenly opera seems to have returned to public television—opera live and studio-recorded, opera domestic and imported. Last Wednesday, "Live From Lincoln Center" carried "Ballad of Baby Doe" from the stage of Lincoln Center's State Theater.

Tonight at 9 o'clock on Channel 13, the sumptuous production is Verdi's "La Traviata," a 1973 production of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

"Traviata" is being offered in an English translation by Eric Crozier and Joan Cross. This new version seems fluent enough, careful about avoiding impossible vowel combinations in the soprano's upper register. English, though, is not quite capable of unself-consciously carrying the emotional baggage of Italian grand opera. When the consumptive Violetta is reduced to crying, "What a madness! What a madness!" something inimitable is lost in the translation.

With the New Philharmonia Orchestra and the Ambrosian Opera Chorus conducted by Alexander Gibson, the production features Elizabeth Harwood as Violetta, John Brecknock as Alfredo, her lover, and Norman Bailey as Giorgio Germont, Alfredo's father. In purely musical terms, the result, while not

spectacular, is both solid and steadily appealing.

The truly spectacular aspects can be found in the physical production. Designed by David Meyers-Cough-Jones, this "Traviata" is stunning in its recreation of the 1850's. The sets are among the most lavish and effective ever seen on a television production. And Elisabeth Waller's costumes are splendid.

The combination of picture and sound is remarkably successful: pleasing to the ear and dazzling to the eye.

"The Ballad of Baby Doe" was composed by Douglas Moore and has a libretto by John Latouche. Like the first production in the "Live From Lincoln Center" series, a broadcast of the New York Philharmonic and Van Cliburn, the pianist, the New York City Opera production was transmitted simultaneously in stereo on radio station WQXR-FM.

In certain respects, "Baby Doe" was a good choice for a broadcasting firm still in the process of development. The "folk opera" consisting of relatively short scenes within the borders of two acts, slips easily into the standard "rhythms" of television fare. The score is modern, but not difficult or abrasive. And the performance does not demand—although it could certainly use—the presence of singing superstars.

On the other hand, "Baby

American Folk Work in Lincoln Center Series

"Doe" is not grand opera, in any sense of the term. It has distinctive charms and moments of powerful effectiveness, but it is no "La Traviata." Familiarity breeds a touch of ennui.

Strictly in terms of television, the production should have been heartening to proponents of live broadcasts for cultural events. The lighting could have been better, but it could be better in the production itself. The sound pickup, however, of both orchestra and voices was generally quite good, and the camera work was accurate and fluid.

One programming difficulty does continue, and that is in finding filler material for between the acts. The hosting chores this time were thrown to Julius Rudel, director of the New York City Opera. Placed in the middle of the State Theater's grand ball, Mr. Rudel and his guests coped bravely with the loud buzz of the intermission crowds as background, but they generally seemed incapable of hearing themselves, never mind each other.

### "Move over, JAWS!"

This chilling horror tale takes hold of the reader early and never lets go! —B. Dalton Bulletin. "Far better written and more tightly programmed than JAWS." —Kirkus Reviews. 2nd printing; \$7.95 DELACORTE PRESS/QUICKSILVER



## INVENTIONS IDEAS WANTED

Developed—Marketed for Cash/Royalty  
Sales or Licensing to Industry

**NO IDEA IS TOO SMALL**  
LAWRENCE PESKA ASSOCIATES

New York Office: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036  
Long Island Office: 50 Old Country Road, Garden City, N.Y. 11530

**(212) 354-9696 (516) 248-7222**

Free Information: How to Safely Invest, Develop and Market Your Ideas to Industry

CALL TODAY FOR FREE BOOKLET

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

(PLEASE PRINT) NOB

delacorte press

# DECISION 76

## Will Pa. point the way?

Carter, Jackson, Udall.  
Or none of the above.

Indications are that today's Pennsylvania Primary will make a significant contribution toward Decision 76. There's every indication, too, that when the word comes in tonight, more people will be getting it from NBC News.

And there are reasons. Only NBC has had its anchormen at the scene of the action of every one of the year's important Primaries. (NBC News' John Chancellor and David Brinkley will anchor tonight's coverage from Philadelphia.)

And in every case, the NBC News Poll, based on detailed interviews with voters as they've left the polls, has given viewers the best explanation of why the final results came out as they did.

No wonder NBC News Special Reports have been so far ahead of the competition. And no wonder more homes have been tuned to NBC for Primary coverage than to any other network.

# NBC News 4

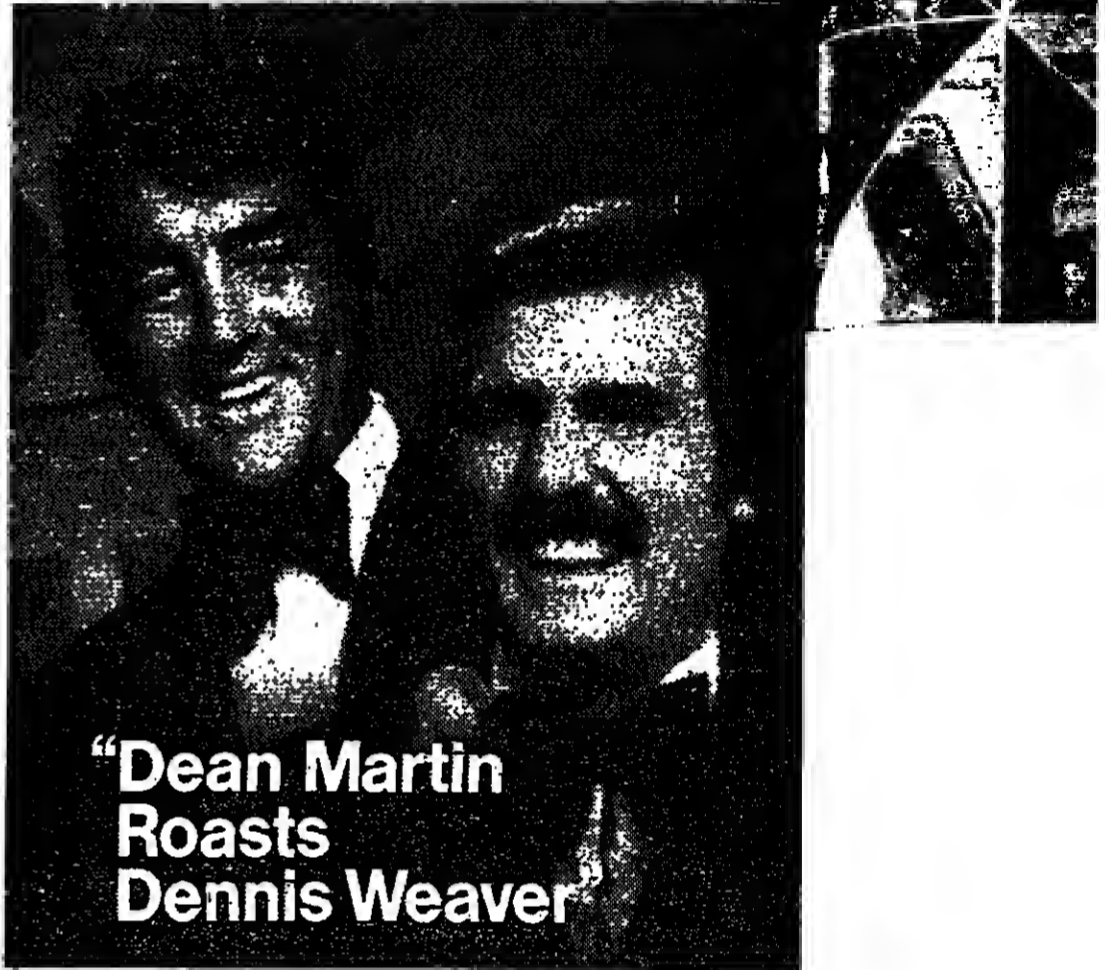
©1978. Preliminary household estimates, average audience ratings. Details: Subject to qualification available on request.



It's A New Night For "The Rich Little Show"

8PM

Rich, a genius at altering his face and voice, can change his program night just as smoothly. Guests on his new Tuesday comedy hour are Paul Michael Glaser and David Soul, better known as "Starsky and Hutch."



"Dean Martin Roasts Dennis Weaver"

10PM

"McCloud"—usually the pursuer—is the target-for-tonight, as he's stalked by Milton Berle, Amanda Blake, Foster Brooks, Red Buttons, Ruth Buzzi, Mike Connors, William Conrad, Georgia Engel, Steve Forrest, Zsa Zsa Gabor, Peter Graves, Rich Little, Nipsey Russell, Milburn Stone and Shelley Winters.

# 4N

## Tonight, see the story of Camille set to music.

Verdi's grand opera "LA TRAVIATA," based on the story of Camille, is the first of a five week series of presentations on the OPERA THEATER.

And this sumptuous BBC-WNET production is entirely in English, so you won't miss a thing. See it tonight at 9 p.m., Friday at 10 p.m. or Saturday at 2 p.m.

Ch. 13 presentations are made possible by a grant from Manufacturers Hanover.

"La Traviata," Channel 13, 9 p.m. Tonight.



MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

مركز الامم المتحدة







# Street fighters.

They love a good fight.

Against things like litter. Or for safer streets.

That's why you'll find them fighting for what they believe in. Whether it's a town clean-up, writing their congressman for cleaner rivers, or working for a new industrial park that'll be good for their community.

They're Psychology Today readers. And they're the kind of people who get things done today, instead of only dreaming about them. They know what they want in life and go after it. For themselves, their families, and their communities.

Our readers have this philosophy about life because they realize the more they know about themselves, the more they can get out of life.

And they read PT because it's a magazine that helps explain what makes people tick. It helps make people more aware of themselves, and their priorities in life.

Self-knowledge leads to self-confidence.

Our 4½ million readers don't wait for things to happen, they make them happen. Today, not tomorrow.

They plan for the future. And they're secure about it.

But today is where they live.

**PT readers live their dreams today, not tomorrow.**

**Psychology Today**

AZil-Davis Polaroid

سید امین الیاسی



Member of the MG Owners Association passing one of the central New Jersey checkpoints during 125-mile rally

# A Ride in the Country, But Not for the Scenery

By TONY KORNHEISER

Soggy Sunday. Sleepy Sunday. Light drizzle falling on Central Jersey, falling on the farm lands and shuttered villages. Too light to keep the cows inside the barns. But heavy enough to paint a new coat of green on the grass, a slick polish on the roads. In the distance the sounds of church bells and approaching engines competed for unwilling ears. The kind of morning to pull the covers up a little higher, drowse the ounce in the earmuffs of sleep.

But not for long. Not on Rally Sunday. By 8 A.M. the cars began arriving. Separately at first, then in such a steady stream that it seemed like a parade down U.S. 202 into Bernardsville. The cars were dressed up in their rally finery, lathered with competition stripes, lights and decals. Their ralliers were dressed somewhat less formally. In jeans and flannels and windbreakers that were spotted with grease of other rallies or other soggy Sundays.

"You never know," said a driver, who spoke with the wisdom of having been there, "when you'll have to get underneath your car. A tire wouldn't do. It just wouldn't do."

### Open to All

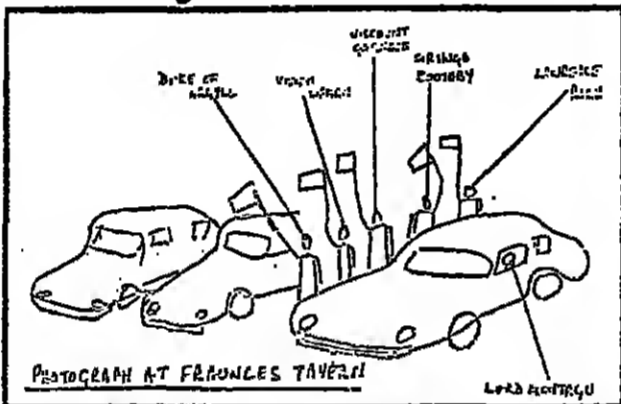
The ralliers had gathered for the "One If By Land" rally, sponsored by the MG Owners Association, a rally that would take them over 125 miles of Central Jersey roadway, paved and unpaved. It would be run exclusively on public roads, and it would be open to all cars, from Porsche to Pinto, and to all people, from expert to novice. On any given Sunday there might be as many as three such rallies in the metropolitan area. On this Sunday, the ralliers—two to a car, driver and navigator—had come from as far away as Delaware and Pennsylvania, and as near as New York and surrounding New Jersey.

Continued on Page 45, Column 1

## British Land With an Eye for Tourism

By FRED FERRETTI

Antrobus was British homes, museums and monuments, are in the United States for a three-week goodwill Bicentennial trip. At their first stop yesterday in New York, they waved flags, ate cold crab claws, drank California champagne, battled with New York City taxi traffic, exchanged pewter plates with the city and showed off a lock of George Washington's hair.



Above: drawing by British public relations man to show how members of House of Lords and others should pose at Frances Tavern yesterday. Right: How they posed, not quite precisely as indicated. From left were the Duke of Argyll, Vivian Lipman, Viscount Garnock, Lord Montague, Sir Hugo Boothby and Lawrence Rich.

Actually they all didn't show off the hair; it was just Ian Campbell, the 12th Duke of Argyll, chief of the Clan Campbell, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Coast and the Isles. He carries the lock around in a silver-lidded box engraved with the name Lydia Hollingsworth, who was the duke's "great-grandmother fivefold."

### Americans Invited Abroad

The duke, who had relatives on both sides in the Revolutionary War ("actually I'm schizophrenic about the whole thing") owns Inveraray Castle, which was destroyed by fire last November and which he is rebuilding through contributions and the help of the Historic Homes Association of Scotland.

"We owe it to people who are alive today," he said. "We cannot afford to lose all that is symbolic of Scotland." The leader of the group, Lord Mootague of Beaulieu (pronounced Bew-Lee) put the purpose of the visit as "a desire to have the British presence here in America, and an equal desire to make Americans aware of the more than 1,000 historic homes that are there to see in England."



The New York Times/William E. Saur

British historic homes have been seen by more than 50 million visitors in the last decade, he said. And Viscount Garnock of the British Tourist Authority said that tourism in England was the key to survival of historic homes and monuments.

Lord Montague pointed out that to keep his home in the face of enormous taxes and increasing costs, he had to "go into the stately home business."

"We give medieval banquet," he explained. "We cater, and aside from the ice cream sticks that we find about, it is not all too bad."

"It used to be that the servants got the tips. Now the master takes the money. But without tourism our houses would be empty hulks, and their furnishings would be in the Metropolitan. We had to keep hold of them before they became lunatic asylums or government offices."

Inside Frances Tavern, in the second-floor Long Room, where George Washington gave his Farewell Address, the visitors, including other members of the party—Vivian Lipman, Director of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, and Lawrence Rich, assistant secretary of the National Trust—were given champagne at the request of Clarence Davies, chairman of the city's Bicentennial Commission.

"I'd like to propose a toast to Her Majesty the Queen," said Mr. Davies.

"Hear, hear," said everyone else, and they drank. A Toast to Washington "I'd like to propose a toast to George Washington whose British characteristics of tenacity and courage brought victory to the United States," said Lord Montague, who is also known as Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu. "And to the President as well."

"Hear, hear," said everyone else, and they drank.

Then it was into lunch after an exchange of Bicentennial pewter plates and gifts to the British visitors of the city's Bicentennial medal. Mr. Lipman told everyone how happy indeed he was to be here "a country cousin kowtowing at metropolitan marvels," and Mr. Rich, drinking more champagne, noted that by the trip's end "I will need a spare liver."

The group plan further stops in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Williamsburg, Richmond, Charleston, S.C., Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles and San Francisco. They'll be joined by the Duke of Marlborough in Philadelphia and later by the Earl of Dunmore. Said Sir Hugo Robert Brooke Boothby, Baronet: "It has all, been quite well organized."

## News Summary and Index

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1976

### The Major Events of the Day

#### International

Marshal Andrei A. Grechko, the Soviet Minister of Defense and, for average Russians, the bridge between the celebrated Red Army of World War II and the modern Soviet Army, died yesterday at the age of 72. He was hailed as "a famous hero" of World War II and "a loyal son of the Communist Party" in an obituary signed by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, and other Kremlin leaders. Western diplomats found some Soviet officials unprepared for and even stunned by the announcement of the marshal's death. He had been active up to last week. Hardening of the arteries and a coronary insufficiency apparently were contributing causes of his death. [Page 1, Columns 1-3.]

Portugal's Socialist leader, Mario Soares, said that because of his party's strong showing in the parliamentary elections Sunday, the party was ready to form a minority government if it was called upon to do so. The Socialists won at least 106 of the 283 seats in the new National Assembly. With nearly all the votes counted, the Socialists were 26 seats short of a majority, but they apparently could pick up two more of the four seats still to be decided. Mr. Soares rejected any alliance with the Communist Party or the centrist or conservative parties. [1:1.]

#### National

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities concluding its 15-month long investigation with a report urged Congress to adopt a new, omnibus law covering foreign and military intelligence gathering that would establish charters for the major agencies and sharply limit the use of covert action as a tool of foreign policy. The committee disclosed that the United States has conducted many covert operations—some 900 major or sensitive operations—in the last 15 years alone. The report made few other disclosures. [1:2.]

The Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation, the country's ninth largest steel maker, took the lead in announcing a long-expected increase in prices for flat-rolled steel, the most widely used form of steel in manufacturing. The increase of almost 8 percent on some products, effective June 1, is part of a general move to higher metals prices that has gathered force recently. [1:1.]

the most critical contest so far for the Democratic Presidential candidates—there were signs across the state, that despite sizable commitments to Senator Henry M. Jackson from the state's traditional power bloc, Jimmy Carter's strength in both a state-wide preferential vote and a battle for convention delegates was substantial and growing. With 134 convention delegates at stake and a preferential vote among 2.8 million registered Democrats, Senator Jackson, Mr. Carter and Representative Morris K. Udall strongly appealed for support. [1:5.]

#### Metropolitan

The Appellate Division ruled unanimously that New York City must pay police officers a \$19 million wage increase that had been postponed at least until 1978 because of the city's financial troubles. The decision upset a State Supreme Court ruling that had deferred the raise for 19,359 officers. The city says that it will take its case to the State Court of Appeals. [1:4.]

A Federal appeals court ruled unanimously that New York City and the state must put into effect a major "clean air" plan based on transportation control that had been approved almost three years ago by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. The court directed the district judge who heard the case to issue immediately any orders necessary to enforce the plan's four key provisions, which include the charging of tolls on the East River and Harlem. The court ruled in favor of environmentalists of several midtown streets. [1:2-3.]

### The Other News

#### International

In Heidelberg, students say revolt is dead. Page 1  
Tanzania welcomes Kissinger stand on Africa. Page 2  
Senate panel identifies Lockheed bribery figure. Page 4  
Italian President pressured to Lockheed case. Page 5  
Lebanese politicians strive for secret ballot. Page 8  
Ford said to agree to consider aid for Israel. Page 8  
Emigre says Soviet abused testimony. Page 10  
Delhi officials silent on political prisoners. Page 11

#### Government and Politics

Senate votes Federal takeover of grain inspection. Page 13  
Housing groups sue four Federal agencies. Page 13  
Votlog panel blocked on illegal activities. Page 17  
Connally acting like man building power. Page 19  
Ford denounces Congressional economic policies. Page 20  
Conocoil party caucuses scheduled today. Page 20  
C.I.A. owned complex of insurance companies. Page 25  
Three Senators assail C.I.A. on report. Page 26  
Panels urged to monitor covert projects. Page 26  
C.I.A. to retain its journalist-agents. Page 26  
Legislators returning to "fragile unity." Page 27  
House Democrats battle for seats won in '74. Page 42  
Manhattan Democrats respond to subpoena. Page 69

#### General

Metropolitan Briefs. Page 39  
Rules drafted to lift veil from Family Court. Page 39  
Mafia involvement to sewer project alleged. Page 70  
Industry and Labor  
Transit union says it agrees to raise deferral. Page 27  
Health and Science  
Health reports conflict at plutonium plant. Page 12  
Amusements and the Arts  
Be-bop Deluxe rock quartet gets good start. Page 28  
Roundabout Theater gives "Cherry Orchard." Page 30

### Quotation of the Day

"The committee believes that its recommendations will provide a sound framework for conducting the vital intelligence activities of the United States in a manner which meets the nation's intelligence requirements and protects the liberties of American citizens and the freedoms which our Constitution guarantees."—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, in its report on intelligence activities. [21:1.]

#### Going Out Guide

Tucholsky revue opens at Theater Four. Page 31  
Sesko Ichinohe gives a dance concert. Page 31  
Joe McGinniss's "Heroes" is reviewed. Page 33  
"Traviata," "Baby Doe" on Channel 13. Page 70

#### Family/Style

Fashion: Socializing at shows and parties. Page 40  
Fleur Cowles turns to painting and design. Page 41

#### Obituaries

Dr. Carl Boyer, mathematics professor. Page 38  
Sir Carol Reed, Oscar-winning film director. Page 38  
Sidney James, British comedy actor. Page 38

#### Business and Financial

Late gains push Dow ahead 2.05 points. Page 49  
Commodity insurance plan to be studied. Page 49  
Pack order on foreign bank issue. Page 49  
Insiders again showing interest in stock options. Page 49  
U.S. official expected to head food group. Page 49  
Signal Companies gets Dresser letter. Page 49

#### Notes on People

Editorials and Comment  
Editorials and Letters. Page 34  
Tom Wicker assays a timely resignation. Page 35  
Russell Baker views wealth and journalists. Page 35  
A. H. Raskin on making civic bargaining public. Page 35  
Terrence Des Pres: holocaust and today's youth. Page 35  
News Analysis  
Leslie H. Gelb on Senate panel's proposals. Page 1  
Flora Lewis on Portuguese election results. Page 6  
Alan S. Oser on Commodore Hotel plan. Page 27

#### Notes on People

Soviet ice skating track generates records. Page 43  
Sonic's bargain team that is paying off. Page 45  
Roundup: Schmidt ties homer mark for April. Page 45  
Chile wins zone tennis final from South Africa. Page 46

#### Editorials and Comment

Editorials and Letters. Page 34  
Tom Wicker assays a timely resignation. Page 35  
Russell Baker views wealth and journalists. Page 35  
A. H. Raskin on making civic bargaining public. Page 35  
Terrence Des Pres: holocaust and today's youth. Page 35

#### News Analysis

Leslie H. Gelb on Senate panel's proposals. Page 1  
Flora Lewis on Portuguese election results. Page 6  
Alan S. Oser on Commodore Hotel plan. Page 27

### CORRECTIONS

In a chart in The Times last Friday that accompanied reports on a national poll conducted in April by The Times and CBS News, a number was recorded incorrectly. Among the Democrats interviewed, those aged 18 to 29 constituted 25 percent of the sample, not 35 percent.

In The Times of April 14, the obituary of Miriam Cooper Walsh, an actress in "Birth of a Nation," incorrectly described Lillian Gish as the last surviving member of the film's cast. Raoul Walsh, the director, played John Wilkes Booth in that movie.

workers' Pay  
es to Widen  
er Women  
ON, April 26  
igh women have  
tial gains in terms  
cancy, education  
ntence since the turn  
y, the income gap  
s and women coo-  
iden, the Govern-  
y. A statistical study  
ress of women in  
ntury, the Census  
d employment for  
d doubled since  
the number of  
o had increased by  
rth.  
he bureau said that  
same period the  
nsl income for a  
eking man had ris-  
ng than it did  
orker.  
the median income  
s was \$6,957. This  
ny 57 percent of  
the number of  
of the typical Amer-  
ok home that year.  
s earlier, the aver-  
woman made \$5,  
percent of the \$9,184  
me for men.  
ns, in essence, that  
y and employment  
s have improved  
for women, they  
vanced as strongly  
for men.





### Grace Notes Come From Connecticut to Sing the Praises of New York

their husbands leave Connecticut New York City. Yesterday the Grace strong — put on their blue skirts bow-at-the-throat blouses, got into and rode to the city themselves before a shifting crowd of bemused and tourists, they gave an cappella lobby of the Empire State Building, New York, is a wonderful city work and play and the ladies are

pretty." They interpolated those lyrics into "Lullaby of Broadway," which they sang four times during their concert. "We came to sing just because we love New York," Isabel Malkin of Greenwich explained afterwards. Her husband, Peter, works for the owners of the Empire State Building, Helan Bingham of Riverside, Conn., who directed the chorus, said they had visited New York "just to offer some fun for the people here." They did that along with a bit of puzzlement. "Tourists or something?" wondered a

woman in the crowd of about 100 as she surveyed the chorus, grouped under the inset silhouette of the building in the main lobby. "They're a tour group," her companion advised. Usually the group of unpaid volunteers subdivides into quartets and entertains in nursing homes or schools in the Greenwich-Stamford area. Yesterday, with an occasional husband stopping by to wave a greeting or sneak a quick kiss on the cheek, they sang a group greeting to New York.

### Billion Won for Shoplifting Arrest

SEIGEL  
ein, a 34-year-old, has been in a dam- lioo in dan- her "wrongful- urses of shop- ette store. lawyer, Her- id the award for wrongful so far in the

In seeking to have Miss Bernstein convicted for shoplifting, Korvette contended that she had transferred stolen merchandise to the two other women in the ladies' room. But Mr. Glaser countered by showing the jury that his client had been carrying a transparent shopping bag, "hardly the kind of thing one would use for shoplifting."

entered the reet in down- on Oct. 23, she was leav- ing bag, she- mbers of the ff. y office, a three women awarded her. In addition, \$500,000 in punitive damages and \$600,000 in punitive damages. During the trial, psychiatrists testified that as a result of her experience, Miss Bernstein had suffered a severe psychological trauma. They said this pro- nounced nightmares in which she had relived her arrest, as well as a severe depression and skin rash.

Miss Bernstein was booked, arraigned and went on trial in 1973. On Feb. 8, after the three-day trial, a jury deliberated only 10 minutes before acquitting her. Miss Bernstein sued for false detention. After a five-day trial before Justice John A. Monteleone, a jury of three men and three women awarded her \$500,000 in punitive damages and \$600,000 in punitive damages. During the trial, psychiatrists testified that as a result of her experience, Miss Bernstein had suffered a severe psychological trauma. They said this pronounced nightmares in which she had relived her arrest, as well as a severe depression and skin rash.

Bernstein could not apply for another bank position, since her record would have to include the fact that she had been arrested. As a result, he said, she had been forced to take a job that paid less.

At Korvette's, a spokesman said the vice president in charge of security was on vacation this week and so the store could not at this time supply any figures regarding its possible losses from shoplifting. Figures published by the United States Department of Commerce show that shoplifting accounts for a national loss of nearly \$1 billion a year. The department also reported that when 500 New York City shoppers had been followed for a day recently, it was discovered that one out of 12 had stolen merchandise.

### Chef Bakes a Last Batch



working yesterday on one of the last pie crusts to be made in his shop

has curved his last croi- is last napoleon and baked s of preparing elegant pas- hauveron, La Caravelle and restaurants, he is bidding e En Rose Pastry Shop, in Y. Queens. was sold and the man who a fit for himself," said Mr. ff, rose-colored shop. "I'm to another place, so I'll just the vacant glass shelves k was like a real stampede ryone found out we were l everything. did he had told all his cus- from Joseph Marzo, owner staurant on the corner. "I'm im bow to make real French be all my effort won't be d said. od in front of an old French led. "People came from all atries here," he said. "Now e them as good. George is equipment."

Mr. Girard offered the reason for his success. "I only used real ingredients," he explained. "No Ready-Whip, American pastry, if made with good ingredients, can be good." Mr. Girard, a baker from Montpellier, France, came to New York in 1933 and he was ready to take a vacation and devote his time to oil painting. "I had a show of my paintings in Manhattan years ago," he said. "But I'm going to do it oow for relaxation." He walked into his kitchen, past the large old wooden rolling pins atop the marble baking tables and picked up an old copper bowl. "I brought this bowl with me to this country," he said. "You use copper bowls to whip cream and it will not change color." He stepped over the large oven that had baked all his tarts and cakes. "You see that raspberry jam?" he asked with a twinkle in his eye. "You never tasted jam so good as that." He added: "Then his face saddened as he saw an empty pie crust on a baking tray. "My wife and I sold 50 tarts Sunday, our last day," he said.

### Scene of Early Courtship Revisited by Mary Beame

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Mary Beame returned yesterday to the University Settlement at Eldridge and Rivington Streets. It was there that she had become acquainted in the mid-1930's with the future Mayor of New York—over a game of checkers. "I was 15 and he was a few years older," she recalled. "He was a better checker player, but he let me win so that I would feel good and I let him take me home."



Mary Beame visiting the Lower East Side yesterday.

"I was a freshman at Julia Richman High School and he was a senior at Commerce High. He continued to see me at the settlement. I remember he was very thin and always trying to gain weight. Now he tries to lose some. He was quiet and taciturn, even then."

Mrs. Beame reminisced with Rose Eisinger, a board member of the settlement, who was then a leader of the Fountain of Youth Club, to which the Beames both belonged. They talked about other members of the club, some oow affluent residents of the suburbs, and others no longer alive.

The Mayor's wife said that she had moved to Brooklyn when she was 17 years old, but that she had continued to see Mr. Beame because she still went to the settlement for dancing lessons. Nostalgia was not the sole reason for Mrs. Beame's visit to the settlement house on the Lower East Side. The institution is now celebrating its 90th anniversary, and Mrs. Beame was there to receive a check for \$100,000 as a contribution to the settlement house from the estate of Abraham Simonson.

There was a sign in the lobby N.J. Pick-It—950

### Metropolitan Briefs

#### Pan Am Fined \$60,000 in Air Crash

A Federal judge in Brooklyn yesterday fined Pan American World Airways \$60,000 for criminal negligence in the transportation of improperly packed nitric acid. The acid, which caught fire, caused a Pan Am cargo jet to crash in Boston on Nov. 3, 1973, killing the plane's three crew members. Judge Orrin G. Judd in District Court also fined the shipper, the National Semiconductor Corporation, \$25,000 for shipping improperly marked sulfuric acid. Both companies had pleaded nolo contendere to a Federal indictment. Two other companies that also pleaded no contest had the imposition of their sentences postponed. And Santini Brothers and one of its officers, who pleaded not guilty, are awaiting trial.

#### Fordham Protesters Occupy Ward

Community residents who have been occupying the administrative offices of Fordham Hospital for two weeks to protest the plan to close that Bronx municipal institution took over an unoccupied first-floor ward after officials changed the lock on the physical-therapy room where the protesters had been sleeping. "It's now called the Freedom Ward and it's much more comfortable than the physical-therapy room," said Susan Boyd, speaking for the protesters. Officials of the hospital, who insist that it must close by June 30 as an economy measure, have not tried to remove them.

#### 8 West Side Schools Hold Full Sessions

Pupils were kept for a full day of classes at eight schools on the West Side yesterday as School Chancellor Irving Anker prepared to issue new orders calling on Community School District 3 to comply with a systemwide policy of reduced instructional time. Mr. Anker said that if a district did not comply with these orders he would act to determine who was responsible for non-compliance—whether school administrators or perhaps parents who have been sitting-in at some schools—and take appropriate legal action.

#### Strike at Nursing Homes Deferred

Peter Ottley, who heads the nursing home union, said that his local would postpone until 6 A.M. Friday a strike at 80 homes for the sick and the aged in the metropolitan area. The union's delegates, representing 12,000 members of Local 144 of the Hotel, Hospital and Nursing Home Union, will meet at 5 P.M. tomorrow, Mr. Ottley said, to hear a report on efforts to resolve the long-simmering dispute over wage increases that were due last December.

## A Change in Rules Is Drafted to Lift Veil From Family-Court Proceedings

By PETER KIHSS

Draft rules that would open up the long-secret proceedings of Family Court in New York City are being circulated in the state court system. The restrictions, however, would still prohibit publication of names. The new move became known yesterday after the Community Service Society proposed that the court's proceedings be opened to news reporting. The society also proposed new sentencing procedures to assure that dangerous juveniles would be incarcerated. The court's administrative judge, Joseph B. Williams, in response to questions, then disclosed that he had raised the idea of opening proceedings under guidelines to protect both litigants and the public with the civic group in June 1974. This was after he took his post on May 27.

The Judge's View

Judge Williams said he believed "the public has a right to know" and evaluate what goes on. The court's staff and judges, he said, would have to justify their performance and productivity. Openness, he said, would avoid "so many distortions that come out when we do function in a so-called confidential atmosphere. The Community Service Society, according to Judith M. Mahler, staff assistant for the society's committee on youth and correction, submitted a proposal last October to open proceedings to reporters unless a judge found it contrary to the best interests of a child or parties involved. The judge would have to state his reasons for excluding news representatives.

As a result, Miss Mahler said, the Family Court advisory rules committee, part of the state Office of Court Administration, is circulating for eventual adoption by the statewide administrative board for courts a two-pronged proposal. One part would admit, at the discretion of a judge, persons requested by the parties, members of the legal profession, representatives of "bioear or electronic news media" and bona fide representatives of charitable, medical, psychological and some other organizations. The other would say a member

of the general public could be admitted only with prior approval of the judge.

Yesterday's Community Service Society report opposed the current system of indeterminate sentences under which the administrator of a facility sets a release time based on his judgment on a youngster's rehabilitation and home prospects. Instead, the civic group, which helped set up the city's first juvenile court in 1915, proposed that Family Court sentences be imposed within a range to be set by state law, assuring that dangerous juveniles would be incarcerated.

The present system, according to Alvin L. Schorr, the agency's general director, "does not adequately protect

society from the most dangerous juveniles."

He said it meant "poor and minority children" might be incarcerated simply because their families cannot afford private schools or therapy. This, he said, "amounts to punishing a youngster not for his crime, but for his social or economic situation." The society's committee on youth and correction, headed by Elliot D. Hawkins, suggested a detailed new code of juvenile offenses. The major category would "carry a presumption of secure placement as necessary to protect society, unless it could be shown otherwise," up to 24 months, with a possible further sentence of 36 months in other facilities or conditions that might include required community service.

## Five Assemblymen Oppose Nassau Sales-Tax Increase

By ROY R. SILVER

Special to The New York Times

MINEOLA, L.I., April 26—The Democratic Assemblymen from Nassau County said today they would not support a request from the County Board of Supervisors for a one-cent increase in the county sales tax to meet an anticipated \$17 million deficit in this year's county budget.

The comment by the five legislators followed a meeting with the Republican-controlled board in efforts to reach an agreement on its request to increase the county sales tax to 4 cents to obtain \$22 million for the rest of this year. "It was unanimously agreed," the legislators said, "that no useful purpose would be served at this time by adoption of the sales tax legislation." The board's home-rule request to Albany had been approved by the State Senate, but has been bottled up in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee at the request of the county's Democratic legislators.

day that the bill would not be brought out of committee and was dead for this year.

Ralph G. Caso, the County Executive, a Republican, had said it would be necessary to lay off 2,000 of the county's 14,000 employees, including all school-crossing guards and some police and Correction Department officers, if the county was not authorized to increase the sales tax.

The Board of Supervisors, which consists of four Republicans and two Democrats, all of whom had supported the request for the tax increase, said they were unalterably opposed to any layoffs. Francis T. Purcell, President Supervisor of the Town of Hempstead, said that the layoffs proposed by Mr. Caso would not save the county any money because it would have to pay unemployment insurance and severance pay. Supervisor Alfonso D'Amato, of Hempstead said it had been the board's hope that any surplus from the anticipated extra sales-tax revenue could be used to reduce the property tax by 40 cents to 50 cents for each \$100 of assessed valuation.

### Helping New York

## Shut-Ins Find a Link to Outside

By NATHANIEL SHEPPARD Jr.

For 83-year-old Mary Barrell, the weekly visits by Darlene Dranda provide a vital, if not the only, link to an outside world she can no longer keep pace with and in which she has few friends.

The visits by her "volunteer friend" mean the difference between a life of solitude and boredom in her small quarters in Greenwich Village and the apparently cheerful life of animated conversation and an occasional movie she now enjoys.

Similarly, David Turet, a 78-year-old neighbor who lives a few blocks away, looks forward to visits by Perry Berse, another "volunteer friend" whose eyes allow Mr. Turet to continue the love affair with books that his deteriorating vision had threatened.

The two volunteers are among a cadre of about 60 who devote a few hours of their time each week to provide friendship and a helping hand in one New York City community.

Small Beginnings

Village Visiting Neighbors Inc., as their group is formally called, began small. It was the spring of 1972 and the project was something that Greenwich Village churches, synagogues, block associations and St. Vincent's Hospital had decided to undertake to deal with a major problem for community elders—loneliness.

At first there were eight volunteers who worked with eight residents. Today about 60 residents are helped by the volunteers, though 1970 census data show there are about 10,000 people in the Village above the age of 55 whose needs would be similar. The demand for such volunteers far exceeds their numbers.

In addition to the companionship and a hedge against loneliness and despair, the volunteers enable the elderly to continue their lives in surroundings that they have come to know and love—a cheery alternative to the often uncaring, hospital-like environment of a nursing home.

For the volunteer, the program provides a sense of accomplishment that comes

from knowing that he or she has made life a little easier for someone.

"It would be terrible without the visits from my young friend—all of my friends are dead," Mrs. Barrell said. "She gives me a very good link to and view of the outside world and doesn't talk a lot of claptrap."

Miss Dranda said: "And I in turn enjoy talking to her because she is business-

To Learn More

If you want to volunteer or learn more about Village Visiting Neighbors Inc., call Lucille Streider at (212) 929-5896 or write to the organization, 371 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014.

mind and interested in current events. Because she studied business, which I am studying oow, there is always something of interest to discuss. I bring her books with large type, which she reads and discusses, and sometimes we talk about things in the newspaper or just personal things."

Besides being Mr. Turet's reading eyes, Mr. Berse sometimes "writes a batch of checks to pay bills or reads my mail to me," Mr. Turet said. "I read about the volunteer program about six months ago in a neighborhood newspaper, but did nothing about it at first," Mr. Turet said. It was about the same time that Mr. Berse heard about the program on television and volunteered his services.

"Then my eyesight began to worsen, to the point where I couldn't write checks to pay bills or read important stories in the newspapers," Mr. Turet recalled. "In the grocery store I had to put packages right up to my eyes, and then I still made some mistakes. I dug up the article and called the volunteer group and gained Mr. Berse as a volunteer."

"Now he is a good friend. He is in business as I was many years ago, so we talk about that and we talk about travel which I have done a lot of. And there is nothing a retired person likes more than recapturing the spirit of his active years."



Mary Barrell, 83, receiving a visit from her "volunteer friend," Darlene Dranda

Consuelo Crespi, Judy Peabody and Nan Kempner, right, at the Noi show. The pointy hem gauze dress, below, is from the collection.



Polly Bergen, Winship, Levin, Verna and Nan at left. Mr. Verna's red silk crepe de chine separates are



## Fashion—It's Just One Big Family

By BERNADINE MORRIS

The fall fashion collections are being readied, but not so swiftly that the people who design, make, sell and admire clothes don't have a chance to enjoy a mini social season. In many cases, they mix business with pleasure.

Joanne Winship, for example, has been so impressed with the designs of Levino Verna that she decided to introduce them to her friends. And since her apartment wasn't big enough, she gave a luncheon at Back Stage, a restaurant in the theater district.

That's how Mary Beame, Dina Merrill, Polly Bergen, Ruth Heidersoo, Isabelle Leeds, Jan Chipman and a couple of dozen others happened to be nibbling on salads the other day alongside buyers from such stores as Saks Fifth Avenue, Lord & Taylor and Elizabeth Arden.

The friends were more astonished than the buyers to learn that good quality crepe de chine clothes with details that looked custom-made were available at \$130 to \$300. The secret: many are made in Hong Kong.

Mr. Verna's special knack is combining fairly strong colors in unexpected ways, lavender with red, for example. A simple red crepe de chine shirt and matching full skirt had everybody swooning.

Catherine di Montezemolo tried the same mixture of store people and friends when she showed the new collection of Noi, the company she runs along with Jack Bodi and Joe Leombruno in Italy. Among the friends who showed up at the Hotel Dorset were Nan Kempner, Judy Peabody, who is too busy working with street gangs to do much fashion-

show viewing these days, and the fashionable twins, Consuela Crespi and Gloria Schiff.

Gloria discreetly switched seats so she wouldn't be next to her sister, and Consuela understood perfectly.

"She thinks we look Siamese if we sit together," she explained.

The Noi clothes this time have a peasant quality, both in provincial prints and in such details as a billowing sleeve, popular in Sardinia. The colors are rich and the styles simple, but again it was the prices that caught everybody's attention.

"You can afford to make a mistake," said Mrs. Schiff, assiduously taking down numbers. "Did you notice how everybody fainted when Cathy called the prices?" Mrs. Kempner observed as she was leaving.

Most of the clothes sell for around \$100, some less.

Not all the socializing was connected with fashion shows. Morty Sussman, who designs the Mollie Parnis Boutique collection, gave a buffet dinner for Elsa Klensch, who recently joined Harper's Bazaar.

Catherine di Montezemolo, who worked for both Vogue and Harper's before she made dresses, wore one of her new designs, a pale, gauzy style with a hemline that fell in points. Issey Miyake told everybody about his dream of becoming a New York designer.

Gustave Tassel, Bill Haire and his wife, Hazel, and Carol Horn were among the Seventh Avenue designers who toasted Mrs. Klensch in white wine and dined on shrimp, rice and fried chicken from plates on their laps.

Mollie Parnis retired to an air-conditioned bedroom for a quick game of backgammon

with Marilyn Evios. Miss Parnis woo. She always wins, according to Mrs. Evios.

The night before, Calvin Klein welcomed some 400 fashion followers to his 48th-floor aerie with its view of five boroughs and three states. The occasion was Carrie Donovan's new job at Bloomingdale's as a vice president. Before that, she had the job Mrs. Klensch took over at Harper's Bazaar. The fashion world is just one big family.

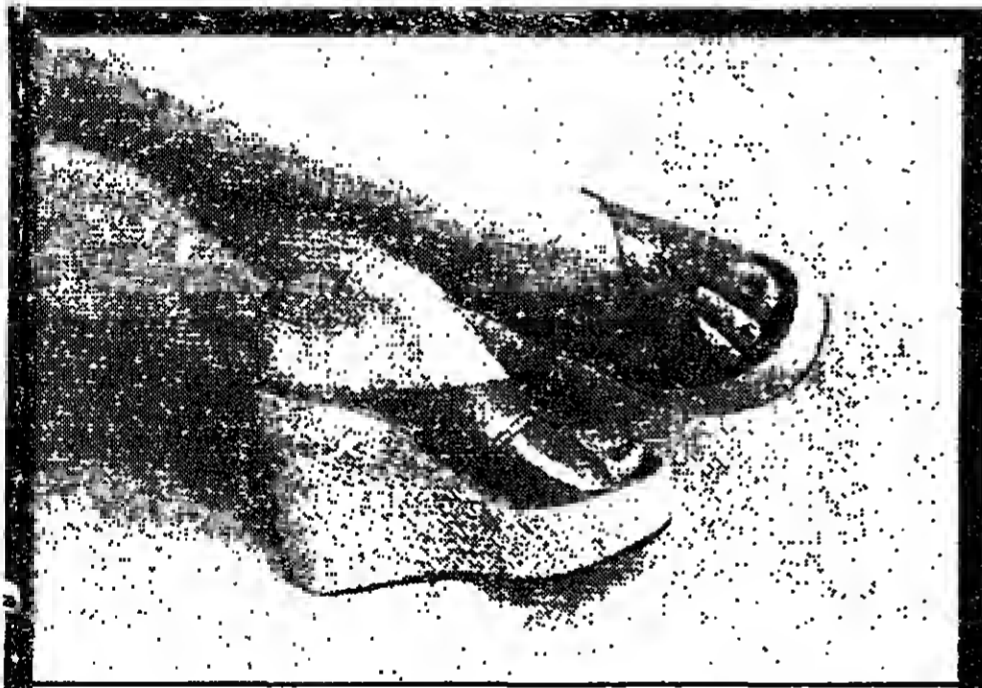
Betsy Theodoropoulos wore a Galanos jumpsuit open to the waist. Pat Buckley's jumpsuit by Calvin Klein was just a speck more modest. Alexis Smith and Nan Kempner both wore knee-length dresses over pants. Miss Smith's was by Cathy Hardwick. Mrs. Kempner's by Mary McFadden.

Despite the relaxed elegance of the women's clothes, it was two young men who attracted everybody's eyes. Reed Evios, the shoe designer, wore a lavender silk shirt and matching pants. It was the color that dazzled. Mr. Evios said he made it himself. André Talley, a reporter for Womeo's Wear Daily, wore white Bermuda shorts with a striped, high-collared Victorian shirt.

Mr. Talley kept telling people that the initials on the pocket were not Kenneth Lane's but Karl Lagerfeld's. It was Mr. Lagerfeld's shirt.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lane, who made his mark by designing jewelry and was unaware of the controversy, was admiring the view, though he finds heights "terrifying."

Among the designers who lifted a glass to Miss Donovan were Halston, Bill Blass, Chester Weinberg, Jacques Tiffreau and Oscar de la Renta. The drink was white wine. That's what is served at fashion parties.



A Susan Bernis/Warren Edwards Design  
Exclusively for Couture Collection  
The Chelsea Cobbler  
122 East 55th Street/New York  
755-4197

### DAVID WEBB

Bangle Bracelets—18kt. gold and diamonds.  
From Left to Right: \$1,300., \$1,700., \$1,700., \$2,000., \$2,300.

7 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 / (212) HA1-3030/Houston/Palm Beach

DESIGNS COPYRIGHTED © WEBB

When your own initials are enough

**BOTTEGA VENETA**  
655 Madison Ave. & 211 E. 60th St.

### FASHION SPEAKS SOFTLY

In supple matte jersey that clings and swirls in a dress of elegant simplicity, designed with a mini stand-up collar, flowing sleeves and an easy drawstring belt.

Builton it up to here or down to there... be demure or daring in this new classic for your every-wear wardrobe.

White or Pink in sizes 6 to 14. \$165.

**LA Schulman**  
"Westchester's Heart of Fashion for Fifty Years."  
181 MAMARONECK AVENUE, WHITE PLAINS, N.Y.  
between East Post Road & Maple Avenue

### ULLA

**THE MADRAS BLAZER:**  
Our superbly tailored, unlined blazer. Styled in authentic cotton madras—handwoven in India to coordinate with our white or navy poplin pants. Available in predominantly red or navy multicolor madras plaids.  
Blazer: sizes 6-14. \$48.  
Pants: sizes 4-14. \$28.

Madison Avenue at 72 St. and 84 St. Westport and Great Neck

Mail Orders: Ulla, Dept. F, 886 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021.  
American Express, Master Charge and BankAmericard. Include \$1.50 for postage. New York residents add tax. Spring Catalogue upon request.

To sell real estate of all kinds... sell it through The New York number one in New York in real estate advertising

Call (212) OX 5-3811.  
**The New York Times**

OF SUMMER-'76.  
BEANS TEAMED WITH LITTLE T-SHIRT.  
SIZES 6-14 \$38.00  
TWEED HIGH COLORS WITH A CHAMP WHITE TRIM  
S M L \$10.00  
EMESSE.  
FROM A COLLECTION OF  
SIZES 6-14

**RIVARI**

Handwritten signature or mark.

سیدہ امینہ

# ur Cowles Today: Creative as Ever

By ENID NEMY

One said it couldn't be done. Fleur Cowles did it—a beautiful, expensive job in infancy more than 50, but has never been limited by age or physical limitations.

Who was associate editor of almost 10 magazines and editing Tom Mootague Meyer, England in 1955. She is her things, a successful works sell for \$1,000 to \$2,000. She has illustrated several books and had exhibitions in London, New York, Rome, Rio de Janeiro.

Her way of saying that is a weekend painter—not a professional.

She sits on a couch old Elizabethan country, perch a canvas on her lap and guests around her for a painting. A huge flower, an overgrown bird—a and realism and dream-

century Spanish castle that took almost five years to robble, requires three sets of household staffs.

Despite the challenge, and satisfaction, as an innovative editor in the 1950's, Miss Cowles believes that her current life is more personally fulfilling.

"Everything I do now is entirely my own effort, it's personal, it's something I invented—it's not lost in some vast amalgam of effort," she said.

Although painting is one of her major occupations, she is also designing tapestries that are being manufactured in Scotland and Brazil (\$5,000 to \$6,500), black iron boxes, hinged and rimmed in sterling silver and topped with an enameled painting (\$750), and china.

The china, introduced at Bloomingdale's yesterday, is a Jardin des Fleurs pattern designed for Denby Ltd. Each of the 40 pieces, all on Limoges porcelain, has a slightly different arrangement of the same basic design, so that a table set with a complete service gives an effect of a continuing garden. A five-piece place setting is \$75.

### An Enthusiastic Booster

Her husband, a timber executive, a government consultant and chairman of 27 hospitals, is her most enthusiastic booster "and boringly proud of me."

"He's powerful enough not to need any buildup himself," she said. "He talks about me. I probably do twice what I would normally do because of him. He says I'll enjoy it or that it's a new experience and he's right."

After 21 years of marriage, Miss Cowles is somewhat incredulous at her "good fortune."

"You can't imagine how much we share in common," she said. "By some glorious chance, we have identical thoughts about life."

A woman who has always combined marriage and a career (an earlier marriage to Gardner Cowles ended in divorce) she is nevertheless, somewhat noncommittal on the subject of feminism.

"Many women fight for equality and then don't use it," she said. "I hope that women who do get it will use it advantageously. I can only say that everything good that happened to me in the past, occurred because I was a woman, not despite it."

She talked about her forthcoming exhibition of paintings at the Wichita Art Association, some of the past diplomatic chores she had enjoyed (among them representing the United States at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and her involvement with the World Wildlife Fund and the Louis S.B. Leakey Foundation).

A minute was devoted to fashion ("the worst bore on earth... I enjoy clothes only because they add to one's personality... they help me achieve my whole self") before she whisked off to Washington.



*Fleur Cowles, who usually wears shoes, paints with her friends around her. She attributes much of her success to the support given her by her husband. China pattern, Jardin des Fleurs, was designed for Denby and is now at Bloomingdale's.*



# Employees Thin Down, Employer Pays Up

By LAWRENCE VAN GELDER

Jim Miller bought \$2,814 worth of fat the other day.

It's not that he wanted it. It's that he didn't want it—on the bodies of overweight workers at Intermatic Inc., a manufacturer of heaters and timers in Spring Grove, Ill.

So a year ago, in the interest of health, Mr. Miller, the company's president, offered to pay \$3 a pound to any worker who was 15 or more pounds overweight on the basis of insurance tables, and who lost 15 pounds or more.

When the time came to use the balances and make out the checks, Mr. Miller learned that of the 137 employees in the program (seven more could not be identified), 104 had lost weight; 30 had gained weight and 3 remained unchanged.

The net loss of weight was 1,258 pounds, but since only those who had lost 15 pounds or more were eligible for the money, Mr. Miller actually paid off on \$38 pounds.

Of the 104 men and women who lost weight, he said, 41 lost 15 pounds or more, and the average weight lost by those who did lose was 13 pounds. Among those who gained, the average was 3.5 pounds.

**His First Losing Year**

The big loser—or winner, depending on viewpoint—was a woman who started at 196½ pounds and finished 80 pounds lighter and \$150 richer. The big loser among the men was one who started at 214½ and lost 42 pounds.

John Palka, a 360-pound six-footer who received a good deal of publicity when the program started last March, lost 24 pounds and told Mr. Miller it was the first year in his entire life that he hadn't gained weight.

In looking over the final statistics as well as the final figures, Mr. Miller said, "The men did better than the women."

Of the 89 women who participated, 73 percent lost weight and 27 percent gained. Of the 48 men who participated, 83 percent lost weight and 17 percent gained.

When the program came to an end, some of the big weight losers modeled their old clothes in the company cafeteria and since their loss added up to 137 pounds, a 137-pound man was brought out to illustrate just how much surplus humanity had vanished.

No specific weight loss programs were involved in the dieting at Intermatic, where Mr. Miller had previously used money as an incentive in a program to induce workers to quit smoking.

"Something will come along," Mr. Miller said. "We're that kind of a company."

What's next?



**We still wear sailor suits**

Our soft easy jumpsuit with the news of a drawstring waist, in cotton beggar's cloth. By Cathy Hardwick and Friends in natural with navy stripes or black with white, S, M, L, 54.00 Esprit, Fifth Floor, Lard & Taylor—W1 7-3300 Fifth Avenue, Manhasset, Millburn, Garden City, Ridgewood-Paramus, Westchester and Stamford.

**THE SPIRIT OF SUMMER—'76.**  
AREFREE WHITE JEANS TEAMED WITH A PERFECT LITTLE T-SHIRT.

THE JEANS ARE IN SIZES 6-14 \$38.00. THE "T" BOASTS TWELVE HIGH COLORS ALL ACCENTED WITH A CHALK WHITE TRIM AT NECK AND SLEEVES. S, M, L. \$10.00. BOTH BY EMESE.

THE ESPADRILLES ARE FROM A COLLECTION OF SPORTS THAT MATCH THE "T'S". SIZES 5-9. 7.00-\$25.00.

**HARIVARI**  
87 Ave. (bet'n 83rd & 84th Sts) N.Y.C. (212) 473-1424. Add \$1.35 on Mail Orders and Sales Tax where applicable.

*martin's*  
ANNE KLEIN's . . . . .

newest after-dark ripple. Crinkly acetate-rayon for easy evening elegance. The soft-spoken tunic stirred with shirring. Closed with a single march of buttons over pull-on pants. Beguiling in black, 8-12, 180.00 the duo.

Misses' Sportswear—on 2  
Brooklyn, Babylon, and Huntington only!

BROOKLYN Open tonight 'til 8:00;  
BABYLON, HUNTINGTON 'til 5:45;  
GARDEN CITY AND SMITH HAVEN MALL 'til 8:30.

**For your fair lady . . .  
Cardin de Pierre Cardin.**

A special gift you couldn't give her before now. Pierre Cardin's urbane floral blend. And our special offer to you: 4 oz. Parfum Spray of Cardin de Pierre Cardin. Yours for only 3.50 with any Cardin de Pierre Cardin purchase. Parfum: 1 oz, 50.00. ½ oz, 30.00. ¼ oz, 17.00. Eau de Toilette Flacon, 4 oz, 12.00. 2 oz, 8.50. Eau de Toilette Atomizer (non-aerosol) 2.5 oz, 10.00. Parfum de Toilette Atomizer, (non-aerosol) 2.5 oz, 15.00. Perfumes, First Floor 57th Street Wing.

**BONWIT  
TELLER**

Call EL 5-6800 Ext. 518. Add 1.35 outside delivery area and sales tax where applicable. 721 Fifth Avenue and all Bonwit-stores

Confetti. And windswept chiffon. It reminds me of summer weddings. And feeling as beautiful as the bride in a dress that's pure grace. The skirt ripples with pleats; the rest just floats, like the most fragile poncho ever. Which it is. Shades of mauve, green or blue polyester chiffon. In 6 to 16 sizes, \$295. Designer Dresses, Fifth Floor. Sorry, no mail or phone orders.

**Chiffon, like confetti  
in the wind  
and its from**

*Saks  
Fifth  
Avenue*

NEW YORK • WHITE PLAINS • SPRINGFIELD • GARDEN CITY



General Grechko, left, during the victory parade in June, 1945, in Moscow's Red Square

### Grechko Modernized Armed Forces To Comparative Equality With U.S.

By THEODORE SHABAD

Under the leadership of Marshal Andrei Antonovich Grechko over the last decade the Soviet military establishment was able to proceed along a course of modernization begun in the mid-1960's to catch up with the United States in all fields of defense.

The upgrading of the Soviet armed forces, in which the navy grew with particular speed, has apparently been so successful that the comparative military standing of the Soviet Union and the United States has become an issue in the current Presidential campaign. President Ford has accused Ronald Reagan, the Republican challenger, of "demagogic" statements that the United States was slipping behind the Soviet Union in military preparedness.

An unusually tall man for a Soviet leader, at 6 feet 3 inches the slightly stoop-shouldered marshal towered above his colleagues on the ruling Politburo, to which he was named in April 1973 in an apparent effort by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party's secretary general, to give the military a more direct role in political decision-making.

Marshal Grechko was the first Soviet Defense Minister to serve on the Politburo since the late Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who sat briefly on the top body in 1957 before he was ousted from office by Nikita S. Khrushchev on charges of "bonapartism" or seeking to put the military above civilian party control.

**Knew Top Leaders**

The marshal knew both Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Brezhnev in World War II when the two party officials served as political commissars in Red Army units, and was apparently able to adapt himself to the vastly different styles of leadership the two men displayed at the helm of power.

Mr. Khrushchev groomed him for the upper levels of the Soviet military establishment in the 1950's, and Mr. Brezhnev made him Defense Minister in April 1967 after the death of the previous military chief, Marshal Rodion V. Malinovsky. However, while publicly supporting the political leader of the Soviet Union, Marshal Grechko was at the same time viewed as a loyal defender of the institutional interests of the Soviet military establishment. The two attitudes were evident in his tacit support of Mr. Brezhnev's detente policy and in speeches stressing the need for continued preparedness.

Like many senior Soviet military leaders who achieved prominence in World War II and during the postwar period, Marshal Grechko joined the Bolsheviks during the chaotic Civil War period that followed the 1917 Revolution.

He was born Oct. 17, 1903, into a Ukrainian peasant family in the village of Golodavivka (since renamed Kuybishev) in the Rostov region of southern Russia, on the margins of the Donets Basin, a key industrial district.

**Joined Victorious Forces**

In late 1919, the White forces under Gen. Anton I. Denikin were in retreat after having failed in a drive against Moscow from the south. The Bolshevik forces, spearheaded by Semyon M. Budenny's famed "Red Cavalry" Army, swept through the Donets Basin and the Grechko's village, and the 16-year-old peasant boy joined the victorious forces.

He served with the Red Cavalry as it pursued the retreat of Whites into the Crimea and ordered their evacuation under Gen. Pyotr N. Wrangel in November 1920, putting an end to the Civil War.

Having decided on a military career, the young Grechko continued to serve with the cavalry and was graduated from the Soviet Union's Cavalry School in establishment.

1926. As he rose through the ranks, he was admitted to the Frunze Military Academy, a leading officers' training school, from which he was graduated in 1936.

In the next few years he served first as commander of an infantry regiment and then as chief of staff of a cavalry division, until he was tapped again for advanced military training, this time in the General Staff Academy, which he completed in 1941.

At the time of the German invasion in June 1941, he was associated with the General Staff in Moscow, but was soon given a field command at the head of one of the many cavalry divisions that were covering the retreat of the Soviet forces.

**Headed Cavalry Corps**

As the cavalry divisions were consolidated into larger units for greater effectiveness, Marshal Grechko, by then a major general, was given command of the V Cavalry Corps in January, and the following April he was put at the head of the 12th Army.

General Grechko's units were forced into retreat in the summer of 1942 when the Germans began their big push toward Stalingrad and into the North Caucasus. The 12th Army was badly defeated and driven south across the Don River.

It was in the defense of the Caucasus that Marshal Grechko distinguished himself in the autumn of 1942 as he helped anchor the western end of the defense line near the Black Sea ports of Novorossiisk and Tuapse at the head of the 47th and, later, the 18th Army.

It was during this period that he first met Mr. Brezhnev, who was then the political commissar of the 18th Army. A military history of the battle of the Caucasus, published by Marshal Grechko in 1967, contained a photograph of Mr. Brezhnev with the troops, and a second edition, which appeared in 1969, filled in some details of the Soviet leader's wartime activities.

When the Germans' Caucasus campaign ran out of steam in the winter of 1942-43 and the Red Army went over to the offensive, Marshal Grechko joined in the pursuit at the head of the 56th Army, recapturing the North Caucasus and then advancing west through the Ukraine.

**Met With Khrushchev**

During a brief stint as a deputy commander of the First Ukrainian Front, Marshal Grechko got to know Mr. Khrushchev, who was the front's political commissar.

Mr. Khrushchev, who was short of stature, recalled in his memoirs that he was struck by the general's "incredible" height during their meeting in the battle of Kiev and told him, "Comrade General, please stand back a bit so I can look you in the eye."

At Kiev, in December 1943, Marshal Grechko was placed in command of the First Guards Army, an elite unit that advanced through the western Ukraine and, in the fall of 1944, crossed the Carpathian Mountains from Poland into Czechoslovakia. These operations, conducted in bad weather and against heavy German resistance, were later depicted by Marshal Grechko in another military history, "Through the Carpathians," published in 1970.

At the end of the war, Marshal Grechko was one of the rising military figures who were entrusted by Stalin with the command of one of the Soviet Union's 15-odd military districts. He served as head of the Kiev Military District from 1945 until June 1953, when he was named commander of all Soviet forces in East Germany, and was graduated from the Soviet Union's Cavalry School in establishment.

In Kiev, Marshal Grechko came into frequent contact with Mr. Khrushchev, who until he moved to Moscow in 1949.

Shortly after Marshal Grechko's arrival in East Berlin and Communist demonstrations erupted and he ordered Soviet tanks and troops into key cities to put down the rioting. For his role in suppressing the uprising, he was awarded East Germany's Gold Order of Merit.

Soon thereafter he was also made a full general and, in March 1953, he attained the rank of marshal, at 51 the youngest Soviet officer to hold that rank at that time.

In the shuffle of the defense hierarchy that followed Marshal Zhukov's dismissal in late 1957, Marshal Grechko was recalled to Moscow to head the Soviet ground forces as First Deputy Defense Minister under the new Minister, Marshal Malinovsky.

Mr. Khrushchev recalled in his memoirs that, as ground force commander, Marshal Grechko argued for greater stress on the development of nuclear tactical weapons for battlefield use, as opposed to the more powerful strategic weapons the Soviet leader favored.

In July 1960, in a further promotion, Marshal Grechko replaced Marshal Ivan S. Konev as the commander of all Warsaw Pact forces, the Soviet bloc's counterpart of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Despite their close association, Marshal Grechko's career did not suffer from Mr. Khrushchev's ouster from power in 1964. The marshal evidently quickly established rapport with the Brezhnev leadership and, on Marshal Malinovsky's death in April 1967, became Defense Minister.

One of his early concerns in that post was the preparation of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968 after the Kremlin had become concerned with the liberal policies followed by Alexander Dubcek, the Prague leader. In April 1968, after Czechs rioted in the streets after a hockey victory over the Soviet Union, Marshal Grechko was sent to Prague with a warning that Soviet force would be used again to restore order. Following this, Mr. Dubcek was finally forced out of office.

Marshal Grechko is survived by his wife, Klavdiya, and a daughter, Tatyana, who is reportedly married to the Soviet ambassador to Norway, Yuri A. Kirichenko.

**South Africa and Taiwan Re-Establishing Full Ties**

**TAIPEI, Taiwan, April 26**—Nationalist China and South Africa, which have both been struggling to avoid political isolation, announced today the establishment of full diplomatic relations. Each is represented in the other's capital by a consulate general rather than an embassy.

Taiwan has lost diplomatic ties with more than 30 countries in the last five years since the Peking Government replaced Nationalist China in the United Nations.

In the past the Chinese Nationalists preferred a low-profile relationship with Johannesburg, for fear of offending black Africa, which objects to South African apartheid.

But after Taiwan's expulsion from the United Nations in 1971 and the erosion of its diplomatic ties in Africa in recent years, the question of close relations with South Africa became less delicate.

The two countries are staunchly anti-Communist and they have been developing a growing volume of trade.

### DEFENSE MINISTER OF SOVIET IS DEAD

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

and later the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

The loss of his forceful leadership was bound to leave an immediate void in the Ministry of Defense and set off some reshuffling among military subordinates.

But his death was not expected to prompt any basic changes in Moscow's military posture or its policy of East-West accommodation. While he took the tough line of professional soldier, the 6-foot 3-inch marshal was also a close supporter of Mr. Brezhnev who went along with the party leader's call for relaxing tensions with the West.

A few Western diplomats wondered nonetheless whether Marshal Grechko's death might tend to hasten the succession process in the Kremlin. Three other Politburo members are older—President Nikolai V. Podgorny and the ranking ideologist, Mikhail A. Suslov, at 73 years and another party secretary, Arvid N. Pelshe, at 76.

But more immediate speculation here centered on who would replace Marshal Grechko as chief of the four-million-member Soviet armed forces and as Politburo member.

**Kulikov Seen as Favorite**

Western military specialists here leaned toward Gen. Viktor G. Kulikov, 54, chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces. But they were also watching Marshal Ivan I. Yakubovskiy, 64, the commander of the Warsaw Pact forces. Both are First Deputy Ministers of Defense along with Gen. Sergei N. Solovov, whose duties are undefined, and are members of the prestigious Central Committee.

While Marshal Yakubovskiy has more seniority, General Kulikov is considerably younger and more sophisticated. Western military attaches who have met him say that he does not share the heavyset Warsaw Pact commander's suspicion of foreigners. Moreover, General Kulikov has had some grooming in his present post under Marshal Grechko.

Another argument advanced against Marshal Yakubovskiy's appointment is that he could be spared from the Warsaw Pact command, particularly after the equally unexpected death of his chief of staff, Gen. Sergei M. Shtemenko, last Friday.

Dmitri F. Ustinov, 67, who heads the nation's huge defense complex, was mentioned by some diplomatic analysts as a possible civilian candidate. He rose to full Politburo status at the end of the Soviet Party Congress last month and his appointment would eliminate the need for new promotions to the ruling body.

It was thought that his appointment would be resisted by the Soviet military in favor of another professional soldier, as occurred in 1967. Mr. Ustinov was discussed then as a possible successor to the late Defense Minister, Rodion Y. Malinovsky, but after a two-week hiatus, Marshal Grechko was given the job in light of the insistence of his colleagues.

Other dark-horse candidates mentioned were General Sokolov and Gen. Vladimir F. Tolubko, commander of the missile forces. It seemed quite possible, in view of Marshal Grechko's unexpected death, that the post might not be filled immediately, with General Kulikov acting in an interim capacity.

It is not certain that the next Defense Minister will automatically receive Politburo status. Marshal Grechko was appointed to the Politburo 1973 as part of a group that included the Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and the chief of the secret police, Yuri V. Andropov. Previously, only the late Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov enjoyed equivalent rank—briefly in 1957—while Minister of Defense.

Marshal Grechko, who began more than a half-century of military service as a teen-aged cavalryman in the Russian Civil War, evolved through the years into a forward-thinking military strategist who honed the Soviet armed forces into an efficient offensive war machine armed with the most modern equipment.

According to plans announced tonight, the Marshal's body will lie in state at the House of Trade Unions in Moscow on Wednesday. Marshal Grechko will be buried with full honors at the Kremlin Wall in Red Square, presumably before the May Day celebrations on Saturday. Mr. Ustinov heads the funeral commission.

**40 Soldiers Reported Killed By Rebels in the Philippines**

**MANILA, April 26 (Reuters)**—At least 40 soldiers have been killed in skirmishes with Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines in the last month, military sources said today.

The sources said that the worst clashes occurred more than a week ago on the southern island of Jolo, where two lieutenants and 22 enlisted men were killed and 14 soldiers wounded. Much of the fighting was hand to hand, with machetes used as well as guns, they said.

The number of casualties among the Muslims was not known, the sources said.

The latest clashes, together with recent rebel raids around Mindanao, are regarded as a setback to the Government's pacification program. The rebels are seeking a Muslim political entity in the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines.

### House Democrats Battle to Keep Seats Won

By RICHARD L. MADDEN

**LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 22**—Since taking office just over 15 months ago, Representative Floyd J. Fitzhian, a freshman Democrat, has held 170 town meetings for talking and listening to constituents in his sprawling, largely rural district here in northwestern Indiana.

"It's gotten to the point that it's no longer considered newsworthy when I've appeared in a town here that had never seen a Congressman before," the 47-year-old former history professor at Purdue University said in an interview between speechmaking stops.

Representative Philip R. Sharp, another freshman Democrat, has kept a mobile office crisscrossing his eastern Indiana district and spent one day this week working in the Delaware County welfare office to see what goes on. Even a Republican precinct committee chairman stopped for a cup of coffee with the 33-year-old Democrat on Tuesday and expressed amazement at how well Mr. Sharp answered mail from constituents.

"People love to get those letters," the Republican official told him.

To the west, Representative Thomas R. Harkin, a freshman Democrat from Iowa, has elevated his "workday" practice since his election in 1974 to such a height that he is working on a farm in his district to meet constituents, one in a bank, one in a grain elevator, one as a nurse's aide and two days working on the Rock Island (Railroad) that a Republican opponent, State Senator John Murray, suggested that Mr. Harkin spend a day "working in Congress."

Mr. Fitzhian, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Harkin were among the 75 freshman Democrats who swept into the House of Representatives after Watergate in the 1974 election and who led the successful assault on the seniority system and the ousting of three veteran House committee chairmen.

But the euphoria of 1975 has given way now to the reality of 1976 that each of them is up for re-election this fall—many of them in what would appear to be hostile Republican districts.

Yet the aggressive activity back home of the newly elected Democrats since the last election, the careful wooing of constituent views, the scrupulous replies to mail and the accessibility of the representatives to voters has led many local political observers to believe that a number of the freshman Democrats have a good chance of staying at this stage to win re-election.

Representative Jerome A. Arlo Sederberg, a spokesman here for the Summa Corporation, the umbrella holding company for most of Mr. Hughes' properties, said that no will existed by Mr. Hughes had been either signed or un-

ally are crawling all over their districts. With that kind of activity, if we lose 15, that's a lot."

Mr. Ambro recalled with some surprise visiting Mr. Fitzhian's district in Indiana where 800 persons turned up for a breakfast with their Representative. "In New York, you could put 20 Congressmen on a street corner and couldn't draw files," Mr. Ambro said.

A spot check of some 10 freshman Democrats around the country who were elected in Republican or closely contested districts in 1974 indicated that they were campaigning largely on their own. Most of those interviewed have avoided endorsing any Democratic Presidential contender, though several acknowledged that the ultimate selection of the Presidential candidates could also help or hurt their own re-election prospects.

For example, Representative James F. Lloyd won by only 735 votes in his newly drawn California district in 1974. However, he is believed to have improved his chances, according to local observers, because of well-publicized activities, such as inviting public officials to local observances, because of the handicapped person he spent a day in a wheelchair.

Mr. Lloyd acknowledged that his district was conservative and that a Presidential race between Senator Henry M. Jackson of President Ford good for me."

Another Ohio Representative, could be coming to local Gov. Roy Casper. But Mr. Reagin, that district's prospects for the future will be a function of the state's success in the election of the Governor.

Mr. Fitzhian stirred opposition to the construction for flood control purposes in his district, but the state's success in the election of the Governor would be a function of the state's success in the election of the Governor.

identical contenders, though several acknowledged that the ultimate selection of the Presidential candidates could also help or hurt their own re-election prospects.

For example, Representative James F. Lloyd won by only 735 votes in his newly drawn California district in 1974. However, he is believed to have improved his chances, according to local observers, because of well-publicized activities, such as inviting public officials to local observances, because of the handicapped person he spent a day in a wheelchair.

Mr. Lloyd acknowledged that his district was conservative and that a Presidential race between Senator Henry M. Jackson of President Ford good for me."

Another Ohio Representative, could be coming to local Gov. Roy Casper. But Mr. Reagin, that district's prospects for the future will be a function of the state's success in the election of the Governor.

### Cousin Says Hughes Sent a Will To Bank in '38, but It's Missing

By ROBERT LINDSEY

**LOS ANGELES, April 26**—A cousin of the late Howard R. Hughes asserted today that he had found evidence that Mr. Hughes prepared a will in 1938, but said a worldwide search has failed so far to locate it.

The cousin, Richard C. Gano Jr., offered a copy of a typewritten, unsigned letter that he said had been written by Mr. Hughes to the First National Bank in Houston that purported to accompany his will to be held by the bank until his death.

However, Mr. Gano's lawyers said the bank had not been able to find a will.

Whether or not Mr. Hughes died on April 5 without a valid will has become a vital factor in determining the fate of his fortune, which has been estimated at \$1.5-billion.

Mr. Gano submitted the typewritten letter, ascribed to Mr. Hughes in court documents filed as part of an effort to block attempts by the Los Angeles County administrator, Bruce Altman, to take over administration of the billionaire's estate on the ground that he did not leave a will.

The court documents said Mr. Gano (pronounced gan-oo) had also found "evidence" of the possibility of a second will or codicil executed after 1938, but gave no details.

Arlo Sederberg, a spokesman here for the Summa Corporation, the umbrella holding company for most of Mr. Hughes' properties, said that no will existed by Mr. Hughes had been either signed or un-

Continuing, it requested the bank to set aside a safe deposit box "large enough to contain these envelopes and send the bill each year for the rental of the box to me, in care of Noah Dietrich [a long-time Hughes aide]" in Los Angeles.

In the event "of my death or disappearance," it added, "you are hereby instructed to take possession of these documents on opening first the envelope containing the letter of instructions, being envelope No. 1, and to hold unopened the envelope containing the will, being envelope No. 2, in accordance with the instructions contained in envelope No. 1."

Mr. Gano said he and temporary administrators of the estate in Texas had formed a "will search organization" that was conducting "an exhaustive worldwide search of buildings, record storage areas, file rooms, vaults, aircraft hangars and other possible locations of evidence which would assist in the discovery of the whereabouts of such last will."

But so far, he said, no will had been found. The bank in question was merged with another bank during the 1950's and is now called the First City National Bank of Houston.

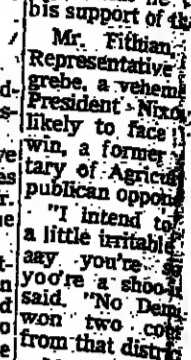
identical contenders, though several acknowledged that the ultimate selection of the Presidential candidates could also help or hurt their own re-election prospects.

For example, Representative James F. Lloyd won by only 735 votes in his newly drawn California district in 1974. However, he is believed to have improved his chances, according to local observers, because of well-publicized activities, such as inviting public officials to local observances, because of the handicapped person he spent a day in a wheelchair.

Mr. Lloyd acknowledged that his district was conservative and that a Presidential race between Senator Henry M. Jackson of President Ford good for me."

Another Ohio Representative, could be coming to local Gov. Roy Casper. But Mr. Reagin, that district's prospects for the future will be a function of the state's success in the election of the Governor.

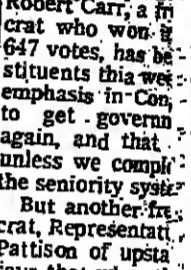
### PLANS RHODES RULE OF



Mr. Fitzhian, Representative of Ohio, is believed to have improved his chances, according to local observers, because of well-publicized activities, such as inviting public officials to local observances, because of the handicapped person he spent a day in a wheelchair.

Mr. Lloyd acknowledged that his district was conservative and that a Presidential race between Senator Henry M. Jackson of President Ford good for me."

Another Ohio Representative, could be coming to local Gov. Roy Casper. But Mr. Reagin, that district's prospects for the future will be a function of the state's success in the election of the Governor.



Mr. Gano said he and temporary administrators of the estate in Texas had formed a "will search organization" that was conducting "an exhaustive worldwide search of buildings, record storage areas, file rooms, vaults, aircraft hangars and other possible locations of evidence which would assist in the discovery of the whereabouts of such last will."

But so far, he said, no will had been found. The bank in question was merged with another bank during the 1950's and is now called the First City National Bank of Houston.

## Could you answer these American history questions?

**Did the Constitution authorize Presidential nominating conventions?**

**Could married women hold property in their own names before the Civil War?**

**Why did President Truman decide to have the atomic bomb dropped?**

That's a sample of the questions on The New York Times American history test recently taken by over 1,800 college freshmen... coast to coast.

The results of the survey are now in... and you can see the results in a special three-part series starting Sunday, May 2, in The Times. You can also take the test yourself... and see how you compare with college freshmen in your knowledge of American history.

Find out what The Times found out in its special American History Knowledge and Attitude Survey.

Start this three-part series

# Sunday, May 2, in The New York Times

**ROCKETELLER**

By RICHARD D. LYONS

ROCKETELLER, April 23—The President's decision to send the Apollo 17 mission to the moon was a bold move, one that would have been unthinkable just a few years ago. The Apollo program, which began in 1961, was a testament to the American spirit of exploration and discovery. It was a program that had inspired generations of Americans and had shown the world that the United States was capable of achieving the impossible.

The Apollo 17 mission, which launched on December 17, 1970, was the final mission of the Apollo program. It was a mission that was planned to last for 12 days in space, and to land on the moon for the third time. It was a mission that was expected to be the most successful of the Apollo program, and to leave a lasting legacy for the United States.

The Apollo 17 mission was a mission of discovery and exploration. It was a mission that was planned to last for 12 days in space, and to land on the moon for the third time. It was a mission that was expected to be the most successful of the Apollo program, and to leave a lasting legacy for the United States.

The Apollo 17 mission was a mission of discovery and exploration. It was a mission that was planned to last for 12 days in space, and to land on the moon for the third time. It was a mission that was expected to be the most successful of the Apollo program, and to leave a lasting legacy for the United States.

